INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of

ADCC Infocom Pvt. Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the financial statements of **ADCC Infocom Pvt. Ltd** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2019 and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. 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 Companies 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 March 31, 2019, and its profit/loss (including other comprehensive income), the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. 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 on the financial statements.

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

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

6. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

7. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the 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 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.

8. 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.

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

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

10. 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.

11. 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. The management of the Company has decided to close the Company and hence the Company cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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.

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

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

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the 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 March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

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

i. There are no pending litigations as at March 31, 2019

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses

iii. There were no amounts which are required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For B. J. BAJAJ & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN:100885W

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

B.J. BAJAJ
Partner
Membership No. 044052

Place: Nagpur
Date: 20.05.2019

'Annexure A' to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019, we report that:

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

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified in a phased manner 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, the company does not have any immovable properties.

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

(iii) The Company has granted loans to one body corporate covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

(a) In our opinion, the company has granted loan to one body corporate and other terms and conditions on which the loan has been granted to the body 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 loans granted to the bodies corporate listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act, the borrowers have been regular in the payment of the principal as stipulated.

(c) There are no overdue amounts in respect of the loan granted to a body corporate listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act.

(iv) 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.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.

(vi) 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.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of employees' state insurance and duty of excise.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

provident fund, income tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(viii) 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.

(ix) 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.

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

(xi) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid / provided for managerial remuneration.

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

(xiii) 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.

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

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

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For B. J. BAJAJ & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN:100885W

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

B.J. Bajaj
Partner
Membership No. 044052

Place : Nagpur
Date : 20.05.2019

'Annexure B' to the Auditors' Report

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 ADCC INFOCOM PRIVATE LIMITED as on 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 the 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 were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

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 authorizations of the Management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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 B. J. BAJAJ & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN:100885W

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

Place : Nagpur
Date : 20.05.2019

B.J. Bajaj
Partner
Membership No. 044052

ADCC Infocom Private Limited

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	2.51	2.83
(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		162.69	130.92
(c) Non-current tax assets (Net)	3	30.59	33.39
Total non-current assets		**195.80**	**167.14**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	4	-	174.83
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	10.59	1.84
(iii) Loans	6	389.41	333.46
(b) Other current assets	7	0.01	0.03
Total current assets		**400.01**	**510.16**
Total Assets		**595.81**	**677.30**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital		1.00	1.00
(b) Other Equity		585.44	641.24
Total Equity		**586.44**	**642.24**
LIABILITIES			
(1) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(A) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8	1.69	30.41
(iii) Other financial liabilities	9	7.51	1.05
(b) Other current liabilities	10	0.16	3.60
Total current liabilities		**9.37**	**35.06**
Total liabilities		**9.37**	**35.06**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**595.81**	**677.30**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

For B. J. BAJAJ & CO.
Chartered Accountants

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

B.J.BAJAJ
(PARTNER)
M. NO.044052
F.R.N.100885W
Date : 20.05.2019

For And On Behalf of The Board of Directors

Sagar Meghe
Director

Dinesh Kumar Singh
Director

ADCC Infocom Private Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For year ended March 31, 2019	For year ended March 31, 2018
I. Revenue from operations	11	301.62	117.30
II. Other income	12	93.28	36.97
III. Total income (I + II)		**394.90**	**154.26**
IV. Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	13	69.56	28.40
Depreciation Expense		0.44	2.54
Other expenses	14	55.22	23.50
Total expenses (IV)		**125.22**	**54.45**
V. (Loss)/ Profit before tax and exceptional items (III-IV)		**269.68**	**99.82**
VI. Exceptional items		-	-
VII. (Loss)/ Profit before tax (V- VI)		**269.68**	**99.82**
VIII. Tax expense			
(1) Current tax		55.52	20.34
(2) Income tax of earlier year		9.41	-
(3) Deferred tax		(0.58)	(0.04)
(4) MAT		(38.96)	(20.34)
IX. (Loss)/ Profit for the period/year after tax (VII + VIII)		**244.29**	**99.86**
X. Other comprehensive income			
A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the period/year (net of tax)		-	-
XI. Total Comprehensive Income for the period/ year (IX+X)		**244.29**	**99.86**
Earnings per equity share (face value of Rs.10/- each)			
Basic (in Rs.)	24	24,428.82	9,986.00
Diluted (in Rs.)	24	24,428.82	9,986.00

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached.

For B. J. BAJAJ & CO.
Chartered Accountants

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

B.J.BAJAJ
(PARTNER)
M. NO.044052
F.R.N.100885W
Date : 20.05.2019

For And On Behalf of The Board of Directors

Sagar Meghe
Director

Dinesh Kumar Singh
Director

ADCC Infocom Private Limited
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)
Statement of changes in Equity

Equity Share Capital

Particulars	
Balance as at April 01, 2017	1.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital during FY 2017-18	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	1.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital during FY 2018-19	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	1.00

Other Equity

Particulars	Surplus	Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total other equity
	Retained earnings	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	
As at April 01, 2017	**541.38**	-	**541.38**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	99.86		99.86
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-		-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**99.86**	-	**99.86**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Dividend paid including dividend distribution tax	-		-
Total	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**641.24**	-	**641.24**
Prior period items- Retained Earnings	-		-
Profit/(Loss) for the period	244.29		244.29
Other Comprehensive Income for the period			-
Total comprehensive income for the period	**244.29**	-	**244.29**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Dividend paid including dividend distribution tax	(300.09)		(300.09)
Total	**(300.09)**	-	**(300.09)**
As at March 31, 2019	**585.44**	-	**585.44**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached.

For B. J. BAJAJ & CO.
Chartered Accountants

B. J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

B.J.BAJAJ
(PARTNER)
M. NO.044052
F.R.N.100885W
Date : 20.05.2019

For And On Behalf of The Board

Sagar Meghe
Director

Dinesh Kumar Singh
Director

ADCC INFOCOM PVT. LTD.				
Statement of Cash Flows (Indirect Method)				
	Amount in Rs. In Lakhs			
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019		For the year ended March 31, 2018	
A) Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Net Profit before Taxation and extraordinary items	269.68		99.82	
Adjustment for:				
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	0.44		2.54	
Interest Income from financial assets	-		-36.97	
Finance Cost	-		-	
Operating Cash Flows Before Changes in Assets & Liabilities		**270.12**		**65.39**
Adjustments for Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	174.83		300.39	
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Receivables	-55.93		28.93	
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	-		-	
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade and Other Payables	-25.69		-326.05	
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	-		-	
Changes in Assets & Liabilities		93.21		3.28
Cash Generated from Operations		**363.33**		**68.67**
Taxes Paid		54.36		117.82
Net Cash Flow from / (Used in) Operating Activities: (A)		**308.97**		**-49.15**
B) Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Purchase of Tangible Assets	-0.13		-	
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets	-		-	
(Increase)/Decrease in Advances to Parties	-		-	
Net Cash Flow from / (Used in) Investing Activities (B)	**-0.13**	**-0.13**	**36.97**	**36.97**
C) Cash Flows from Financing Activities:				
Dividend paid	-300.09			
Receipts from Long Term Borrowings	-			
Payment for Long Term Borrowings	-			
Short Term Borrowings (Net)	-			
Net Cash Flow from / (Used In) Financing Activities (C)		**-300.09**		**-**
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**8.75**		**-12.18**
(A + B +C)				
Add: Balance as at the beginning of the year		1.84		14.02
Balance as at the end of the year		**10.59**		**1.84**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached.

For B. J. BAJAJ & CO.
Chartered Accountants

B. J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

B.J.BAJAJ
(PARTNER)
M. NO.044052
F.R.N.100885W
Date : 20.05.2019

For And On Behalf of The Board

Sagar Meghe
Director

Dinesh Kumar Singh
Director

1. **Background**

ADCC Infocom Pvt. Ltd ('the Company') is a company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated in Nagpur . The Company is primarily dealing in providing Enterprise Geospatial & Engineering Services.

2a. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

i) **Basis of preparation**

Compliance with Ind AS

The standalone financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

Historical Cost convention

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments, plan assets of defined benefit plans and employee stock options which are measured at fair value.

ii) **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Freehold Land is carried at historical cost. All other items of Property Plant & Equipments are stated at cost of acquisition, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Direct costs are capitalised until the assets are ready for use and includes freight, duties, taxes and expenses incidental to acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight line method ('SLM') over the estimated useful lives of the assets which are as follows:

Asset Class	Useful life
Buildings	60 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Plant & Machinery	15 years - 22 years
Office Equipment and Computers	3 years - 6 years
Vehicles	8 year -10 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

iii) **Intangible Assets**

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Intangible Assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight line basis over the following period:

Computer Software	3 - 6 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

iv) **Impairment of Assets**

The Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. For the purposes of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets, is considered as a cash generating unit. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the Balance Sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists or may have decreased, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount.

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

v) **Financial instruments**

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

Financial assets and financial 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 of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

Investments and Other Financial Assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

• those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and

• those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Amortised cost:

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

Fair value through profit or loss:

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value.Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost including Loans, Unbilled Revenue, trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

• The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or

• retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instrument

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the Company does not classify the liability as current, if the lender has agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial Assets and Liabilities are offset and the net amount is reflected in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or counterparty.

vii) **Trade Receivables**

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment, if any.

viii) **Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets**

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent assets are disclosed when there is a possible asset arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company.

ix) **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amount disclosed as revenue are net of returns,

trade allowance, rebates, value added taxes, goods and services tax (GST) and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Revenue from enterprise geospatial & engineering services

Timing of recognition: Revenue is recognised based on actual services provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided (Percentage of completion method), provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Measurement of revenue: Efforts and cost expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is the direct relationship between input and productivity. Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in statement of profit and loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date. Costs and earnings in excess of billings are classified as unbilled revenue while billings in excess of costs and earnings are classified as unearned revenue.

B. J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

Interest: Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the amortised cost and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Revenue from Contract with Customer

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

i. Project Revenue:

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognized as unbilled revenue. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method on the basis of cost incurred. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Maintenance revenue is recognized rateably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which we refer as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which we refer to as unearned income liability).

ii. Revenue from Service Contracts:

In Geographical Information Services & related services and maintenance services, the revenue is recognised by applying revenue recognition criteria for each distinct performance obligation.

The arrangements with customers generally meet the criteria for considering software development and related services as distinct performance obligations. For allocating the transaction price, the Company has measured the revenue in respect of each performance obligation of a contract at its relative standalone selling price. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the standalone selling price, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the standalone selling price.

For Geographical Information Services and related services, the performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses.

a. Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The volume rebates give rise to variable consideration.

Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

b. Significant financing component

In many cases, the Company receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

Hence, there is no financing component which needs to be separated.

Dividend:

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividend is established by the reporting date. Dividend income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

B. J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

x) **Foreign Currency Transactions & Translations**

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the company's functional currency viz. Indian Rupee are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

xi) **Leases**

Finance Leases

Allergan, Leases which effectively transfer, substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the lower of the fair value and present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease term and disclosed as leased assets. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability based on the implicit rate of return. Finance charges are charged directly against the income. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct cost are capitalised.

If there is no reasonable certainty that Allergan will obtain the ownership by the end of the leased term, capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of estimated useful life of the asset or the lease term.

Operating Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

xii) **Taxes on Income**

Tax expense for the period, comprising current tax and deferred tax, are included in the determination of the net profit or loss for the period. Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the separate financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

xiii) **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

In the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

xiv) **Borrowing Costs**

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of qualifying assets (i.e. those Property Plant & Equipments which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use) are capitalised. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

xv) **Earnings per shares**

(i) *Basic earnings per share*

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to oweners of the Company
- by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for the bonus elments in equity shared

(ii) *Diluted earnigs per share*

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account

- income or expense that would result from the conversion of the dilutive potential ordinary shares
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

xvi) **Dividends**

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

xvii) **Rounding of amounts**

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise stated.

2b. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainties

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

Useful life of Assets:

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

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

2c. Recent accounting pronouncements - Standards issued but not yet effective:

Ind AS 116:On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

• Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

• Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as:

• Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or

• An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

The Company continues to evaluate the available transition methods and its lease arrangements. The ultimate impact on financial statements resulting from the application of Ind AS 116 will be subject to assessments that are dependent on many variables. The Company continues to evaluate the changes to accounting system and processes and additional disclosure requirements that may be necessary. A reliable estimate of the quantitative impact of Ind AS 116 on the financial statements will only be possible once the implementation project has been completed. This standard is applicable from April 1, 2019 and hence do no impact the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019.

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

Note : 2 Property Plant and Equipment					
Particulars	**Furniture & Fixtures**	**Electrical Installation**	**Office Equipment**	**Computer**	**Total**
Opening Gross carrying amount as on 01/04/2017	3.34	0.14	0.24	6.36	10.08
Additions during the Year	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as on 31/03/2018	**3.34**	**0.14**	**0.24**	**6.36**	**10.08**
					-
Opening Accumulated Depreciation as on 01/04/2017	0.65	0.03	0.09	3.95	4.72
Depreciation charged during the year 2017-18	0.36	0.02	0.07	2.09	2.54
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation as on 31/03/2018	1.01	0.04	0.16	6.04	7.25
Net carrying amount 31.03.2018	**2.33**	**0.10**	**0.08**	**0.32**	**2.83**
Opening Gross carrying amount as on 01/04/2018	3.34	0.14	0.24	6.36	10.08
Additions during the Year	0.13	-	-	-	0.13
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as on 31/03/2019	**3.47**	**0.14**	**0.24**	**6.36**	**10.21**
					-
Opening Accumulated Depreciation as on 01/04/2018	1.01	0.04	0.16	6.04	7.25
Depreciation charged during the year 2018-19	0.37	0.02	0.06	-	0.44
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation as on 31/03/2019	1.38	0.06	0.22	6.04	7.70
Net carrying amount 31.03.2019	**2.09**	**0.08**	**0.02**	**0.32**	**2.51**

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

ADCC Infocom Private Limited

Notes forming part to standalone financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note : 3 Non- Financial Asset- Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
	-	33.39
Advance tax (FY 2018-19)	47.00	
TDS Receivable 15-16	0.04	
TDS Receivable 18-19	8.28	
Income Tax Refund (A.Y.2018-19)	30.79	
Less:Income tax payable (FY 2018-19)	55.52	
Non current tax asset (Net)	30.59	
Total	**30.59**	**33.39**

Note : 4 Trade receivables - Current

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
Unsecured, Considered Good :	-	174.83
Total	**-**	**174.83**

Note : 5 Cash & cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	10.37	1.33
Cash on Hand	0.22	0.51
Total	**10.59**	**1.84**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at end of reporting period and prior periods.

Note : 6 Loans - Current

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
Loans- Current:		
Unsecured, considered good :	389.41	333.46
Total	**389.41**	**333.46**

Note : 7 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
Advances to suppliers (unsecured, considered good)	0.01	0.03
Total	**0.01**	**0.03**

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

ADCC Infocom Private Limited

Notes forming part to standalone financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note : 8 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
Total outstanding of Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding of creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.69	30.41
Total	**1.69**	**30.41**

Note : 9 Other financial liabilities - Current

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
Employee related liabilities	7.51	1.05
Total	**7.51**	**1.05**

Note : 10 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
Statutory liability	0.16	3.60
Total	**0.16**	**3.60**

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

ADCC Infocom Private Limited

Notes forming part to standalone financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note : 11 Revenue from operations (Net of Taxes)

Particulars	For year ended March 31, 2019	For year ended March 31, 2018
Enterprise Geospatial & engineering services	301.62	117.30
Total	**301.62**	**117.30**

Note : 12 Other income

Particulars	For year ended March 31. 2019	For year ended March 31. 2018
Interest income from financial assets	82.81	36.97
Miscellaneous receipts	10.47	0.00
Total	**93.28**	**36.97**

Note : 13 Employees benefit expenses

Particulars	For year ended March 31, 2019	For year ended March 31, 2018
Salaries, wages and bonus etc.	69.56	28.40
Total	**69.56**	**28.40**

Note : 14 Other Expenses

Particulars	For year ended March 31, 2019	For year ended March 31, 2018
Power & fuel expenses	0.79	0.87
Rent	5.51	5.12
Rates & taxes	0.06	9.36
Professional & consultancy charges=	45.36	-
Statutory audit fees	0.30	0.30
Telephone & internet charges	0.80	1.52
Interest others	1.47	-
Bank charges & BG commission	0.16	0.19
Repairs and maintenance	0.06	-
Other expenses	0.72	6.15
Total	**55.22**	**23.50**

B.J. BAJAJ & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
NAGPUR

ADCC Infocom Private Limited
Notes forming part to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 15: Related Party transactions as per Ind AS 24 " Related Party Disclosures"

A List of related parties and related party relationship:

I Holding and fellow Subsidiaries
Ceinsys Tech Limited (Holding Company)
ADCC Technology Zambia Limited (Till 04.01.2019)
AI Instruments Private Limited (Till June 26, 2017)
ADCC Tech Limited (Till August 30, 2017)
ADCC International East Africa Limited (Till March 28, 2018)

II Key Management Personnel (KMP)
Mr Sagar Meghe
Mr Sameer Meghe- (Till Sept 30,2018)
Mr Amit Somani-(Till March 29,2018)
Mr. Abhay Kimmatkar
Mr. Dinesh Kumar Singh
Mr. Hemant O. Thakare

III Enterprises, over which control or significant influence is exercises by individuals listed in 'II' above (with whom transactions have taken place)
Primus Finance Private Limited

with whom transaction have taken place

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

ADCC Infocom Private Limited
Notes forming part to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 16: a. Transaction with related parties

The following details pertain to transactions carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business and the balances outstanding at the year-end:

Nature of Transaction	Subsidiaries		Entities controlled by Key management personnel		Relative of Key management personnel	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Dividend Paid to Ceinsys Tech Limited	250.00	-	-	-	-	-
Interest income on loans given	82.81	2.51	-	-	-	-
Interest expenses on loans takenfrom Ceinsys Tech Ltd.	0.54	-	-	-	-	-

b. Balances as at the year end

Nature of Transaction	Subsidiaries		Entities controlled by Key management personnel		Relative of Key management personnel	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Loans given						
Primus Finance Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	388.21	332.26	-	-
Loans taken	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables / other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee given on behalf of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

ADCC Infocom Private Limited

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

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 17: Fair Value Measurements

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

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. For financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to its fair values.
2. The fair value of Employee Stock option is determined using Black Scholes Valuation model.
3. The fair value of Financial Instruments is determined using discounted cash flows analysis.
4. The carrying amount of the financial assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost, is reasonable approximation of it's fair value.

A. Fair Value Hierarchy

Level 1- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2- Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3- Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories including the quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as at **March 31, 2019** is as follows:

		Fair Value		
Particulars	**Carrying Value**	**Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Financial assets which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed				
Loans	389.41	-	-	389.41
Cash and cash equivalents	10.59	-	-	10.59
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Total Financial assets	**400.00**	-	-	**400.00**
Financial Liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed				
Trade payables	1.69	-	-	1.69
Other financial liabilities	7.51	-	-	7.51
Total Financial liabilities	**9.21**	-	-	**9.21**

J. BAJAJ & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
NAGPUR

ADCC Infocom Private Limited
Notes forming part to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories including the quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as at **March 31, 2018** is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying Value	Fair Value		
		Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed				
Trade receivables	174.83	-	-	174.83
Loans	333.46	-	-	333.46
Cash and cash equivalents	1.84	-	-	1.84
Total Financial assets	**510.13**	-	-	**510.13**
Financial Liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed				
Trade payables	30.41	-	-	30.41
Other financial liabilities	1.05	-	-	1.05
Total Financial liabilities	**31.46**	-	-	**31.46**

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

B.J. BAJAJ & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
NAGPUR

Note 18: Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Committee of Board of Directors.

A Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk that the future value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to moves in the market factors. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments.

The Company manages market risk through a treasury department headed by the CFO, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management and the processes of risk management is also approved by Senior Management and the Audit Committee.

The most common types of market risks include
- interest rate risk,
- foreign currency risk and
- equity price risk.

(i) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk occurs when the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to optimize such risk the treasury performs a interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

The company does not have investment in Bank deposit and hence not exposed to Interest risk

(ii) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign Currency risk is the risk that the future earnings or fair values of future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Since the Company operates internationally on a very limited basis, the exposure to foreign currency risk is not significant.

There is no hedge or unhedge foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date.

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

B Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counter party may not be able to settle their obligation as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses financial reliability of customers and other counter parties, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of financial assets. Individual risk limits are periodically reviewed on the basis of such information.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss.

Cash and cash equivalents and deposits: Balances and deposits with banks are subject to low credit risks due to good credit ratings assigned to the banks.

Trade and other receivables:
The Company measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables, retention with customers and other financial assets which are subject to credit risk, based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates and adjusted for forward looking information. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience and past trends.

The Ageing analysis of the receivables (gross of provisions) has been considered from the date the invoice falls due:

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Period	Upto 30 days	31 to 120 days	More than 120 days	Total
As at March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	174.83	-	-	174.83

No significant changes in estimation techniques or assumptions were made during the reporting perioc

C Liquidity risk

Liquidity Risk refers to insufficiency of funds to meet financial obligations. 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. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities:

	On demand	Total
March 31, 2019		
Maturity of Financial Liabilities		
Trade payables	1.69	1.69
Other financial liabilities	7.51	7.51
March 31, 2018		
Maturity of Financial Liabilities		
Trade payables	30.41	30.41
Other financial liabilities	1.05	1.05

B. J. BAJAJ & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
NAGPUR

ADCC Infocom Private Limited
Notes forming part to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 19: Capital Management

The primary objective of capital management is to safeguard their ability to continue as going concern, so they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company considers the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manages the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and risk management of the underlying assets.

The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of total debt and equity ratio and maturity profile of overall debt portfolio of the Company.

Net Debt (total borrowing net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by Total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Net Debt	(10.59)	(1.84)
Equity	587.24	642.24
Capital and net debt	**576.65**	**640.40**
Debt equity ratio	**(0.02)**	**(0.00)**

Calculation of net debt is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Borrowings		
Non Current	-	-
Current	-	-
	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	10.59	1.84
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-
	10.59	**1.84**
Net Debt	**(10.59)**	**(1.84)**

Dividends

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
(i) Equity shares		
Interim dividend for the year ended March 31, 2019 of INR 25,000 per fully paid share	250.00	0.00
DDT on Interim dividend	50.09	0.00

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

ADCC Infocom Private Limited
Notes forming part to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)
Note 20-Deferred Tax
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

Particulars	**March 31,2019**	**March 31,2018**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	(0.04)	0.54
	(0.04)	**0.54**
Deferred tax assets	-	-
Unused tax credit (MAT credit entitlement)	162.65	131.46
	162.65	131.46
Deferred tax assets (net)	(162.69)	(130.92)

J. BAJAJ & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
NAGPUR

ADCC Infocom Private Limited
Notes forming part to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)
Note 21-Deferred Tax Movement
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment	Unused tax credit (MAT credit entitlement)	Total
As at March 31, 2018	0.54	(131.46)	(130.92)
Charged/ (credited)			
- Charged/ (credited)	-	-	
- to profit or loss	(0.58)	(162.65)	
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	
As at March 31, 2019	(0.04)	(162.65)	(162.69)

B.J. BAJAJ & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
NAGPUR

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 22: Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006:

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Principal amount outstanding (whether due or not) to micro and small enterprises	Nil	Nil
Interest due on above	Nil	Nil
Principal amounts paid to supplier registered under MSMED Act, beyond the appointed date during the year.	Nil	Nil
Interest paid, other than under section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under MSMED Act, beyond the appointed date during the year.	Nil	Nil
Interest paid, under section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under MSMED Act, beyond the appointed date during the year.	Nil	Nil
Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	Nil	Nil
Interest due to supplier registered under MSMED Act and remaining unpaid at year end	Nil	Nil
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 MSMED Act, 2006	Nil	Nil

The above information regarding Micro, small and medium enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

As per our report of even date attached.

For B. J. BAJAJ & CO.
Chartered Accountants

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

B.J.BAJAJ
(PARTNER)
M. NO.044052
F.R.N.100885W
Date : 20.05.2019

For And On Behalf of The Board of Directors

Sagar Meghe
Director

Dinesh Kumar Singh
Director

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 23. Revenue from operations:

23.1 Disaggregated Revenue information

The Company is domiciled in India. The amount of its revenue from external customers broken down by location of the

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Enterprise Geospatial & Engineering Services	301.62	117.30
Total	**301.62**	**117.30**

23.2 Contract balances

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Trade Receivables	-	174.83
Contract Assets/ Unbilled Revenue		
Contract Liabilities	-	-
	-	**174.83**

23.3 Set out below is the amount of revenue recognised from

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	-	-
Performance obligation satisfied in previous years	-	-

23.4 Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Revenue as per contracted price	301.62	117.30
Adjustments for:		
Rebates, Discounts	-	-
Others	-	-
Revenue from contract with customers	**301.62**	**117.30**

23.5 Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as of March 31, 2019 amounts to Rs. XXX

B. J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

ADCC Infocom Private Limited

Notes forming part to standalone financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2019

Note 24 : Earnings per share

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31, 2018
(a) Basic Earning per share	INR	INR
From continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the Company	24,428.82	9,986
(b) Diluted Earning per share		
From continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the Company	24,428.82	9,986

('c) Earnings used in calculating earning per share

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31, 2018
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company used in calculating basic and diluted earning per share.	244.29	99.86

(d) Weighted average number of shares used as denominator

Particulars	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31, 2018
		No of shares
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earning per share	1,000	1,000
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:		
Employee stock options	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares and potential equity shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	1,000	1,000

B.J. BAJAJ & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
NAGPUR

ADCC Infocom Private Limited
Note No. 25 - Income Computation & Disclosure Standard
ICDS I - Accounting Policies

ICDS 1 deals with disclosure of accounting policies, further as per ICDS 1 the accounting policies adopted by a person is to represent true and fair view of the state of affairs and income of the usiness, profession or vocation. Treatment and presentation of transactions shall be governed by their substance and not merely by the legal form.

ICDS II - Valuation of Inventories
Not applicable, since ADCC Infocom Pvt. Ltd. does not have any inventory as on March 31,2019.

ICDS III - Construction Contracts
Not applicable since ADCC Infocom Pvt. Ltd. is not involved in construction business.

ICDS IV - Revenue Recognition
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amount disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowance, rebates, value added taxes, goods and services tax (GST) and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Revenue from enterprise geospatial & engineering services
Timing of recognition: Revenue is recognised based on actual services provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided (Percentage of completion method), provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Measurement of revenue: Efforts and cost expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is the direct relationship between input and productivity. Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in statement of profit and loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date. Costs and earnings in excess of billings are classified as unbilled revenue while billings in excess of costs and earnings are classified as unearned revenue.

Interest: Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the amortised cost and at the effective interest rate applicable.
Revenue from Contract with Customer
Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.
The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

i. Project Revenue:

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognized as unbilled revenue. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method on the basis of cost incurred. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Maintenance revenue is recognized rateably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which we refer as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which we refer to as unearned income liability).

ii. Revenue from Service Contracts:

In Geographical Information Services & related services and maintenance services, the revenue is recognised by applying revenue recognition criteria for each distinct performance obligation.

The arrangements with customers generally meet the criteria for considering software development and related services as distinct performance obligations. For allocating the transaction price, the Company has measured the revenue in respect of each performance obligation of a contract at its relative standalone selling price. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its standalone selling price. In cases where the Company is unable to determine the standalone selling price, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the standalone selling price.

For Geographical Information Services and related services, the performance obligations are satisfied as and when the services are rendered since the customer generally obtains control of the work as it progresses.

a. Variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The volume rebates give rise to variable consideration.

Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

ICDS V - Tangible Fixed Assets

The items of Property Plant & Equipments are stated at cost of acquisition, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Direct costs are capitalised until the assets are ready for use and includes freight, duties, taxes and expenses incidental to acquisition and installation.

The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Subsequent expenditures related to an item of Property Plant & Equipment are added to its carrying value only when it is probable that the future economic benefits from the asset will flow to the Company & cost can be reliably measured.

Losses arising from the retirement of, and gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ICDS VI - Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates:

The transactions in currencies other than the company's functional currency viz. Indian Rupee are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

ICDS VII - Government Grants:
Not applicate since no government grants received by ADCC Infocom Pvt. Ltd. during the year ended March 31,2019.

ICDS VIII - Securities
Not applicable since ADCC Infocom Pvt. Ltd. has no such transactions during the year ended on March 31, 2019.

ICDS IX - Borrowing Cost

Not applicable since ADCC Infocom Pvt. Ltd. does not have any Qualifying asset as on March 31,2019.

ICDS X - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Not applicable as there are no contingent liabilities or assets in ADCC Infocom Pvt. Ltd. as on March 31, 2019.

B.J. BAJAJ & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR