

Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited

Regd Office: No.17, AEGIS Building, 2nd Floor, 1st A Cross,
Koramangala 5th Block, Bangalore – 560 095.
CIN: U72900KA2017PTC101621

**2nd Annual Report
2018-19**

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Second Annual General Meeting of the Members of Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited will be held on 31st May 2019 at No.17, AEGIS Building, 2nd Floor, 1st A Cross, Koramangala 5th Block, Bangalore – 560 095 at 11.00 AM to transact the following:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

Item No.1 –Adoption of Financial Statements :

To receive, consider and adopt the Financial Statements of the company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 together with the report of the Directors and Auditors thereon and consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modifications, the following resolution as an ordinary resolution.

“**RESOLVED THAT**, the company do hereby adopt the Audited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, together with the Directors Report & Auditors Report for the year ending on that date”

By the order of the Board of Directors
For Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited

Place: Bangalore
Date: 29th April 2019



Vivek Malhotra
Director
DIN: 03159890

NOTE: Every member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and the proxy need not be a member of the Company.

BOARD'S REPORT

To the Members,
Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting their 2nd Annual Report of the Company together with the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019.

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY OR HIGHLIGHTS/PERFORMANCE OF THE COMPANY:

The Board's Report is prepared based on the financial statements of the company. The Company's financial performance for the year under review is given hereunder:

Particulars	(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)	
	For the Year ended 31 st March, 2019	For the Period ended 31 st March, 2018
Net Sales /Income from Business Operations	41.62	110.25
Other Income	-	-
Total Income	41.62	110.25
Less: Employee benefits expenses	-	-
Less: Depreciation	-	-
Less: Other Expenses	39.12	99.28
Total Expenses	39.12	99.28
Profit Before Tax	2.50	10.97
Less: Current Income Tax	0.64	2.87
Net Profit after Tax	1.86	8.10
Earnings per share (Basic)	1.86	8.10
Earnings per Share(Diluted)	1.86	8.10

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

During the financial year ended March 31, 2019 total revenue of the Company was Rs.41,62,500/-. The Company has during the year under review has posted a net profit of Rs. 1,86,430/-.

2. ANNUAL RETURN:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 92(3) read with Rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and administration) Rules, 2014, extracts of Annual Return in Form MGT-9 has been given as **Annexure A** to this Report.

3. SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:

The Company does not have any Subsidiary or Associate Company during the year under review.

The Company is a joint venture of Fortigo Network Logistics Private Limited and Xelpmoc Design and Tech Limited.

4. NUMBER OF BOARD MEETINGS CONDUCTED DURING THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW:

The Board of Directors met 7 (Seven) times during this financial year on 25th June 2018, 26th June 2018, 3rd July 2018, 10th October 2018, 21st November 2018, 29th November 2018 and 1st March 2019.

5. DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to Directors' responsibility Statement, it is hereby confirmed that: -



- b) the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the loss of the company for that period;
- c) the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- d) the directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and
- e) the directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

6. STATUTORY AUDITORS:

M/s. Venkatesh, Bhaskar & Associates, Chartered Accountants appointed as the statutory auditors of the Company to hold office from the Annual General Meeting held in the FY 2018-19 to the conclusion of the sixth consecutive Annual General Meeting.

7. EXPLANATION OR COMMENTS ON QUALIFICATIONS, RESERVATIONS OR ADVERSE REMARKS OR DISCLAIMERS MADE BY THE AUDITORS AND COMPANY SECRETARY IN PRACTICE IN THEIR REPORTS:

There were no observations and comments given by the auditors in their report read together with the notes to accounts.

8. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS MADE UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:

There were no loans, guarantees or investments made by the Company under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year under review and hence the said provision is not applicable.

9. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH RELATED PARTIES:

The Contracts/Arrangements made with related parties pursuant to Section 188(1) of Companies Act, 2013 in the year has been provided in Form AOC-2.

10. RESERVES:

There was no transfer to General Reserve during the year under review.

11. DIVIDEND:

Your Directors have decided not to recommend any dividend for the financial year ended 31st March 2019.

12. DIRECTORS:

The composition of the Board is as below:

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Date of Appointment	DIN
1	Mr. Anjani Mandal	Director	17/03/2017	03351210
2	Mr. Vivek Malhotra	Director	17/03/2017	03159890
3	Mr. Sandipan Chattopadhyay	Director	17/03/2017	00794717

13. SHARE CAPITAL:

a. ISSUE OF SHARES WITH DIFFERENTIAL RIGHTS:

The Company has not issued any shares with Differential Rights.

b. BUY BACK OF SECURITIES:

The Company has not bought back any of its securities during the year under review.

c. SWEAT EQUITY:

The Company has not issued any Sweat Equity Shares during the year under review.

d. BONUS SHARES:

The Company has not issued any Bonus Shares during the year under review.



e. EMPLOYEES STOCK OPTION PLAN:

The Company has not provided any Stock Option Scheme to the employees.

14. MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENT IF ANY AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY OCCURRED BETWEEN THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR TO WHICH THIS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS RELATE AND THE DATE OF THE REPORT:

No material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company occurred between the ends of the financial year to which these financial statements relate on the date of this report.

15. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:

The operations of the Company do not involve energy consumption, however, the Management has taken enough measures to sensibly use the available energy options to the company, and to conserve energy. There has been no technology absorption by the Company during the year.

The Company has no Foreign Exchange Inflow and Outflow during the Year under review.

16. STATEMENT CONCERNING DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY OF THE COMPANY:

The Company is in the process of development of risk Management policy.

17. TRANSFER OF UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND:

Since there was no unpaid/unclaimed Dividend declared, the provisions of Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply.

18. OTHERS

During the year under review, there were no cases filed pursuant to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

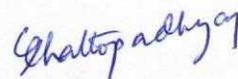
19. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Your Directors place on record their sincere thanks to bankers, business associates, consultants, and various Government Authorities for their continued support extended to your Companies activities during the year under review. Your Directors also acknowledges gratefully the shareholders for their support and confidence reposed on your Company.

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited



Vivek Malhotra
Director
DIN: 03159890



Sandipan Chattopadhyay
Director
DIN: 00794717

Place : Bangalore
Date : 29th April 2019

**EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN
as on the financial year ended on March 31,2019**

[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

- i) CIN : U72900KA2017PTC101621
 ii) Registration Date : 17-Mar-17
 iii) Name of the Company : Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited
 iv) Category / Sub-Category of the Company : Private Company/Limited By Shares
 v) Address of the Registered office and contact details : No.17, AEGIS Building, 2nd Floor, 1st A Cross, Koramangala 5th Block, Bangalore - 560 095.
 vi) Whether listed company : Yes/ No
 Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent if any : NA

II PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10 % or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated:-

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/	% to total turnover of the
1	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	620	100.00%

III PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES -

S.No	Name & Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holdings/Subsidiary/Associate	% of Shares Held	Applicable Section
1	FORTIGO NETWORK LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED	U72200KA2015PTC082767	Holding Company	82%	Section 2(46)

IV SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)**i) Category - Wise Share Holding**

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% of Change During the Year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Individual/HUF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Central Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) State Govt(s).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Bodies Corporate	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	100.00%	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	100.00%	-
e) Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Any Other....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB - TOTAL (A) (1)	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	100.00%	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	100.00%	-
(2) Foreign									
a) NRIs - Individual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others - Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Bodies Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Any Other....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB - TOTAL (A) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total shareholding of Promoter	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	100.00%	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	100.00%	-
(A) = (A)(1)+(A)(2)									
B. Public Shareholding									
1. Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



IV SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

i) Category - Wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% of Change During the Year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Individual/HUF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Central Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) State Govt(s).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Bodies Corporate	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	100.00%	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	100.00%	-
e) Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Any Other....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB - TOTAL (A) (1)	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	100.00%	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	100.00%	-
(2) Foreign									
a) NRIs - Individual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Others - Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Bodies Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Banks/FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Any Other....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB - TOTAL (A) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total shareholding of Promoter	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	100.00%	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	100.00%	-
(A) = (A)(1)+(A)(2)									
B. Public Shareholding									
I. Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) FIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
h) Foreign Venture Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
l) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB - TOTAL (B) (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non - Institutions									
a) Bodies Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Individuals Shareholders holding nominal share Capital upto Rs.1 Lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Individuals Shareholders holding nominal share Capital Excess of Rs.1 Lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUB - TOTAL (B) (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+ (B)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (A+B+C)	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	100.00%	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	100.00%	-



ii) Shareholding of Promoters

Sl No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in share holding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged /encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbe red to total shares	
1	M/S Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited	51,000	51.00%	-	82,000	82.00%	-	31%
2	M/s Xelpmoc Design & Tech Limited	49,000	49.00%	-	18,000	18.00%	-	-31%
Total		1,00,000	100.00%	-	1,00,000	100.00%	-	-

iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)

Sl. No.	Name	Shareholding		Date	Increase/ (Decrease) in shares during the year	Reason	Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No:of shares at the beginning/end of the year	% of total shares of the company				No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	M/S Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited	51,000	51.00%	01-04-2018			-	-
				03-07-2018	31,000	Transfer	82,000	31.00%
		82,000	82.00%	31-03-2019			82,000	82.00%
2	M/s Xelpmoc Design & Tech Limited	49,000	49.00%	01-04-2018			-	-
				03-07-2018	(31,000)	Transfer	18,000	-31.00%
		18,000	18.00%	31-03-2019			18,000	18.00%

iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):

Sl. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
3	At the End of the year(or on the date of separation, if separated during the year)	-	-	-	-

v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Sl. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
3	At the End of the year	-	-	-	-

v) **Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel**

Sl. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
3	At the End of the year	-	-	-	-

V Indebtedness

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment

Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
i) Principal Amount	-	-	-	-
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	-	-	-	-
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
Additions	-	-	-	-
Reduction	-	-	-	-
Net Change	-	-	-	-
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	-	-	-	-
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	-
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Total (i+ii+iii)	-	-	-	-

VI Remuneration of directors and Key Managerial Personnel

A Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager				Total Amount
1	Gross salary					
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act,1961	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-	-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-	-
2	Stock Options	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-	-
4	Commission	-	-	-	-	-
	- as % of Profit	-	-	-	-	-
	- others, Specify.....	-	-	-	-	-
5	Others, Please Specify	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (A)	-	-	-	-	-
	Ceiling as per the Act					

B Remuneration to other Directors

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager				Total Amount
		-	-	-	-	
1	Independent Directors					
	Fee for attending board/ Committee meetings	-	-	-	-	-
	Commission	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (1)	-	-	-	-	-
2	Other Non-Executive Directors					
	Fee for attending board/ Committee meetings	-	-	-	-	-
	Commission	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	-



Total (2)	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B) = (1+2)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Managerial Remuneration					
Overall Ceiling as per the Act					

C Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel Other than Management/WTD

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel				Total Amount
1	Gross salary					
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1)	-	-	-	-	
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act,	-	-	-	-	
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-	-	-	-	-	
2	Stock Options	-	-	-	-	
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-	
4	Commission	-	-	-	-	
	- as % of Profit	-	-	-	-	
	- others, Specify.....	-	-	-	-	
5	Others, Please Specify	-	-	-	-	
	Total (C)					
	Ceiling as per the Act					

VII Penalties / Punishment/ Compounding of Offences

Type	Section of Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty/ Punishment/ Compounding Fees imposed	Authority (RD/NCLT? Court)	Appeal Made, If any (give Details)
A. Company					
Penalties					
Punishment					
Compounding of Offences					
B. Directors					
Penalties					
Punishment					
Compounding of Offences					
C. Other Officer In Default					
Penalties					
Punishment					
Compounding of Offences					

NA

[Handwritten Signature]

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Form No. AOC-2

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

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

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis

There were no contracts or arrangements or transactions entered in to during the year ended 31st March, 2019, which were not arm's length basis.

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

Name of related party	Nature of relationship	Nature of transactions	Duration of Contract	Date of approval by board	Salient terms	Amount in INR
Fortigo Network Logistics Private Limited	Holding Company	Software Development-Sale	NA	NA	NA	41,62,500/-
Xelpmoc Design and Tech Private Limited	Joint Venture – Common Director	Software Development - Purchases	NA	NA	NA	37,00,000/-
Fortigo Network Logistics Private Limited	Holding Company	Rent paid	NA	NA	NA	24,000/-

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Fortign Network Xelpmoc Private Limited


Vivek Malhotra
Director
DIN: 03159890




Sandipan Chattopadhyay
Director
DIN: 00794717

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**TO THE MEMBERS OF
FORTIGO NETWORK XELPMOC PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Fortigo Network xelpmoc Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **March 31, 2019**, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, the profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the 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.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information.

The other information comprises of financial or non-financial information included in Company's Management Report/Annual Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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, otherwise not. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of 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 Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in **Annexure A** of this auditor's report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As the paid-up capital and reserves of the company as on the balance sheet date is below rupees one crore and as it does not have total borrowings from any Bank or financial institutions exceeding rupees one crore at any point of time during the year and it does not have total revenue exceeding rupees ten crores additional reporting under the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 issued by the Central Government of India in terms of subsection (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable and hence Reporting on such matter does not arise.

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 purpose of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.



- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS 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) As per the Notification No. G.S.R. 583(E) [F. No. 1/1/2014-CL-V] dated 13th June, 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the provisions of Clause (i) of Sub-section (3) of Section 143 of Companies Act, 2013 regarding reporting on the adequacy & effectiveness of company's internal financial controls is not applicable to this company and hence not covered by this report.
- g) 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:
- The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position
 - The Company does not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Venkatesh, Bhaskar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 009735S



Venkatesh Babu T R
Partner
Membership No. 208840



Place: Bangalore
Date : 29/04/2019

FORTIGO NETWORK XELPMOC PRIVATE LIMITED
ANNEXURE A TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

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 but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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.

For Venkatesh, Bhaskar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 009735S



Venkatesh Babu T R
Partner
Membership No. 208840



Place: Bangalore
Date : 29/04/2019

FORTIGO NETWORK XELPMOC PRIVATE LIMITED

U72900KA2017PTC101621

BALANCE SHEET

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
I. ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
(a) Other non-current assets	1	11,67,520	8,15,100	-
		11,67,520	8,15,100	-
Total Non-current Assets		11,67,520	8,15,100	-
Current assets				
(a) Inventories		-	-	-
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Investments		-	-	-
(i) Trade Receivables	2	-	26,68,980	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	3	41,909	45,839	-
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above		-	-	-
(v) Loans		-	-	-
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)		-	-	-
(d) Other current assets	4	7,200	-	1,00,000
		49,109	27,14,819	1,00,000
(e) Non current assets held for sale		-	-	-
Total Current Assets		49,109	27,14,819	1,00,000
TOTAL ASSETS		12,16,629	35,29,919	1,00,000
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
1. Equity				
(a) Equity Share capital	5	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
(b) Other Equity	6	9,96,089	8,09,659	-
(i) Reserves and surplus		-	-	-
(ii) Other reserves		-	-	-
Total Equity		10,96,089	9,09,659	1,00,000
2. Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	7	1,02,240	24,42,600	-
(b) Other current liabilities	8	18,300	1,77,660	-
(c) Liabilities for Current Tax (Net)		-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		1,20,540	26,20,260	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		12,16,629	35,29,919	1,00,000

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our Audit Report of even date attached.

For Venkatesh Bhaskar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No: 0097355

Venkatesh Babu T R

CA. Venkatesh Babu T R
Partner
Membership No.: 208840



Place: Bangalore

Date: 29/04/2019

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited

Vivek Malhotra

Vivek Malhotra
Director
DIN: 03159890



Sandipan Chattopadhyay
Sandipan Chattopadhyay
Director
DIN: 00794717

Place: Bangalore

Date: 29/04/19

Place: Bangalore

Date: 29/04/19

FORTIGO NETWORK XELPMOC PRIVATE LIMITED
U72900KA2017PTC101621
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2019	Period from March 17, 2017 to March 31, 2018
Revenue			
I Revenue from Operations	9	41,62,500	1,10,25,000
II Other Income		-	-
III Total Income (I + II)		41,62,500	1,10,25,000
IV Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expense		-	-
Depreciation and Amortization Expense		-	-
Other Expenses	10	39,12,240	99,27,941
Total Expenses		39,12,240	99,27,941
V Profit Before Exceptional Items and Tax (III-IV)		2,50,260	10,97,059
VI Share of Net Profit of Associates and Joint Ventures accounted		-	-
VI Profit/(loss) before Exceptional Items and Tax (III-IV)		2,50,260	10,97,059
VI Exceptional Items		-	-
VII Profit Before Tax (V-VI)		2,50,260	10,97,059
VIII Tax Expense			
Current taxes		63,830	2,87,400
Deferred Taxes		-	-
Total Tax Expense		63,830	2,87,400
IX Profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		1,86,430	8,09,659
X Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
XI Profit/(loss) for the Year (IX-X)		1,86,430	8,09,659
XII Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (XI+XII)		1,86,430	8,09,659
XIII Earnings per Equity Share (Face Value ` 1)			
(1) Basic (Rs)	11	1.86	8.10
(2) Diluted (Rs)		1.86	8.10
Significant Accounting Policies	2		

The above statement of profit and loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our Audit Report of even date attached.

For Venkatesh Bhaskar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No: 0097355

Venkatesh Babu T R

CA. Venkatesh Babu T R
Partner
Membership No.: 208840

Place: Bangalore
Date: 29/04/19



for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited

Vivek Mahotra

Vivek Mahotra
Director
DIN: 0315989

Place: Bangalore
Date: 29/04/19



Sandeep Chattopadhyay
Sandeep Chattopadhyay
Director
DIN: 00794717

Place: Bangalore
Date: 29/04/19

FORTIGO NETWORK XELPMOC PRIVATE LIMITED
U72900KA2017PTC101621
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit Before Income Tax	2,50,260	10,97,059
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	-	-
	-	-
Operating Cash Flows Before Working Capital Changes	2,50,260	10,97,059
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Non-Current Assets	(3,52,420)	(8,15,100)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade receivables	26,68,980	(26,68,980)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	(7,200)	1,00,000
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	(23,40,360)	24,42,600
Increase/(Decrease) in Other current liabilities	(1,59,360)	1,77,660
	(1,90,360)	(7,63,820)
Cash Generated from / (used) in Operations	59,900	3,33,239
Income Taxes (Paid) / Refunds	(63,830)	(2,87,400)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(3,930)	45,839
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
	-	-
Net Cash Flow From Investing Activities	-	-
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	-
Net Cash Inflow/ (Outflow) From Financing Activities	-	-
D. Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(3,930)	45,839
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	45,839	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	41,909	45,839

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our Audit Report of even date attached.

For Venkatesh Bhaskar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No: 0097355

CA. Venkatesh Babu T R
Partner
Membership No.: 208840

Place: Bangalore
Date: 29/04/19



for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited

Vivek Malhotra
Director
DIN: 03159890

Place: Bangalore
Date: 29/04/19



Sanjivan Chattopadhyay
Director
DIN: 00794717

Place: Bangalore
Date: 29/04/19

FORTIGO NETWORK XELPMOC PRIVATE LIMITED
U72900KA2017PTC101621
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	<i>Amount in Rs.</i>
(a) Equity share capital	
As at March 17, 2017	1,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
As at March 31, 2018	1,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
As at March 31, 2019	1,00,000

Restated summary statement of changes in equity
(b) Other equity (Refer Note 6)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	
Balance at March 17, 2017	-	-	-
Premium on issuance of equity shares	-		-
Profit for the year	-	8,09,659	8,09,659
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	8,09,659	8,09,659
Balance at March 31, 2018	-	8,09,659	8,09,659
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting year	-	8,09,659	8,09,659
Profit for the year		1,86,430	1,86,430
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,86,430	1,86,430
Balance at March 31, 2019	-	9,96,089	9,96,089

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our Audit Report of even date attached.

For Venkatesh Bhaskar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No: 0097355

Venkatash Babu T R
CA. Venkatesh Babu T R
 Partner
 Membership No.: 208840



Place: Bangalore
 Date: 29/04/19

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited

Vivek Malhotra
Vivek Malhotra
 Director
 DIN: 03159890



Place: Bangalore
 Date: 29/04/19

Sandipan Chattopadhyay
Sandipan Chattopadhyay
 Director
 DIN: 00794717

Place: Bangalore
 Date: 29/04/19

Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited

Notes to the Ind AS Financials Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018

Company Overview

FORTIGO NETWORK XELPMOC PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") was incorporated 17th March, 2017. The Company is engaged in the business of providing Software Development Services and IT & IT enabled services.

Significant accounting policies

A. Basis of preparation and presentation of Financials Statements

- a. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) and comply in all material respects with the Ind-AS and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act"). The Ind-AS are notified under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended), read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("Previous GAAP"). The actual date of transition to Ind-AS is March 17, 2017 for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 and so the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 have also been translated to Ind-AS resulting in the balance sheet as of March 17, 2017 being redrawn to comply with Ind-AS. These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 are the first financial statements the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind-AS. Refer Note 21 for an explanation of how the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind-AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

- b. The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is also the functional currency of the Company. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest Rupee, unless otherwise indicated.

c. Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these Financials Statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Assumptions, judgements and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions, judgements and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending March 31, 2019 are made in in the following notes:

- Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;
- Estimation of current tax expense and payable;

d. Measurement of fair values

A number of Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values.

The company regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- 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).



Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited

When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized 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 recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in – Fair Value Measurements (Note: 13 Financial Instruments - Fair values and risk management)

e. Current versus non-current classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

B. Property, plant and equipment

i. Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost (which includes capitalized borrowing costs, if any) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price, non-recoverable duties and taxes, freight, installation charges and any directly attributable cost of bringing the items to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.



Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited

Property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

ii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the written down value method. Depreciation for assets purchased / sold during the period is proportionately charged.

Depreciation on tangible fixed assets has been provided as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

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

The estimated useful lives of items property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Useful Life
Office equipment	5-7 years
Computer	3 – 4 years

iii. Disposal

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing net sale proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in statement of profit and loss.

a. Intangible assets

i. Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an intangible asset comprises its purchase price, including any non-recoverable duties and taxes and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use and net of any trade discounts and rebates.

ii. Amortization

The cost of the computer software capitalized as intangible asset is amortized over the estimated useful life.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Asset	Useful Life
Computer Software	6 – 8 Years

Amortization method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

b. Investment Property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the company, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

c. Non-Current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and discontinued operations:

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognized for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognized for any subsequent increases in fair value



Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited

less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognized. A gain or loss not previously recognized by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognized at the date of de-recognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortized while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognized.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit and loss.

d. Impairment

i. Financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through the statement of profit or loss.

Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL

For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL.

The amount of ECL (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss.

Time barred dues from the government / government departments / government companies are generally not considered as increase in credit risk of such financial asset.

ii. Non-financial assets

The Company assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company's non-financial assets, inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Impairment loss recognized in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or groups of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not subsequently reversed. In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognized in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.



Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited

C. Leases

i. Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement, it is determined whether the arrangement is or contains a lease.

At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease, the payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If it is concluded for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognized at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. The liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognized using the incremental borrowing rate.

ii. Assets held under lease

Leases of property, plant and equipment that transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased assets are measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to similar owned assets.

Assets held under leases that do not transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (i.e. operating leases) are not recognized in the Company's Balance Sheet.

iii. Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are generally recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

The company is generally required to pay refundable security deposits for entering into various lease agreements with lessors. Such security deposits are financial assets and are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. The difference between the initial fair value and the refundable amount of the deposit is recognized as a lease prepayment. The initial fair value is estimated as the present value of the refundable amount of security deposit, discounted using the market interest rates for similar instruments.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the security deposit is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method with the carrying amount increased over the lease period up to the refundable amount. The amount of increase in the carrying amount of deposit is recognized as interest income. The lease prepayment is amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term as lease rental expense.

D. Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

All financial assets are recognized on trade date when the purchase of a financial asset is under a contract whose term requires delivery of the financial asset within the time frame established by the market concerned. Financial assets or financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets and liabilities which are classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) at inception.

ii. Classification of financial assets

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 amortized cost.



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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.

iii. Measurement

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

a. 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. The company classifies its debt instruments as:

Amortized cost:

Debt Instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI:

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss (P&L). Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL:

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is considered only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

b. Equity Instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value.



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The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI.

There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value. All changes in fair value including dividend are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

c. Investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates

Investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates is carried at cost in the financial statements.

d. Trade receivables:

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected to be collected within a period of 12 months or less from the reporting date (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets otherwise as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are measured at their transaction price unless it contains a significant financing component in accordance with Ind AS 18 (or when the entity applies the practical expedient) or pricing adjustments embedded in the contract.

Loss allowance for expected life time credit loss is recognized on initial recognition.

e. Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities if payment is due within 12 months after the reporting period otherwise as non-current. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

iv. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

v. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

vi. Reclassification



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The Company determines the classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition no reclassification is made for financial assets which are categorized as equity instruments at FVTOCI and financial assets or liabilities that are specifically designated as FVTPL.

E. Revenue

i) Sale of Services

Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" is mandatory for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018 and has replaced existing Ind AS related thereto. The Company has adopted the full retrospective approach under the standard. Under this approach, no adjustments were required to be made to the retained earnings as at 1 April, 2018. Also, the application of Ind AS 115 did not have any significant impact on recognition and measurement of revenue and related Items in the financial results for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Revenue from services is recognized over the period of the contract. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Revenue from contracts is recognized on input basis measured by man hours delivered, efforts expended etc.

Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognized based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.

In respect of other fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized using percentage-of-completion method ("POC method") of accounting with contract cost incurred determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation. The contract cost used in computing the revenues include cost of fulfilling warranty obligations.

The incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer are capitalized if the entity expects to recover these costs.

Contract assets are recognized when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

Unearned and deferred revenue ("contract liability") is recognized when there are billings in excess of revenues.

Applying the practical expedient provided in paragraph 121, the entity has not disclosed the duration for completion of unsatisfied performance obligations, for the contracts that has an original expected duration of 1 year or less.

The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by industry verticals, geography and nature of services.

ii) Other Income

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

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

F. Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their functional currency spot rates at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rates are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.



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Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates at the date of transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

G. Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognized in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets unrecognized or recognized are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognized/reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

The Company offsets, the current tax assets and liabilities (on a year on year basis) and deferred tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right and where it intends to settle such assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to the items recognized in other comprehensive income or direct equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or direct equity, respectively.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT):

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit is recognized as deferred asset only when it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the credit can be utilized. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the statement of profit and loss account. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent it is no longer probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

H. Borrowing costs



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Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

I. Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has 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 a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. 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 provisions due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Onerous Contracts

Provision for onerous contracts. i.e. contracts where the expected unavoidable cost of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, are recognized when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event based on a reliable estimate of such obligation.

Contingencies

Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims, litigation, assessment, fines, penalties, etc. are recognized when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be estimated reliably.

J. Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as Short Term Employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries are recognized as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year in which the employee renders the related service.

ii. Post-employee benefits

Defined Contribution Plans:

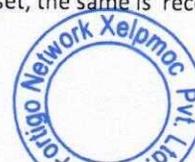
A defined contribution plan is post-employee benefit plan under which an entity pays a fixed contribution to a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expenses in the statement of profit and loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

Defined Benefit Plans:

Gratuity

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset, the same is recognized to



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the extent of the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

iii. **Other long-term employee benefits**

All employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) which do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are determined based on actuarial valuation or discounted present value method carried out at each balance sheet date. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid / availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

K. **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits held with financial institution, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to know cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

L. **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share ('BEPS') is computed by dividing net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the period.

Diluted earnings per share ('DEPS') is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. In computing diluted earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that either reduces earnings per share or increases loss per share are included. The number of shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for the share splits.

M. **Cash flow statements**

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby net profits before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from regular operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

N. **Segment Reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). Only those business activities are identified as operating segment for which the operating results are regularly reviewed by the CODM to make decisions about resource allocation and performance measurement.

The company's management examines the company's performance as a whole i.e. providing of technological solution services and accordingly the company has only one reportable segment.



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The company's operation and assets are concentrated in India only and hence there are no reportable geographical segments

O. Recent accounting pronouncements issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 amending the following standard:

Amendments to Ind AS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses

The amendments clarify that an entity needs to consider whether the tax laws restrict the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance on how an entity should determine future taxable profits and explain the circumstances in which taxable profit may include the recovery for some assets for more than their carrying amount.

Entities are required to apply the amendments retrospectively. However, on initial application of the amendments, the change in the opening equity of the earliest comparative period may be recognized in opening retained earnings (or in another component of equity, as appropriate), without allocating the change between opening retained earnings and other components of equity. Entities applying this relief must disclose the fact.

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018. These amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Company as the Company has no deductible temporary differences or assets that are in the scope of the amendments.

Appendix B to Ind AS 21 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

The Appendix clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

Entities may apply the Appendix requirements on a fully retrospective basis. Alternatively, an entity may apply these requirements prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in its scope that are initially recognized on or after:

- (i) The beginning of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix, or
- (ii) The beginning of a prior reporting period presented as comparative information in the financial statements of the reporting period in which the entity first applies the Appendix.

The Appendix is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2018. However, since the Company's current practice is in line with the interpretation, the Company does not expect any effect on its financial statements.

Ind AS 116 Leases:

On 18 July 2017, the Accounting Standard Board (ASB) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) issued an exposure draft (ED) on Ind AS 116 'Leases'. Ind AS 116 is expected to replace Ind AS 17 from its proposed effective date, being annual period beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

The ED sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The objective of the ED is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of Financial Statements to assess the effect that leases will have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the entity.

The Company is currently evaluating the requirements of Ind AS 116, and has not yet determined the impact on the financial statements.



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NOTE 1

Other Non-Current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 17, 2017
TDS receivables	11,67,520	8,15,100	-
TOTAL	11,67,520	8,15,100	-



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NOTE 2

Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 17, 2017
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Debts due for a period exceeding six months	-	-	-
Other Debts	-	26,68,980	-
TOTAL	-	26,68,980	-

NOTE 3

Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 17, 2017
Balances with Banks			
- In Current Accounts	41,909	45,839	-
Cash on Hand	-	-	-
TOTAL	41,909	45,839	-

NOTE 4

Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 17, 2017
input Tax credit (GST)	7,200	-	-
Otther receivable	-	-	1,00,000
TOTAL	7,200	-	1,00,000



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NOTE 5

Equity share capital

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 17, 2017
Authorised			
10,00,000 Equity Shares (31-Mar-18: 10,00,000) of Re. 1/- each	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000
Issued			
1,00,000 Equity Shares (31-Mar-18: 1,00,000) of Re. 1/- each	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Subscribed and Fully Paid up			
1,00,000 Equity Shares (31-Mar-18: 1,00,000) of Re. 1/- each	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
TOTAL	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000

a) The reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding and the amount of share capital at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	As at		As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018		March 17, 2017	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,00,000	1,00,000	-	-	-	-
Add: Shares issued / subscribed during the year/period	-	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rupees 1/- per share. Each shareholder is entitled to vote in proportion to his share of the paid up equity capital of the Company except upon voting by "Show of hands" where one share shareholder is entitled to one vote. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company in proportion to their shareholdings. The Shareholders are entitled to receive dividend in proportion to the amount of paid up equity shares held by them. The Company has not declared any

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

Name of the Shareholder	As at		As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018		March 17, 2017	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Fortigo Network Logistics Private Limited	82,000	82.00%	51,000	51.00%	51,000	51.00%
Xelpmoc Design and Tech Limited	18,000	18.00%	49,000	49.00%	49,000	49.00%

d) details of shares in respect of each class in the company held by its holding company or its ultimate holding company including shares held by subsidiaries or associates of the holding company or the ultimate holding company in aggregate;

Name of the Shareholder	As at		As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018		March 17, 2017	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Fortigo Network Logistics Private Limited	82,000	82.00%	51,000	51.00%	51,000	51.00%

d) Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Company makes adjustments to its capital structure based on economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain / adjust the capital structure the Company may make adjustments to dividend paid to its shareholders or issue new

The Company monitors capital using the metric of Net Debt to Equity. Net Debt is defined as borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, fixed deposits and readily redeemable investments. The company has no borrowings from external parties as on the reporting date.



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NOTE 6

Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 17, 2017
Securities Premium	-	-	
Retained Earnings	9,96,089	8,09,659	-
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
TOTAL	9,96,089	8,09,659	-



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NOTE 7

Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 17, 2017
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,02,240	24,42,600	-
TOTAL	1,02,240	24,42,600	-

There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at the balance sheet date. 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. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 17, 2017
(i) Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to MSME suppliers as at the end of			
-Principal	Nil	Nil	Nil
-Interest	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the MSME supplier beyond the appointed day	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	Nil	Nil	Nil
(v) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	Nil	Nil	Nil



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NOTE 8

Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 17, 2017
Statutory dues payable	9,000	1,77,660	-
Other payables	9,300	-	-
TOTAL	18,300	1,77,660	-



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NOTE 9

Revenue from Operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Period from March 17, 2017 to March 31, 2018
Sale of Services*	41,62,500	1,10,25,000
TOTAL	41,62,500	1,10,25,000

i) Revenue disaggregation by geography is as follows:

Geography	Year ended March 31, 2019	Period from March 17, 2017 to March 31, 2018
India	41,62,500	1,10,25,000
Others	-	-
TOTAL	41,62,500	1,10,25,000

ii) Revenue disaggregation by sector is as follows:

Sector	Year ended March 31, 2019	Period from March 17, 2017 to March 31, 2018
Logistics	41,62,500	1,10,25,000
TOTAL	41,62,500	1,10,25,000

iii) Revenue disaggregation by nature of services

Sector	Year ended March 31, 2019	Period from March 17, 2017 to March 31, 2018
Software services	41,62,500	1,10,25,000
TOTAL	41,62,500	1,10,25,000

NOTE 10

Other Expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Period from March 17, 2017 to March 31, 2018
Audit Fee	50,000	50,000
Bank Charges	14,750	4,425
Business Promotion	3,500	23,800
Interest on Statutory payments	240	-
Printing & Stationery Expenses	-	916
Professional Charges	38,07,240	98,24,000
ROC Filing Charges	9,300	800
Rates & Taxes	3,210	-
Rent	24,000	24,000
TOTAL	39,12,240	99,27,941

NOTE 11

Earnings per share

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Net Profit After Tax	1,86,430	8,09,659
Number of Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,00,000	-
Add : Shares Issued during the year	-	1,00,000
Number of Shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,00,000	1,00,000
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares		
For calculating Basic EPS diluted EPS	1,00,000	1,00,000
For calculating restated Basic EPS and restated Diluted EPS	1,00,000	1,00,000
Earnings Per Share Before and After Extraordinary Items <i>(Face Value Re 1)</i>		
Basic (Rs)	1.86	8.10
Diluted (Rs)	1.86	8.10



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NOTE 12 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

A) Related Parties and their Relationship

a) Holding Company

Fortigo Network Logistics Private Limited

b) Joint Venture Partner with Holding Company

Xelpmoc Design and Tech Limited

c) Key Management Personnel (KMP) and Relatives

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| i) Anjani Mandal | KMP |
| ii) Vivek Malhotra | KMP |
| iii) Sandipan Chattopadhyay | KMP |



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NOTE 12 : RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Contd.)

B) The Related Party Transactions are as under :

Particulars of Transactions	Holding Company		Joint Venture Partner with Holding Company		Total	
	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Receipt of Services						
Xelpmoc Design and Tech Limited			37,00,000	98,00,000	37,00,000	98,00,000
Sale of services						
Fortigo Network Logistics Private Limited	41,62,500	1,10,25,000			41,62,500	1,10,25,000



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NOTE 12 : RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Contd.)

B) The Related Party Transactions are as under :

	Holding Company		Joint Venture Partner with Holding Company		Total	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Outstanding Balances						
Receivables						
Fortigo Network Logistics Private Limited	-	26,68,980	-	-	-	26,68,980
Payables						
Xelpmoc Design and Tech Limited	-	-	-	23,97,600	-	23,97,600



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NOTE 13 : FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A. Accounting classification and fair values

Carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy, are presented below. It does not include the fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

As at March 31, 2019	Carrying amount / Fair Value				Fair value Hierarchy			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Current								
Trade receivables			-	-			-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	41,909	41,909	-	-	41,909	41,909
	-	-	41,909	41,909	-	-	41,909	41,909
Financial liabilities								
Current								
Trade and other payables	-	-	1,20,540	1,20,540	-	-	1,20,540	1,20,540
	-	-	1,20,540	1,20,540	-	-	1,20,540	1,20,540

As at March 31, 2018	Carrying amount / Fair Value				Fair value Hierarchy			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Current								
Trade receivables	-	-	26,68,980	26,68,980	-	-	26,68,980	26,68,980
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	45,839	45,839	-	-	45,839	45,839
	-	-	27,14,819	27,14,819	-	-	27,14,819	27,14,819
Financial liabilities								
Current								
Trade and other payables	-	-	26,20,260	26,20,260	-	-	26,20,260	26,20,260
	-	-	26,20,260	26,20,260	-	-	26,20,260	26,20,260

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)



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NOTE 14 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The activities of the Company exposes it to a number of financial risks namely market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company seeks to minimize the potential impact of unpredictability of the financial markets on its financial performance.

A. MANAGEMENT OF MARKET RISK:

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 risk comprises of three types of risks: interest rate risk, price risk and currency rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk includes borrowings, investments and derivative financial instruments.

(i) Management of interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any exposure to interest rate risks since it has no borrowings.

(ii) Management of price risk:

The Company invests its surplus funds in various unlisted equity and preference shares. Investments in unlisted equities and preference shares are susceptible to market price risk, arising from changes in availability of future free cash flow which may impact the return and value of the investments. The company mitigates this risk by periodically evaluating the performances of the investee company.

(iii) Management of currency risk:

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has foreign currency trade receivables and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk. The Company mitigates the foreign exchange risk by setting appropriate exposure limits and periodic monitoring of the exposures. The exchange rates have been volatile in the recent years and may continue to be volatile in the future. Hence the operating results and financials of the Company may be impacted due to volatility of the rupee against foreign currencies.



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NOTE 14 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Contd.)

B. MANAGEMENT OF CREDIT RISK:

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligations by a counterparty to the Company resulting in a financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (trade receivables) and from its financing activities including investments in unlisted securities, foreign exchange transactions and financial instruments.

Credit risk from trade receivables is managed through the Company's policies, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management by establishing credit limits, credit approvals and monitoring creditworthiness of the customers to which the Company extends credit in the normal course of business. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company has no concentration of credit risk as the customer is Holding Company of the Company.

Credit risk from investments of surplus funds is managed by the Company's treasury in accordance with the Board approved policy and limits. Investments of surplus funds are made only with those counterparties who meet the minimum threshold requirements as prescribed by the Board. The Company monitors the financial strength of its counter parties and adjusts its exposure accordingly.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is assessed as low risk as the company does not have any deposits and the entire amount represents balance in current account with banks.



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NOTE 14 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Contd.)

C. MANAGEMENT OF LIQUIDITY RISK:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to maintain at all times, optimum levels of liquidity to meet its obligations. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and has a robust cash management system in place.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments.

March 31, 2019	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	1,20,540	1,20,540	1,20,540	-	-	-

March 31, 2018	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	26,20,260	26,20,260	26,20,260	-	-	-



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15 IGAAP to Ind AS reconciliation

The following reconciliations provide the explanations and quantifications of the differences arising between Indian GAAP and Ind AS in accordance with Ind AS 101:

1. Reserves as at March 31, 2018 and March 17, 2017; and
2. Net Profit after tax for the year ended March 31, 2018.

i) Reconciliations of reserves between Ind-AS and Previous GAAP are given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 17, 2017
Total Equity as per Indian GAAP	9,09,659	1,00,000
Summary of Ind AS adjustments	-	-
Total Ind AS adjustments	-	-
Total Equity as per Ind AS	9,09,659	1,00,000

ii) Reconciliation of Net Profit after tax between Ind-AS and Previous GAAP are given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018
Profit After Tax as per Indian GAAP	8,09,659
Summary of Ind AS adjustments	-
Total Ind AS adjustments	-
Total Comprehensive income as per Ind AS	8,09,659

NOTE

Previous GAAP figures have been reclassified/regrouped wherever necessary to conform with financial statements prepared under Ind AS.



15. FIRST-TIME ADOPTION OF IND-AS

These financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2019, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind-AS. For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Previous GAAP, including accounting standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended), read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. The date of transition to Ind AS is Mar 17, 2017.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements, which comply with Ind-AS, applicable for periods ending on or after March 31, 2019, together with the comparative period data as at, and for the period ended, March 31, 2018, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at March 17, 2017, the Company's date of transition to Ind-AS. Ind-AS 101 requires that all Ind-AS standards that are effective for the first Ind-AS Financial Statements be applied consistently and retrospectively for all periods presented. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Previous GAAP financial statements, for the year ended, March 31, 2018.

Exemptions applied

Ind-AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind-AS.

The Company has applied the following exemptions:

Mandatory Exemptions from retrospective application:

Estimates

The estimates at Mar 17, 2017 and at March 31, 2018 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies).

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets have been classified and measured on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on Mar 17, 2017

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company has applied the exemption available under Ind-AS 101 to apply the derecognition criteria under Ind-AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after March 17, 2017.



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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Accounting Profit before Income Tax	2,50,260	10,97,059
Tax on Accounting Profit at Statutory Income Tax rate 26% (March 31, 2018)	65,068	2,82,493
Preliminary Expenses Deduction	4,760	(19,040)
Tax effect on the above deduction	1,238	(4,903)
Tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	63,830	2,87,400



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17 Events after the reporting period

There were no events that occurred after the reporting period i.e. 31 March, 2019 upto the date of approval of financial statements that require any adjustment to the carrying value of assets and Liabilities.

For Venkatesh Bhaskar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No: 0097355

CA. Venkatesh Babu T R

CA. Venkatesh Babu T R
Partner
Membership No.: 208840



Place: Bangalore
Date: 29/04/19

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Fortigo Network Xelpmoc Private Limited

Vivek Malhotra

Vivek Malhotra
Director
DIN: 03159890



Place: Bangalore
Date: 29/04/19

Sandipan Chattopadhyay

Sandipan Chattopadhyay
Director
DIN: 00794717

Place: Bangalore
Date: 29/04/19