

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2 0 1 8 - 2 0 1 9

**Cranes Software International Limited**

Enterprise Analytics and Engineering Simulation Software & Solutions





<b>Board of Directors</b>	Mr. Asif Khader Mr. Mueed Khader Mr. Richard Gall Dr. Peter Ryser Mrs. Akthar Begum	- Co-founder & Managing Director - Director - Director - Director - Director
<b>Company Secretary</b>	P. Phaneendra	
<b>Bankers</b>	Bank of India IDBI Bank Ltd. State Bank of India	
<b>Auditors</b>	Sethia Prabhad Hedge & Co. Chartered Accountants No. 21, 1st Floor, 14th A Main Road, 'E' Block Extension, Sahakara Nagar, Bangalore - 560 092	
<b>Registered Office</b>	Cranes Software International Ltd. # 82, Presidency Building, 3rd & 4th Floor, St. Marks Road, Bangalore - 560 001	
<b>Registrars</b>	Integrated Registry Management Services Pvt. Ltd. # 39, Ramana Residency, 4th Cross, Sampige Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore - 560 003	
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.cranessoftware.com">www.cranessoftware.com</a>	



# CRANES SOFTWARE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2018 - 2019

## DIRECTORS REPORT - 2019

Dear Member,

The Board of Directors hereby submits the report of the business and operations of your Company along with the audited financial statements, for the financial year ended March 31, 2019. The consolidated performance of the Company and its subsidiaries has been referred to wherever required.

### 1. MACRO - ECONOMIC SCENARIO:

India's economy continues to show good signs of GDP growth and the business environment appears positive, than ever before, with a string of initiatives taken up by Central Government, with respect to ease of doing business, which is expected to help the Company directly, in expanding its market within the country and abroad.

### 2. CONSOLIDATED / STANDALONE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE:

The consolidated annual revenue from operations has registered a decrease of about 48% compared with the previous year and the Company has posted profit from operations before tax of Rs. 854.84 million as compared to loss of Rs. 882.33 million in the previous year.

The standalone annual revenue from operations has registered an increase by about 40% compared with the previous year. The profit for the period before tax stands at Rs. 918.08 million as compared with loss of Rs. 820.19 million in the previous year.

### Financial highlights (consolidated & standalone)

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	Consolidated		Standalone	
	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19	2017-18
Total Income	136.09	263.38	118.14	84.40
Total expenses	50.61	351.62	26.33	166.50
Profit / (Loss) before extraordinary items & tax	85.48	(88.23)	91.81	(82.02)
Exceptional Items	-	-	-	-
Profit / (Loss) before tax	85.48	(88.23)	91.81	(82.02)
Tax expense/(income)	106.28	(9.98)	107.09	(6.82)
Profit / (Loss) for the period	(20.79)	(78.28)	(15.28)	(75.20)

### 3. NEW INITIATIVES AND CORPORATE ACTION:

In the year under review, the Company has enhanced its position in the areas of Business Intelligence, Engineering Services and Vocational Training. The Company continues to improve operational effectiveness, optimize costs and increase market reach across all businesses. These initiatives have positively impacted the current year business revenues and improved operating margins.

### 4. DIVIDEND:

Your directors do not recommend any dividend in the absence of distributable surplus.

### 5. RESERVES:

During the financial year under review your Company has not transferred any fund to the General Reserve.

### 6. SHARE CAPITAL:

During the financial year under review your there were no changes in the Capital Structure of your Company.

### 7. LISTING/DELISTING:

The equity shares of the Company are listed at BSE Limited ("BSE").



The equity shares of the Company were also listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE") but suspended from trading on NSE.

Pursuant to approval of the Board of Directors at its meeting held on July 10, 2018, the Company had filed application for voluntary delisting of Company's equity shares from the NSE on July 19, 2018 in terms of regulation 6 and 7 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 ("SEBI Delisting Regulations") which was approved by NSE vide its circular no. NSE/LIST/55769 dated July 31, 2018 pursuant to which NSE has withdrawn (delisted) the admission to dealing in securities of the Company w.e.f. August 8, 2018.

The Equity Shares of the Company will continue to remain listed on BSE having nationwide terminals and the shareholders of the Company shall continue to avail the benefits of listing and trading on BSE.

**8. MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY, WHICH HAVE OCCURRED BETWEEN THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR AND THE DATE OF THE REPORT:**

**CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS, IF ANY:**

There were no changes in the nature of business of the Company during the financial year ended March 31, 2019.

**9. PUBLIC DEPOSITS:**

The Company has not accepted or invited any deposits falling within the meaning of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 during the year under review.

**10. DETAILS OF DIRECTORS / KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:**

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted and details of the same are given below:

**10.1. PROMOTER GROUP (EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS):**

Asif Khader  
Mueed Khader

**10.2. NON- EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS:**

Richard Holden Gall  
Peter Ryser  
Akthar Begum

In terms of the provisions of section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Asif Khader, Managing Director, Mr. Mueed Khader, Whole-time Director and Mr. P. Phaneendra, Company Secretary are the Key Managerial Personnel of your Company.

**10.3. RETIRE BY ROTATION:**

Mr. Mueed Khader (DIN: 00106674) Wholetime Director of the Company, retires by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company and being eligible offers, himself for re-appointment. The Board of Directors recommended his appointment for consideration of the members at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

**10.4. INDUCTIONS:**

Mr. Asif Khader was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company with effect from May 30, 2019.

**10.5. RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS:**

Mr. MukkaramJan, resigned as Member of the Board with effect from May 30, 2018.

**10.6. REAPPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR:**

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 149 of the Companies Act 2013 the tenure of 5 years will be completing by September 28, 2019, of Mr. Richard Holden Gall, (DIN: 00906340) as Independent



Director of the Company. He being eligible for re-appointment has given his consent to be reappointed as the Independent Director of the Company for another term of 5 years beginning from September 29, 2019 and ending September 28, 2024, his appointment shall be considered in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Keeping in view the vast experience, expertise and knowledge, it would be in the interest of the Company that Mr. Richard Holden Gall be re-appointed as an Independent Director of the Company to hold office for a second term of 5 (five) consecutive years.

#### **10.7. KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:**

In terms of the provisions of section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Asif Khader, Managing Director, Mr. Mueed Khader, Whole-time Director and Mr. P. Phaneendra, Company Secretary are the Key Managerial Personnel of your Company.

Further, Mr. Asif Khader was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company with effect from May 30, 2019.

#### **11. DECLARATION BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:**

The Company has received necessary declaration from each Independent Director under Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 that he/she meets the criteria of Independence laid down in Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 25 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

#### **12. NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD:**

The Board met 5 times during the financial year. The meeting details are provided in the Corporate Governance report that forms part of this Annual report. The maximum interval between any two meetings did not exceed 120 days, as prescribed in the Companies Act, 2013.

#### **13. COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD:**

As on March 31, 2019, the Board had four committees: the audit committee, the nomination and remuneration committee, corporate social responsibility committee and stakeholder's relationship committee.

A detailed note on the composition of the Board and its committees is provided in the Corporate Governance report.

#### **14. FORMAL ANNUAL EVALUATION OF THE BOARD:**

The guidelines for evaluating and assessing the performance of the directors are being modified due to the expansion of the board. Generally, such assessment would include the decision making abilities of individual directors, strategic and value addition contributions at the meetings, charting your company's policy and growth and introducing risk management policies.

As per listing regulations, the directors have to carry out an annual performance evaluation of the Board, independent directors, whole-time and non-whole-time directors, committees of the Board and chairman of the Board. Necessary guidelines are being re-framed in this regard.

#### **15. VIGIL MECHANISM AND WHISTLE BLOWER:**

Pursuant to provisions of section 177 (9) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has established a "Vigil mechanism" incorporating Whistle Blower Policy in terms of the Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements, 2015 for employees and Directors of the Company, for expressing the genuine concerns of unethical behavior, frauds or violation of the codes of conduct by way of direct access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee in exceptional cases. The Company has also provided adequate safeguards against victimization of employees and Directors who express their concerns.

#### **16. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL & ADEQUACY:**

Your Company has in place adequate internal control systems commensurate with the size of its operations to ensure sound management of operations, safe keeping of its assets including in tangible assets and utilization of resources. However, further steps as may be advised will be implemented, if found, necessary.

**17. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR):**

The provisions of Section 135 of the Act read with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 are not applicable to the Company and therefore no report is attached under this head.

**18. DISCLOSURE UNDER SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORK PLACE – PREVENTION PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL ACT, 2013:**

The Company has zero tolerance towards sexual harassment at workplace and during the year under review, your Board has constituted an Internal Complaints Committee to consider and redress complaints of sexual harassment & also adopted a policy on prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment at workplace in line with the provisions of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder.

**19. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

Our corporate governance practices are a reflection of our value system encompassing our culture, policies and relationships with our stakeholders. Integrity and Transparency are key to our corporate governance practices to ensure that we gain and retain the trust of our stakeholders at all times. Corporate governance is about maximizing shareholder value legally, ethically and sustainably. We also endeavor to enhance long term shareholder value and respect minority rights in all our business decisions.

Our Corporate governance report for fiscal 2019 forms part of this Annual Report and the Independent Chartered Accountant Certificate of Compliance is attached to this report as per **Annexure – I & II**.

**20. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS REPORT:**

In terms of the provisions of regulation 34(2) of the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 the Management Discussion and Analysis report is set out separately and forms an integral part of this report as per **Annexure – III**.

**21. EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN:**

As required under the provisions of section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Management and administration) Rules, 2014, an extract of the Annual Return of your Company in prescribed form MGT-9, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 is annexed to and forms part of this report as per **Annexure – IV**.

**22. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES:**

The ratio of the median remuneration of the employees to the remuneration of the each of the whole-time directors is 1:3.5.

The Company had 47 employees as on March 31, 2019. The percentage increase in remuneration, ration of remuneration of each director and key managerial personnel (KMP) (as required under Companies Act, 2013) to the median of employees remuneration and the list of top 10 employees in terms of remuneration drawn as required under Section 197(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 forms a part of this Board's Report.

Disclosures pertaining to remuneration and other details as required under section 197(12) of the act read with companies (appointment and remuneration of managerial personnel) Rules, 2014 are attached to this report as per **Annexure - V**.

**23. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT:**

Your Board is committed to highest standards of providing healthy environment for safety of its employees and your Board reviews the same from time to time.

**24. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEE & INVESTMENT:**

Details of loans, guarantees and investments under the provisions of section 186 are given in notes to financial statements.

**25. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:**

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at



fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by SEBI. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The directors confirm that:

- In preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures.
- They have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and are 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 profit of the company for that period.
- They have taken proper and sufficient care towards the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, for safeguarding the assets of the company and preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.
- They have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis.
- They have laid down the internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that they are adequate and were operating effectively.
- They have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

#### **26. STATUTORY AUDITORS:**

The present auditors M/s. Sethia Prabhada Hegde & Co, were appointed at the 32<sup>nd</sup> Annual General Meeting of your company to hold office for a period of 5 years i.e. till the conclusion of the 37<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting. The requirement for annual ratification of auditors appointment at the AGM has been omitted pursuant to Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017 notified on May 7, 2018

During the year, the Statutory Auditors have confirmed that they satisfy the Independence criteria required under Companies Act, 2013 and Code of ethics issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

#### **27. SECRETARIAL AUDITOR:**

As required under Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules thereunder, the Board appointed Mr. Krishnaswamy G. S., Practising Company Secretary, as Secretarial Auditor of the Company for fiscal 2019.

#### **28. COST RECORDS AND COST AUDIT:**

Maintenance of cost records and requirement of cost audit as prescribed under the provisions of Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable for the business activities carried out by the Company.

#### **29. AUDITORS QUALIFICATIONS AND BOARD'S REPLY:**

The Statutory auditors have qualified their report on various matters pertaining to the Company and the Board has replied to these qualifications. A detailed list containing the audit qualifications and the Board's replies thereto have been provided as an annexure to this report, marked **Annexure - VI**.

#### **30. SECRETARIAL AUDITOR AND BOARD'S REPLY TO SECRETARIAL AUDIT QUALIFICATIONS:**

Secretarial audit report in prescribed Form MR-3 attached to this report marked **Annexure -VII**. A detailed list containing the Secretarial audit qualifications and the Board's replies thereto have been provided as an annexure to this report, marked **Annexure - VIIA**

#### **31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:**

During the year under report, your Company has entered into related party transactions, which were on arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. Certain material transactions as defined under section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the companies (Meetings of Board and its powers) Rules, 2014 are reported. All these transactions were previously approved by the audit committee and are being reviewed on a regular basis. Further, details of contracts and arrangements with related parties for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2019 are provided under note no. 40 to the audited financial statements and





details pertaining to related party transactions are provided in **Annexure-VIII**.

**32. ENERGY CONSERVATION, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:**

Even though the operations of your Company are not energy-intensive, adequate measures have been taken to reduce energy consumption by using efficient equipment. Since it is a software Company, primarily dealing with scientific and engineering software products and product related projects, energy cost forms a very small part of total cost and its impact on total cost is not material.

**33. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES:**

The Management of your Company has been committed to building a strong R&D culture from day one and has set clear R&D goals. In order to achieve these goals, the Company has focused on furthering the efficacies of R&D activities as well as building synergies among multiple-impact technologies.

**34. SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES & ASSOCIATES:**

Current Subsidiaries, Joint venture & Associates have been listed in **Annexure-IV** (part III). Any substantial or material business related changes that have taken place in the subsidiary companies during the year is reflected in the Balance Sheet reported by your company and discussed in a Management Discussion and Analysis report in **Annexure-III**.

**35. SECRETARIAL STANDARDS:**

The Directors state that applicable Secretarial Standards, i.e. SS-1 and SS-2, relating to 'Meetings of the Board of Directors' and 'General Meetings', respectively, have been duly followed by the Company.

**36. REPORTING OF FRAUD BY AUDITORS:**

During the year under review, the statutory auditors have not reported under Section 143 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013, any instances of fraud committed against the Company by its officers or employees, the details of which would need to be mentioned in the Board's report.

**37. RISK MANAGEMENT:**

Your directors have entrusted the risk management functions to the audit and remuneration committee as the number of directors on the Board is five only. Your Company will take steps to expand its Board, if advised and found warranted, in the future.

**38. GREEN INITIATIVE:**

Electronic copies of the Annual Report 2018-19 and the Notice of the AGM are sent to all the members whose email addresses are registered with the Company. For members who have not registered their email addresses, physical copies are sent in the permitted mode.

**39. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:**

Your Directors would like to express their sincere appreciation for the assistance and co-operation received from Financial Institutions, Government Authorities, customers, vendors and members during the year under review.

Your Directors wish to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the committed services by the Company's executives, staff and workers.

**for and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

Sd/-

Sd/-

Date: Bengaluru  
Place: August 14, 2019

Asif Khader  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00104893

Mueed Khader  
Wholetime Director  
DIN: 00106674

**LIST OF ANNEXURES**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Annexure No</b>
1	Corporate Governance report	I
2	Independent Chartered Accountant Certificate of Compliance	II
3	Management discussion & analysis report	III
4	Extract of Annual return - MGT-9	IV
5	Particulars of employees	V
6	Board's reply to auditors qualifications	VI
7	Secretarial Audit report - MR-3	VII
8	Board's reply to Secretarial auditors qualifications	VIIA
9	Related Party transactions - AOC-2	VIII



## ANNEXURE I

### CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT 2018-19

#### 1. COMPANY'S PHILOSOPHY:

The Corporate Philosophy, as enshrined in its mission statement of "Exploring for a Better Tomorrow" is to optimize and increase the value to all stakeholders, creditors, employees and the society at large through adherence to corporate values, codes of conduct and other standards of behavior. The Company seeks to ensure professionalism and proper transparency and disclosures in all its dealings. The Board believes in conforming to, and exceeding wherever possible, the prevalent mandatory guidelines on Corporate Governance.

#### 2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Your Company's Board of Directors plays primary role in ensuring good governance, smooth functioning of the Company and in creating shareholder value. The Board of directors ('the Board') is entrusted with the ultimate responsibility of the management, general affairs, direction, management policies and their effectiveness. The Board's actions and decisions are aligned with the Company's best interests.

In line with the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations) your Board comprises of 5 (Five) Directors, including 3 (Three) Non-executive and 2 (Two) Executive Directors, as detailed below:

##### Board of Directors:

The composition of the Board is as follows:

##### Promoter Group:

Asif Khader

Mueed Khader

##### Non- Executive Directors:

Richard Holden Gall

Peter Ryser

Akthar Begum

#### NOTE:

- None of the directors hold directorships in more than 20 companies pursuant to section 165 (1) of the companies act, 2013
- None of the directors hold membership and/or chairmanship of any committee exceeding 10 companies and/or 5 companies respectively as per listing regulations.
- None of the non-executive directors holds any convertible instruments in the company.

#### 3. BOARD MEETINGS AND DIRECTORS ATTENDANCE RECORD:

The Board of Directors of the Company meets at regular intervals to discuss and decide on company / business policy and strategy. The board meets at least once in every quarter to review the company's operations and to consider amongst other business, the quarterly performance and financial results of the company. The meetings of board are scheduled in a manner so as to comply with the provisions of the listing regulations as well as the act. The agenda together with notes thereon, containing all material information, are circulated to all the directors, well in advance, thereby facilitating meaningful and focused discussions at the meeting.

During the financial year 2018-19, the Board met five (5) times and the details of meetings together with the attendance of Directors are tabled hereunder:

SI. No.	Date of Meeting	Board Strength	No. of Directors Present
1.	30.05.2018	5	5
2.	10.07.2018	5	5
3.	14.08.2018	5	5
4.	14.11.2018	5	5
5.	14.02.2019	5	5

**NOTE: The Company has passed Two Circular resolutions dated September 15, 2018 and January 30, 2019.**

**4. MEETING OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:**

During the financial year a meeting of the Independent Directors was held on March 30, 2019 which was attended by all the Independent Directors as on that date i.e. Mr. Richard Holden Gall, Mr. Peter Ryser and Ms. Akthar Begum. At this meeting the Independent Directors reviewed the performance of the Board and Non-Independent Directors in line with the requirement of Regulation 25(4) of SEBI Regulations, 2015. The Board of Directors of the Company is of the opinion that the Independent Directors of the Company fulfill the conditions specified in the Act and the Listing regulations and are independent of the management.

**5. LIST OF CORE SKILL/EXPERTISE/COMPETENCIES:**

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the Listing Regulations, the Board of Directors of the Company has identified various skills, expertise and competencies that the Board possesses. The specific areas of focus or expertise that the Individual Directors of the Company possess have been provided below:

**Area of Expertise**

Director	Industry Experience	Technical Skill	Board Service & Governance	Finance & Accounting Experience	Strategic Planning	Sales & Marketing	Leadership
Asif Khader	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mueed Khader	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
Richard Holden Gall	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peter Ryser	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Akthar Begum				✓	✓		



## 6. CODE OF CONDUCT FOR DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT:

The Company is consistently endeavouring to conduct its business in accordance with the highest standards of business ethics and to comply with applicable laws, rules and regulations. The Company believes that a good corporate governance structure would not only encourage value creation but also provide accountability and control systems to commensurate with the risks involved. All Directors and Senior Management Personnel have affirmed compliance with the Code and a declaration to this effect, duly signed by the Managing Director is annexed hereto.

## 7. PREVENTION OF INSIDER TRADING:

Pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992, the Company has adopted a code of conduct for prevention of insider trading and the required disclosure practices.

In addition, the Code of Practices and Procedures for Fair Disclosure of Unpublished Price Sensitive Information has been formulated by the Board of Directors and is available on the website of the Company for download.

## 8. BOARD COMMITTEES:

Your Board has multiple Committees, each being duly constituted with suitable combination of Independent and Non-Independent Directors as stipulated under the Act and the Listing Regulations. Each Committee has been entrusted with specific terms of reference to focus effectively on pre-defined matters to ensure specific resolution on diverse matters.

The Board reviews the functioning of these committees from time to time. The Company Secretary acts as Secretary to most of the Committees. Minutes of all Committee Meetings are placed before the Board for their review and noting. The recommendations of the Committees are also placed before the Board, by their respective Chairman. The constitution, terms of reference and other relevant details on functioning of the various Board Committees are explained herein.

The Board has constituted the following committees:

- Audit Committee;
- Nomination & Remuneration Committee;
- Stakeholders' Relationship Committee;
- Corporate Social Responsibility Committee;

## 9. AUDIT COMMITTEE:

### Terms of Reference

**The Audit Committee is empowered, pursuant to its terms of reference, inter alia, to:**

- Investigate any matter within its terms of reference or in relation to the compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 or referred to it by the Board;
- To seek any information it requires from any employee;
- Obtain legal or other independent professional advice and to secure the attendance of outsiders with relevant experience and expertise, when considered necessary;
- Have full access to information contained in the records of the Company;

**The role of the Committee includes the following:**

- (a) To oversee the Company's financial reporting process and the disclosure of its financial information and to ensure that the financial statements are correct, sufficient and credible;
- (b) To recommend the appointment, remuneration, terms of appointment and removal of Statutory Auditor, and to review the manner of rotation of Statutory Auditor;
- (c) To approve transactions of the Company with related parties, including modifications thereto;



- (d) To review and monitor the Statutory Auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of the audit process;
- (e) To evaluate the Company's internal financial controls and risk management systems;
- (f) Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
- (g) To review with the management the Annual and Quarterly financial statements and Auditor's Report thereon before submission to the Board for approval;
- (h) To review the following:
  1. Management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations;
  2. Adequacy of internal control systems and the Company's statement on the same prior to endorsement by the Board, such review to be done in consultation with the management, Statutory and Internal Auditors;
  3. Reports of Internal Audit and discussion with Internal Auditors on any significant findings and follow-up thereon;
  4. System / manner of maintenance, storage, retrieval, display, print out and security of books of account of the Company maintained in the electronic form;
  5. Functioning of Whistle Blower Mechanism.

As on March 31, 2019 the audit committee comprises of three directors viz. Mr. Asif Khader, Mr. Peter Ryser and Mr. Richard Holden Gall is the chairman of the committee. The company secretary of the company is the secretary to this committee.

During the year under review, the audit committee met Four (4) times on 30.05.2018, 14.08.2018, 14.11.2018 and 14.02.2019. The Composition & attendance of the members of the committee is given below: -

<b>Audit Committee Member</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>No. of Meetings Attended</b>
Mr. Asif Khader	Executive, Non Independent Director	4
Mr. Peter Ryser	Non-Executive, Independent Director	4
Mr. Richard Holden Gall	Non-Executive, Independent Director	4

## 10. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE:

### Terms of Reference

- To determine the compensation packages of Executive Directors and Senior Executives of the Company. The committee will review recommendations made to it by the Company and others.
- To act as the duly authorized committee of the Board.
- To determine the parameters and supervise the operation of the bonus schemes of the Company.
- To investigate any activity within its terms of reference.
- To seek any information from any employee of the Company. Employees are directed to cooperate with any relevant request made.
- To obtain outside legal or independent professional advice. Such advisors may attend meetings as necessary.



- To incur such reasonable expenditure, as it deems necessary.
- Formulation of the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees.
- Formulation of criteria for evaluation of Independent Directors and the Board.
- Devising a policy on Board diversity.
- Identifying persons who are qualified to become Directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down and recommend to the Board their appointment and removal and carry out evaluation of every Director's performance.

The Board has constituted a Nomination and Remuneration Committee in line with the provisions of Section 178 of the Act and Regulation 19 of the Listing Regulations. The Committee, inter-alia, co-ordinates and oversees the annual performance evaluation of the Board, Committees and individual Directors. The Company Secretary of the Company is the Secretary to this Committee

During the year under review, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee met One (1) time on 30.05.2018. The Composition & attendance of the members of the committee is given below: -

Nomination and Remuneration Committee Member	Category	No. of Meetings Attended
Ms. Akthar Begum	Non-Executive, Independent Director	1
Mr. Peter Ryser	Non-Executive, Independent Director	1
Mr. Richard Holden Gall	Non-Executive, Independent Director	1

#### REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS:

The Board has approved the Remuneration Policy for Directors, KMPs and all other employees of the Company which is not annexed herewith to maintain brevity of this report,

##### a. Executive (Non Independent) Directors

1. Mr. Asif Khader, Managing Director: Rs. 10,00,000
2. Mr. Mueed Khader, Whole Time Director: Rs. 10,00,000

##### b. Non-Executive Independent Directors

Non-Executive Independent Directors have not been paid any remuneration/ sitting fees.

##### c. Shareholding

The shareholding of the Directors in the Equity share capital of the Company as at March 31, 2019 is given as follows: -

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Number of Shares held
1.	Asif Khader	1001500
2.	Mueed Khader	1000
3.	Akthar Begum	Nil

**11. STAKEHOLDERS' RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE:**

**Terms of Reference**

The Committee monitors the Company's response to investor complaints like non receipt of dividend, annual reports, notices etc. It has also been authorized to approve the issue of duplicate share certificates in lieu of those lost or destroyed. The composition and terms of reference of the Committee are in conformity with the requirements of Regulation 20 of the Listing Regulations and provisions of Section 178 of the Act. The Committee has been empowered to consider and resolve the grievances of the security holders of the Company.

**Functions and Powers:**

- To review statutory compliance regarding the Equity share (Investors);
- To review various reports related to Investors;
- To review grievances of Investors;
- To review transfer of shares;
- To review transmission of shares;
- To review deletion of names from share certificates;
- To review change of name of Member on share certificates;
- To review issue of duplicate share certificates;
- To review dematerialization of shares and
- Any other matter relating to the above mentioned functions incidental to the shareholders/investors of the Company

In accordance with the provisions of the Listing Regulations, the power to execute transfers, transmissions, etc. of shares in the physical form has been delegated to the Registrar & Share Transfer Agents.

The Stakeholders' Relationship Committee presently comprises of Mr. Mueed Khader, Mr. Asif Khader, and Ms. Akthar Begum. The Chairman of the Committee is Ms. Akthar Begum. The Company Secretary of the Company is the Secretary to this Committee.

During the year under review, the Stakeholders' Relationship Committee met One (1) time on 30.05.2018. The Composition & attendance of the members of the committee is given below: -

<b>Stakeholders' Relationship Committee Member</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>No. of Meetings Attended</b>
Mr. Mueed Khader	Executive, Non-Independent Director	1
Mr. Asif Khader	Executive, Non-Independent Director	1
Ms. Akthar Begum	Non-Executive, Independent Director	1

**Details of Shareholders' Complaints received, resolved & pending during FY-2018-19:**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Nos.</b>
Complaints pending as on April 1, 2018	0
Complaints received during the year ended March 31, 2019	0
Complaints resolved during the year ended March 31, 2019	0
Complaints pending as on March 31, 2019	0





## 12. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE:

### Terms of Reference

- To formulate and recommend to the Board a Policy on Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") which shall include the activities to be undertaken by the Company to discharge its CSR.
- Recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on the activities to be undertaken by the Company to discharge its CSR.
- Monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the Company from time to time. Any other matter / thing as may be considered expedient by the Members in furtherance of and to comply with the CSR Policy of the Company.

The Corporate Social Responsibility Committee presently comprises of Mr. Mueed Khader, Mr. Asif Khader, and Mr. Richard Holden Gall. The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. Mueed Khader. The Company Secretary of the Company is the Secretary to this Committee.

During the year under review, the Corporate Social Responsibility Committee met One (1) time on 30.05.2018. The Composition & attendance of the members of the committee is given below: -

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee Member	Category	No. of Meetings Attended
Mr. Mueed Khader	Executive, Non-Independent Director	1
Mr. Asif Khader	Executive, Non-Independent Director	1
Mr. Richard Holden Gall	Non-Executive, Independent Director	1

## 13. GENERAL BODY MEETINGS:

The details of last three Annual General Meetings and Special resolution passed are given as follows: -

Nature of Meeting	Day, Date and Time of the Meeting	Venue	Number of Special Resolutions
AGM for theF.Y 2017-18	Thursday, September 27, 2018 at 10:30 A.M.	Oleander Hall, Iris Hotel, 70, Brigade Road, Bangalore – 560025	1
AGM for theF.Y 2016-17	Thursday, September 28, 2017 at 10:30 A.M.	Orchid Hall, Hotel Ramada Bangalore No. 11, park Road, Near, Indian Express, Bangalore - 560051	NIL
AGM for theF.Y 2015-16	Thursday, September 29, 2016 at 10:30 A.M.	Orchid Hall, Hotel Ramada Bangalore No. 11, park Road, Near, Indian Express, Bangalore - 560051	1



Extra Ordinary General Meeting: No Extraordinary General Meeting was held during the financial year 2018-19.

No resolution was passed by the Company last year through Postal Ballot. None of the businesses proposed to be passed at the ensuing AGM require passing a resolution through Postal Ballot.

The Company has appointed Mr. K.Srinivsan, Practicing Company Secretary, to conduct and scrutinize the e-voting process, for the forthcoming general meeting

#### 14. CEO/CFO CERTIFICATION:

The CEO/ CFO certificate on the financial statements of the Company as required under Regulation 17(8) read with Schedule II Part B of the Listing Regulations, part of this report and is annexed herewith as **Annexure- A**.

#### 15. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION:

In accordance with Regulation 47 of the Listing Regulations, quarterly, half-yearly and annual financial results of your Company are published in prominent daily newspapers viz. the '**Business Standard**' and '**Sanjevani**'. As required under Regulation 46 of the Listing Regulations, the results are also displayed on the Company's website at [www.cranessoftware.com](http://www.cranessoftware.com)

All price-sensitive information and requisite material disclosures are also displayed on the website of the Company after its dissemination to the Stock Exchanges. The Company's website is a comprehensive reference for all stakeholders as prescribed under the Listing Regulations.

#### 16. GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS INFORMATION:

##### i) 34<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting:

Date: September 30, 2019

Time: 11:00 A.M.

Venue: Oleander Hall, Iris Hotel, 70, Brigade Road, Bangalore – 560025

##### ii) Date of Book Closure:

Book closure starts from September 23, 2019 to September 30, 2019 (Both days included)

##### iii) Financial Calendar 2019-2020 (Tentative):

First Quarter Results	August, 2019 (Un-audited)
Second Quarter Results	November, 2019 (Un-audited)
Third Quarter Results	February, 2020 (Un-audited)
Annual Results	May, 2020 (Audited)

##### iv) Listing:

Name of the Stock Exchange	ISIN	Stock Code
Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. (BSE) P J Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400001 The Listing Fee has been paid to the Stock Exchange	INE234B01023	512093



**v) Market Price Data:**

The monthly high and low prices and trading volume of shares of your Company at Bombay Stock Exchange (“BSE”) for the year ended March 31, 2019 are as under:

Month	Open Price	High Price	Low Price
Apr-18	2.35	2.95	2.29
May-18	2.44	2.56	1.71
Jun-18	1.85	2.26	1.44
Jul-18	1.73	1.91	1.43
Aug-18	1.58	1.75	1.2
Sep-18	1.39	1.85	1.37
Oct-18	1.64	1.64	1.26
Nov-18	1.26	1.53	1.21
Dec-18	1.56	3.02	1.56
Jan-19	2.72	2.73	1.99
Feb-19	2.14	2.14	1.57
Mar-19	1.83	2.13	1.69

**vi) Registrar & Transfer Agent:**

The work related to Share Transfer Registry in terms of both physical and electronic mode is being dealt with by M/s Integrated Registry Management Services Private Ltd. as per address given below: -

M/s. Integrated Registry Management Services Private Ltd No.30 Ramana Residency, 4th Cross, Sampige Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore - 560 003.

**vii) Share Transfer System:**

The share transfers in physical form are processed and the share certificates returned within a period of 10 to 15 days from the date of receipt by the Registrar and Transfer Agent, provided the documents are complete in all respects. In case of shares in electronic form, the transfers are processed by NSDL/CDSL through respective Depository participants. The company as per SEBI Guidelines offers the facilities of transfer cum demat. There are no pending share transfers and requests for Demat as on March 31, 2019. In terms of Regulation 40(9) of the Listing Regulations, certificates on half-yearly basis, have been issued by a Practicing Company Secretary with respect to due compliances of share transfer formalities etc., by the Company.



viii) Distribution of Shareholding pattern of the Company as on March 31, 2019:

Shares holding (1)	Share holders		Shares	
	Number (2)	% to Total (3)	(4)	% to Total (5)
upto 500	20447	62.63	4415346	3.75
501 1,000	5071	15.53	4385107	3.72
1,001 2,000	3084	9.45	4964209	4.22
2,001 3,000	1210	3.71	3189574	2.71
3,001 4,000	590	1.81	2186261	1.86
4,001 5,000	581	1.78	2787604	2.37
5,001 10,000	851	2.61	6461981	5.49
10001 & above	813	2.49	89376768	75.89
	<b>32647</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>117766850</b>	<b>100.00</b>

ix) Categories of Shareholders as on March 31, 2019:

Particulars	No. of Shareholders	No. of Shares	% to total
Promoter	10	7519000	6.38
Banks	3	16584356	14.08
Insurance Companies	0	0	0.00
Foreign Portfolio Investors	1	1	0.00
Bodies Corporate	271	17912042	15.21
Resident	32001	67703291	57.49
Trust	3	4500	0.00
Clearing Members	80	342657	0.29
Foreign Nationals	1	16071	0.01
NRI	276	7684907	6.53
Other	1	25	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>32647</b>	<b>117766850</b>	<b>100.00</b>

x) Dematerialisation of shares:

As on March 31, 2019, 99.65% of the Capital representing 11,73,64,673 of the total shares is in dematerialised form.

xi) Reconciliation of Share Capital Audit:

A qualified PCS firm had carried out the share capital audit to reconcile the total admitted equity share capital with “NSDL” and “CDSL” and the total issued and listed equity share capital. The audit report confirms that the total issued / paid-up capital is in agreement with the total number of shares in physical form and the total number of dematerialised shares held with NSDL and CDSL.

xii) Outstanding GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or any Convertible Instruments, conversion dates and likely impact on Equity:

Your Company has not issued any GDRs/ADRs/Warrants or any convertible instruments during the year.

xiii) Commodity Price Risk or foreign exchange risk and hedging activities:

With respect to the commodity price, currency risk etc. please refer Management Discussion & Analysis Report.

xiv) Address for correspondence:

All shareholders’ correspondence should be forwarded to M/s. Integrated Registry Management Services Private Ltd No.30 Ramana Residency, 4th Cross, Sampige Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore



- 560 003, the Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Company or to the Investor Service Department at the Corporate Office: Cranes Software International Limited, No. 82, Presidency Building, 3rd & 4th Floor, ST Marks' Road, Bangalore - 560001 (Karnataka)(India). Shareholders holding shares in electronic mode should address all their correspondence to their respective Depository Participants (DPs)

**xv) Designated E-mail Address for Investor Services:**

As required under Regulation 46 of the Listing Regulations, the designated e-mail address for investor services, i.e. investor.grievances@cranesoftware.com is provided on the website of the Company to serve you better.

**xvi) Plant Location:**

The Company does not have any Manufacturing or Processing plant.

**xvii) SEBI Complaints Redressal System (SCORES):**

SEBI has initiated SCORES for processing the investor complaints in a centralized web based redress system and online redressed of all the shareholders complaints. The company is in compliance with the SCORES and redressed the shareholders complaints well within the stipulated time.

**xviii) Compliance Certificate of the Auditors:**

The Statutory Auditors have certified that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in Regulations 17-27, clause (b) to (i) of Regulation 46(2) and paragraphs C, D and E of Schedule V of the Listing Regulations and the same is annexed to this report.

**xix) Certificate from Company Secretary in Practice:**

Mr. Krishnaswamy G.S., Practicing Company Secretary has certified that none of the directors on the Board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as directors of the Company by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such authority and the same is annexed to this report.

**xx) Dividend Payment Date :**

The Company has not declared any dividend for the relevant Financial Year 2018-19.

**xxi) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace:**

Disclosures in relation to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

Particulars	Nos.
Number of Complaints filed during the financial year	0
Number of Complaints disposed off during the financial year	0
Number of Complaints pending as on end of the financial year	0

**17. OTHER DISCLOSURE:**

- There was no materially significant related party transaction that may have any potential conflict with interest of the Company at large. The transactions with related parties do not have potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large. A comprehensive list of related party transactions as required by the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, forms part of Note no. 42 of the Accounts in the Annual Report.
- The Company promotes ethical behavior in all its business activities and has put in place a mechanism for reporting illegal or unethical behavior.



- The Company has a Vigil mechanism and Whistle blower policy under which the employees are free to report violations of applicable laws and regulations and the Code of Conduct.
- Further, the Company has complied with all the mandatory requirements of the Bombay Stock Exchange, SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The Company may also take-up the non-mandatory requirements of Listing Regulations, 2015 in due course of time. During the Financial year under review there has not been any non-compliance by the Company in respect of which penalties or strictures were imposed by the Stock Exchange or SEBI or any other statutory authority.
- There are audit qualifications on the Company's Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019. The Internal Auditor reports directly to the Audit Committee as and when required.



**DECLARATION UNDER REGULATION 26 OF THE SEBI (LISTING OBLIGATIONS AND DISCLOSURE, 2015 REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS**

I, Asif Khader, Managing Director of Cranes Software International Limited declare that all Board Members and Senior Management personnel have affirmed compliance with 'Code of Conduct for Board & Senior Management Personnel' for the year ended March 31, 2019.

**Date: May 30, 2019**  
**Place: Bangalore**

**Sd/-**  
**Asif Khader**  
**Managing Director**



## CERTIFICATE FROM COMPANY SECRETARY IN PRACTICE

To,  
The Members  
Cranes Software International Limited

Based on my verification of the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by M/s Cranes Software International Limited, having its Registered office at No. 82, Presidency Building, 3rd & 4th Floor, ST Marks' Road Bangalore - 560001 and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives, I hereby report that during the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2019, in my opinion, none of the director on the Board of the Company have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as director of Company by the Board/Ministry of Corporate Affairs or any such Statutory authority.

***Disclaimer: The Directors of the Company i.e Mr. Asif Khader, Mr. Richard Holden Gall and Mr. Mueed Khader were disqualified to act as directors under Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013. However, the said directors had filed a Writ Petition and obtained Interim stay against the disqualification from the High Court of Karnataka.***

***Further the DIN Status of the above mentioned directors has been changed from Disqualified under Section 164(2) to 'Active' on the MCA Portal by the Registrar of Companies, Bangalore.***

***Hence, this certificate is been given based on the DIN status available on the MCA Portal as on the date of signing.***

Date: May 30, 2019  
Place: Bangalore

Sd/-  
CS Krishnaswamy G.S.  
Practicing Company Secretary  
ACS No.: 53986 C P No.: 19879





## ANNEXURE II

**AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE ON COMPLIANCE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE  
[Pursuant to Regulation 34 read with Schedule V to the SEBI (Listing Obligations  
and Disclosure, 2015 Requirements) Regulations.]**

To,  
The Members  
Cranes Software International Limited

We have examined the compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance by **Cranes Software International Limited** for the year ended on March 31, 2019, as stipulated in Regulations 17 to 27 and clauses (b) to (i) of Regulation 46(2) and para C, D and E of Schedule V of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 [collectively referred to as "SEBI Listing Regulations, 2015"]. The Compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance is the responsibility of the Management.

Our examination was limited to review of the procedures and implementation thereof, adopted by the Company, for ensuring the compliance of the conditions of Corporate Governance. It is neither an audit nor an expression of opinion on the financial statements of the Company. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the representation made by the Directors and Management, we certify that the Company has complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance as stipulated in SEBI Listing Regulations, 2015.

We further state that such compliance is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor the efficiency or effectiveness with which the Management has conducted the affairs of the Company

**Date: May 30, 2019**  
**Place: Bangalore**

**Sethia Prabhad Hegde & CO**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**FRN: 013367S**

**Sd/-**  
**Timmayya Hegde**  
**Partner**  
**M No: 226267**



## ANNEXURE- A CEO/CFO CERTIFICATION

To,  
The Board of Directors,  
Cranes Software International Limited

We, Asif Khader, Managing Director & Chief Financial Officer and Mr. Mueed Khader, Director of the Company, hereby certify to the Board that we have reviewed the Audited Financial Results for the quarter ended March 31, 2019 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief certify that:

- a. We have reviewed the financial statements and the cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2019 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:
  - i. these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
  - ii. these statements together present a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with the existing accounting standards, applicable laws and regulations.
- b. There are to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2019 which is fraudulent, illegal or violate the Company's code of conduct.
- c. We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and that we have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the Company pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the auditors and the Audit Committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and the steps we have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.
- d. We have indicated to the auditors and the Audit Committee that:
  - i. there have been no significant changes in internal control over financial reporting during the year;
  - ii. there have been no significant changes in accounting policies during the period
  - iii. there have been no instances of significant fraud of which we have become aware and the involvement therein, if any, of the management or an employee having a significant role in the Company's internal control system over financial reporting.

For, CRANES SOFTWARE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Date: Bengaluru  
Place: May 30, 2019

Sd/-  
Asif Khader  
Managing Director & CFO  
DIN: 00104893

Sd/-  
Mueed Khader  
Wholetime Director  
DIN: 00106674



## ANNEXURE III

### MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS REPORT (Annexure to Board's Report)

(**Note:** This discussion covers the consolidated financial performance of Cranes Software International Limited and its subsidiaries)

#### **Overview:**

Cranes Software International Limited (NSE: CRANESSOFT, BSE: 512093), is a global scientific & engineering products and solutions provider. The Company's business interests have focused on software products (proprietary products and product alliances), Solutions (Business Data Analytics & Engineering Services) and Services (training in niche domain areas). The company is dedicated to excellence and recognized leadership in technical software products and training services and will remain focused on product development, consulting, distribution and training.

#### **Global Business Environment:**

Gartner Report for IT Services Worldwide forecasts showed the market reaching \$1.1 trillion in 2019 in significant reliance on outsourcing growth. Over the past year, global economic forecasts have been revised down based on certainty due to trade tensions, political upheavals, and associated decline in business and consumer confidence. India's current market conditions indicate weakness in the performance of the industrial sector and slowdown in manufacturing and contraction in services. In the IT sector, the wait-and-see game for IT & related outsourcing companies continues as a result of regional and global uncertainties. Yet, fundamental aspects of the business landscape continue to be favorable, especially for companies which anticipate and prepare for changes in the rapidly evolving arenas of cloud computing, analytics, AI and digital transformation, as well as associated expansion of IT services.

#### **Cranes Software: Business Initiatives & Structure:**

Over the year under review, the Company has sharpened its focus on stability and growth of its core businesses with business transformation processes which leverage its legacy recognition, strengths, core competencies and global presence. The Company continues improving operational effectiveness, optimizing costs and increasing market reach across its core business areas. Favorable impact on business revenues and operating margins have been achieved with targeted resource infusion and strategic leadership support, and we strongly believe the Company is positioned for significant evolution and growth.

As reported over past few years, your Company Management has dedicated itself to redressing Cranes' financial difficulties stemming from the 2007-2008 global crisis. We have single-mindedly strived to protect the interests of our stakeholders (including shareholders, employees and business partners) at all cost, by way of a range of debt-freeing and litigation-freeing actions on your behalf including negotiated settlements to clear up extensive institutional debts and financial liabilities to employees, vendors and partners, as well as careful resolution of critical legal, statutory and compliance cases. While the downside from the final remaining legal actions remains of serious concern, Cranes Management is gratified to have saved the overall Cranes parent business for its valued stakeholders so far through these continuing crises. We remain fully dedicated to and cautiously optimistic about the stability, revival and expansive growth arising from our core businesses by strategically evolving from its heavy-duty Enterprise Software, Business Intelligence & Engineering Technology structure and manpower staffing orientation to a nimble, Assets-Lite and IP-rich business targeting its core strengths in the Technology/ Industry education and training arenas.

On a standalone basis, the Company's Cranes Varsity division has reinforced its position in the training and education market and is positioning itself for new growth by i) expanding the scope and reach of its legacy training strengths, ii) developing offerings in cutting-edge technologies such as Analytics, IoT, Cloud Computing and AI, and iii) targeting the expansive on-line training business in reliance upon expanded internal resources and expertise while also launching strategic collaborations with recognized market players. Some of the highlights this year are as follows:

**Details - FY 2018-19:****Corporate:**

1. Added new clients:
  - Royal Enfield, Allegion, Integra Micro, Collins Aerospace, SDSC.
2. Delivered training to existing Corporate & Defence:
  - Infinera, Autoliv, NPOL, Indian Naval Academy, Sharp.
3. Major client:
  - **BEL Academy of Excellence** - Delivered 12 trainings, for all BEL units, PAN India, majority of the trainings were on FPGA, DSP & Matlab. Trained 250 participants of BEL India.
  - **DIAT** - For the second year of our Training Contract, Varsity has delivered trainings to 5 batches of **267 participants**.
4. Over all delivered training to **828 participants** across India.
5. Explored new technology trainings on **Machine Learning, Deep Learning, CAN Protocols, Autosar**.

**Academia:**

1. Technical Workshop/ Value added training - More than 1200+ students got trained and enhanced their technical skills. We have established good relationship with more than 20+ potential colleges, to name a few - SIT-Tumkur, Satyabhama University - Chennai, PES-Mandya, NitteMinakshi-Bangalore, BMS- Bangalore, Gopalan college, T. John and many more.
2. Internship program- 180+ students across Karnataka enrolled for paid internship which set a new business line and new benchmark for us, as university has made it mandatory to do Internship.
3. Placement Oriented Program (POP) - Successfully Executed POP for Chitkara University -Chandigarh, Nagarjuna College of Engineering-Bangalore, Cambridge-Bangalore, Centurion University - Odisha, & Techno India NJR - Udaipur. We are expecting a recurring order in FY-2019-20.

**Retail Training:**

1. **Trained 702 students** for the year in professional Diploma in Embedded System & Embedded IOT.
2. Included new modules in **Embedded course – Automotive, Communication protocols** which is the current demand of our industry.
3. Included new module in **IOT course – Machine Learning, AI** as industry is looking for trained resources with these skills.
4. Launched trainings program on **VLSI**.
5. Procured hardware for providing it to our students. We are also provided note books, pen & bags to in house batch students.

**Major clients for Placements** – Collins Aerospace, Mahindra Electric, L&T Technology Services, Nexteer Automotive, Tech Mahindra, HCL Technologies, Tektronix Inc., Harman, Accord Software, Invendis Technologies, SLN Technologies.

**Employer Selected in large Numbers** – L&T Technology – 45 Candidates; HCL Technologies – 40 Candidates; Tech Mahindra – 35 Candidates.

**New Clients** – Great Wall Motors, Tektronix Inc., Mahindra Electric, Nexteer Automotive, Mando Software, EASi Engineering.

**Sectors Hired the Most** - Automotive, Aero, Electronics, Software & Hardware, Retail.

**Placement statistics** – 75% students placed.

**Potentially Strong Area of Employment for 2020** - Big data Analytics, Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence.



During the year, your Company, on standalone achieved a sales and operating revenue of Rs.1181.39 Million. The after-tax position was Loss of Rs.152.82 on standalone basis, as compared to loss of Rs.751.99 Million in the previous year. On a consolidated basis, during the year, your company together with its subsidiaries achieved a sale and operating Revenue of Rs.1360.94 Million, down from Rs.2633.83 million of the previous year. As noted above, the Company is also focused on improving its balance sheet position. Active discussions with secured and unsecured lenders for restructuring / closure of debts have yielded debt closure agreements with most of its institutional vendors as well as FCCB holders. We also continue to pursue various approaches to sustained operational profitability and reduced debt exposure.

#### **Opportunities & Threats:**

The impact from expected global and domestic economic downturns and business uncertainties remain a potential stumbling block for the planned business growth of your Company. However, we continue to see a significant upside to evolving from the complexity, bulk and market/geographic breadths of its prior Enterprise Software, Business Intelligence & Engineering Technology structure and orientation to a nimble, Assets-Lite and IP-rich business targeting its core strengths in the Technology/Industry education and training arenas.

Retaining our drive toward organization sustainability and operational efficiencies, the Company is leveraging its expertise, experience and domain knowledge in the fields of Vocational Training suited to the needs of emerging Technology, Digital Domains and Industry demands. The Company's balance sheet is fundamentally strengthened by clearing major secured and unsecured debts. With favorable settlement options secured over the past few years with a large set of secured lenders, the Company is optimistic about closing up one-time settlements with the last of such debtors. While there remains a high risk from pending Winding-Up litigation brought by CSIL's FCCB holders, the Company has continued to sincerely and diligently engage the FCCB holders and expects to soon reaching a mutually-beneficial settlement which protects the business and interests of its stakeholders. The company also continues its active defense of the High Court proceeding and has recently obtained deferrals in support of a favorable legal and negotiated resolution. With some critical developments falling our way, we expect to deliver renewed value to our valued and trusting stakeholders by emerging in 2020 as a debt-free, litigation-free lean and focused new business.

#### **Risk Management:**

The Company has developed and adopted a Risk Management Policy. This policy identifies all perceived risks which might impact the operations and on a more serious level also threaten the existence of the Company. The Company has laid down well-structured procedures for monitoring the risk management plan and implementing the risk mitigation measures. The strategic risks are taken into consideration in the annual planning process and these risks together with their mitigation plan are subject to review by the management on a regular basis. The business processes risks and the related controls would be subjected to internal audit and reviewed on a regular basis.

#### **Human Resources:**

The Company continues to focus on business expansion while limiting the resources deployed to achieve such expansion. The mix of such members consists of Technology Experts, Sales and Marketing personnel manning the global offices.

#### **Internal Control Systems:**

Management recognizes the importance of strong internal control systems and processes to support further growth opportunities. We expect to benefit from and build upon the Company's certification under ISO 9001 standards in FY2002 and the subsequent achievements of SEICMM Level 5 during FY 2005, and ISO 27001 Information Security Management System in FY 2006 as well as SEI-CMMi Level 5 assessment for its processes.

#### **Safe Harbor:**

Certain statements in this release concerning our growth prospects are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, including government actions; local political or economic developments; technological risks; risks inherent in the Company's growth strategy; dependence on certain customers and business partners; dependence on availability of technical consultants and other factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the relevant forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update these forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

**ANNEXURE IV****Form No. MGT-9****EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN****As on the financial year ended on 31/03/2019**

[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 : L05190KA1984PLC031621
- ii) Registration Date : 22/10/1984
- iii) Name of the Company : CRANES SOFTWARE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
- iv) Category/Sub-Category of the Company : Company Limited by Shares
- v) Address of the Registered office and contact details : No. 82, Presidency Building, 3rd & 4th Floor,  
St. Marks' Road Bangalore - 560 001  
Karnataka, India  
Ph: 080 - 6764 4848  
Fax: 080 - 6764 4888  
Website : www.cranessoftware.com
- vi) Whether listed company : Listed
- vii) Name and Address of Registrar & Transfer Agents ( RTA ) : M/s Integrated Registry Management Services Pvt. Ltd.  
(formerly known as Alpha Systems Pvt Ltd - since merged),  
No.30 Ramana Residency, 4th Cross, Sampige Road,  
Malleswaram Bangalore - 560 003 (Karnataka )  
Ph: 080 - 2346 0815  
Fax: 080 - 23460819  
Email : irg@integratedindia.in

**II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY**

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products / Services	NIC code of the product / Service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Software Services	8922	100%



### III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Following are the subsidiary companies of Cranes Software International Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the company	CIN / GLN	Holding / Subsidiary / Associate	% of Shares	held Applicable Section
1	SYSTAT SOFTWARE ASIA PACIFIC LIMITED	U72900KA2001PLC02965	SUBSIDIARY	100	2 (87)
2.	PROLAND SOFTWARE PRIVATE LIMITED	U72200KA1991PTC01205	SUBSIDIARY	100	2 (87)
3.	TILKAUTOTECH PRIVATE LIMITED	U31909MH1994PTC081427	SUBSIDIARY	100	2 (87)
4.	CARAVEL INFO SYSTEM PRIVATE LIMITED	U72100KA1998PTC023805	SUBSIDIARY	100	2 (87)
5.	ANALYTIX SYSTEMS PRIVATE LIMITED	U72200KA1997PTC023011	SUBSIDIARY	100	2 (87)
6.	ESQUBE COMMUNICATION SOLUTIONS PRIVATE LIMITED	U72200KA2002PTC031317	SUBSIDIARY	76	2 (87)
7.	CRANES VARSITY PRIVATE LIMITED	U72900KA2017PTC105668	SUBSIDIARY	100	2 (87)
8.	SYSTAT SOFTWARE INC., USA		SUBSIDIARY	100	2 (87)
9.	CRANES SOFTWARE INC. USA.		SUBSIDIARY	100	2 (87)
10.	SYSTAT SOFTWARE GMBH, GERMANY		SUBSIDIARY	100	2 (87)
11.	CRANES SOFTWARE INTERNATIONAL PTE. LTD., SINGAPORE		SUBSIDIARY	100	2 (87)

**IV. SHAREHOLDING PATTERN**  
**(A) Equity share capital breakup as percentage of Total Equity**

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year - 01.04.2018				No. of Shares held at the end of the year - 31-03-2019				% change during the year		
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares			
<b>A. Promoters</b>											
(1) Indian											
a) Individual/HUF	1468800	-	1468800	1.25	1468800	-	1468800	1.25			-
b) Central Govt. or State Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
c) Bodies Corporates	6050200	-	6050200	5.14	6050200	-	6050200	5.14			-
d) Bank/Fl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
e) Any other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
<b>SUB TOTAL: (A) (1)</b>	<b>7519000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7519000</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>7519000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7519000</b>	<b>6.38</b>			<b>-</b>
<b>(2) Foreign</b>											
a) NRI- Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
b) Other Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
c) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
d) Banks/Fl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
e) Any other...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
<b>SUB TOTAL (A) (2)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>			<b>-</b>
<b>Total Shareholding of Promoter (A)= (A)(1)+(A)(2)</b>	<b>7519000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7519000</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>7519000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7519000</b>	<b>6.38</b>			<b>-</b>
<b>B. PUBLIC SHAREHOLDING</b>											
<b>(1) Institutions</b>											
a) Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
b) Banks/Fl	16584356	-	16584356	14.08	16584356	-	16584356	14.08			0.00
c) Central govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
d) State Govt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
e) Venture Capital Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
g) FIIS	1	-	1	0	1	-	1	0.00			0.00





"h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds" i) Others (specify)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
<b>SUB TOTAL (B)(1):</b>	16584357	-	16584357	14.08	16584357	-	16584357	-	16584357	-	16584357	14.08	-
<b>(2) Non Institutions</b>													
a) Bodies corporates													
i) Indian	20336715	-	20336715	17.27	17912042	-	17912042	-	17912042	-	17912042	15.21	-2.06
ii) Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Individuals													
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs.1 lakhs	43950354	34136	43984490	37.35	43958093	34177	43992270	34177	43992270	37.36	43992270	37.36	0.01
ii) Individuals shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakhs	20786121	368000	21154121	17.96	23343021	368000	23711021	368000	23711021	20.13	23711021	20.13	2.17
c) Others (specify)													
Foreign Nationals	16071	-	16071	0.01	16071	-	16071	-	16071	0.01	16071	0.01	0.00
NRI	7373583	-	7373583	6.26	7684907	-	7684907	-	7684907	6.53	7684907	6.53	0.27
Clearing Member	794013	-	794013	0.67	342657	-	342657	-	342657	0.29	342657	0.29	-0.38
Trust	4500	-	4500	0.00	4500	-	4500	-	4500	0.00	4500	0.00	0.00
Others	-	-	-	-	25	-	25	-	25	0.00	25	0.00	0.00
<b>SUB TOTAL (B)(2):</b>	93261357	402136	93663493	79.52	93261316	402177	93663493	402177	93663493	79.53	93663493	79.53	0.01
<b>Total Public Shareholding (B)= (B)(1)+(B)(2)"</b>	109845714	402136	110247850	93.62	10984673	402177	110247850	402177	110247850	93.62	110247850	93.62	-
<b>C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs &amp; ADRs</b>													
<b>Grand Total (A+B+C)</b>	117364714	402136	117766850	100.00	117364673	402177	117766850	402177	117766850	100.00	117766850	100.00	-



**(B) i SHARE HOLDING OF PROMOTERS**

SI No.	Shareholders Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year - 01.04.2018			Shareholding at the end of the year - 31.03.2019			% 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 encumbered to total shares	
1	MUKKARAM JAN	465300	0.40	-	465300	0.40	-	-
2	MISBAH JAN	1000	0.00	-	1000	0.00	-	-
3	ASIF KHADER	1001500	0.85	99.85	1001500	0.85	99.85	-
4	MUEED KHADER	1000	0.00	-	1000	0.00	-	-
5	KAND J TELECOM PVT LTD	2008600	1.71	-	2008600	1.71	-	-
6	KAND J HOLDINGS PRIVATE LIMIED	1488000	1.26	-	1488000	1.26	-	-
7	JANSONS LAND AND PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED	494600	0.42	-	494600	0.42	-	-
8	SEA EQUITY ENTERPRISES PVT LTD	2000000	1.70	-	2000000	1.70	-	-
9	CRANES CONSULTING PRIVATED LIMITED	59000	0.05	-	59000	0.05	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7519000</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>68.08</b>	<b>7519000</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>68.08</b>	<b>-</b>



## (B) ii CHANGE IN PROMOTERS' SHAREHOLDING ( SPECIFY IF THERE IS NO CHANGE)

Sl. No.	Shareholders Name	Share holding at the beginning of the Year - 01.04.2018		Date	Increase/ Decrease in Share Holding	Reason	Cumulative Share holding during the year - 31.03.2019		Reason
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the company				No of shares	% of total shares of the company	
1	MUKKARAM JAN	465300	0.40	01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	465300	0.40	
2	MISBAH JAN	1000	0.00	31.03.2019 01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	1000	0.00	
3	ASIF KHADER	1001500	0.85	31.03.2019 01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	1001500	0.85	
4	MUEED KHADER	1000	0.00	31.03.2019 01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	1000	0.00	
5	KAND J TELECOM PVT LTD	2008600	1.71	31.03.2019 01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	2008600	1.71	
6	KAND J HOLDINGS PRIVATE LIMITED	1488000	1.26	01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	1488000	1.26	
7	JANSONS LAND AND PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT PRIVATE LIMITED	494600	0.42	31.03.2019 01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	494600	0.42	
8	SEA EQUITY ENTERPRISES PVT LTD	2000000	1.70	31.03.2019 01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	2000000	1.70	
9	CRANES CONSULTING PRIVATE LIMITED	59000	0.05	31.03.2019 01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	59000	0.05	



(C) iii SHAREHOLDING PATTERN OF TOP TEN SHAREHOLDERS (OTHER THAN DIRECTORS, PROMOTERS AND HOLDERS OF GDRs and ADRs):

Sl. No.	Shareholders Name	Share holding at the beginning of the Year - 01.04.2018		Date	Increase/ Decrease in Share Holding	Reason	Cumulative Share holding during the year - 31.03.2019		Reason
		No. of Shares	% of total shares of the company				No of shares	% of total shares of the company	
1	IBC KNOWLEDGE PARK PRIVATE LIMITED	13135314	11.15	01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	13135314	11.15	
2	BANK OF INDIA	11291723	9.59	31.03.2019 01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	11291723	9.59	
3	THE J AND K BANK LTD.	4999497	4.25	31.03.2019 01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	4999497	4.25	
4	PUKHRAJ KHATER	4068146	3.45	31.03.2019 01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	4068146	3.45	
5	YUNUS ZIA	3693106	3.14	31.03.2019 01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	3693106	3.14	
6	SYSTEMATIX FINCORP INDIA LIMITED	2211577	1.88	01.04.2018 16.11.2018 23.11.2018 31.03.2019	-1411577 -800000	TRANSFER TRANSFER	2211577 800000 0 0	1.88 0.68 0.00 0.00	
7	ZIAULLA SHERIFF	1945000	1.65	01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	1945000	1.65	
8	MUSHTAQ AHMAD VAQIL	1509149	1.28	31.03.2019 01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	1509149	1.28	
9	HANURANG TRDING PVT. LTD.	1097182	0.93	31.03.2019 01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	1097182	0.93	
10	K J PURUSHOTHAM	1070020	0.91	31.03.2019 01.04.2018		NO MOVEMENT DURING THE YEAR	1070020	0.93	
11	SOWMIYA BHARATT	0	0.00	31.03.2019 01.04.2018 16.11.2018 31.03.2019	1411577	TRANSFER	1411577 0 1411577 1411577	0.00 0.00 1.20 1.20	

**V. Indebtness: as at 31-03-2019 (including interest outstanding)**

Secured : NIL  
 Un-secured : 97,023.03 Lakhs

**VI. Remuneration of Directors :**

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD / WTD / Manager			Total Amount
		Asif Khader	Mueed Khader	Mukkram Jan	
1.	Gross salary	9,78,400	9,78,400	-	19,56,800
(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 Option	-	-	-	-
3.	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-
4.	Commission -as % of profit -others,specify....	- -	- -	- -	- -
5.	Others, please specify	21,600	21,600	-	43,200
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>
	Ceiling as per the Act	-	-	-	-

**REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD:**

SN	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			
		CEO	CS	CFO	Total
1	Gross salary				
(a)	Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	-	2,82,000	-	2,82,000
(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 Option	-	-	-	-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-
4	Commission - as % of profit others, specify...	- -	- 18,000	- -	- 18,000
5	Others, please specify				
	<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,00,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,00,000</b>



**VII PENALTIES / PUNISHMENTS / COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:**

There have been no penalties / punishments / compounding of offences in the year under review.

**for and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

**Sd/-**

**Sd/-**

**Date: Bengaluru  
Place: August 14, 2019**

**Asif Khader  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00104893**

**Mueed Khader  
Wholetime Director  
DIN: 00106674**



## ANNEXURE V

Statement of Particulars of employees pursuant to the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

Sl. No.	Name	Designation/Nature of Duties	Remuneration Received [Rs.]	Qualification	Experience in years	Age in years Date of	commencement of employment	Last employment held
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

### Notes;

- None of the employees earned salary more than prescribed amount during the year.

## ANNEXURE VI

### BOARD'S REPLY TO AUDITORS QUALIFICATIONS

Auditors Opinion	Management Response
<p><b>1</b> <i>Redemption of Foreign currency convertible bond amounting to Rs. 29,085 lakhs (42 million Euros) to the holders of the bonds have fallen due during April 2011 and is yet to be redeemed as on the date of Balance Sheet. On a petition filed by the Foreign currency convertible bond holders, The Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka issued a winding up order against the company, which indicates the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company has obtained a stay against the operation of the winding up order issued by the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka. However, the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.</i></p>	<p>The Company has continued to engage with the FCCB holders by way of sincere and diligent efforts aimed at reaching a mutually-beneficial settlement which protects the business and valuable interests of its stakeholders. The company also continues its active defense of the High Court winding-up proceeding and has recently obtained deferrals in support of a favorable legal and negotiated resolution.</p>
<p><b>2</b> <i>3.2 Term loans and working capital loans availed by the company from various banks amounting to Rs. 57,768.91 lakhs, remain unpaid and are overdue since 2009. The lenders have filed cases before the Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT) / Hon'ble Courts, etc for recovery of dues. These proceedings are in various stages of disposal before the "DRT" and the respective Hon'ble Courts. Winding up petition has been filed by Bank of India against the company, before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka for non-payment of principal and the accrued interest thereon.</i></p>	<p>The Company is actively defending its position in these cases. It is also in advanced settlement negotiations with both secured and unsecured lenders and while reaching settlement with some, expects to reach favourable settlements with others in due course.</p>
<p><b>3</b> <i>In our opinion the securities provided to Banks are not adequate to cover the amounts outstanding to them as on the date of Balance Sheet.</i></p>	
<p><b>4</b> <i>Attention of the members is invited to note 6 of the Financial Statements regarding recognition of deferred tax credit on account of unabsorbed losses and allowances aggregating to Rs.25,130.43 lakhs (year ended March 31, 2018 Rs. 35,199.48 lakhs). This does not satisfy the virtual certainty test for recognition of deferred tax credit as laid down in IND AS-12.</i></p>	<p>The Company has made significant changes to its business strategy and improvements in its solutions and product offerings. Hence, the Company is confident that we will have future taxable income to take advantage of the deferred tax credit as a 'recognized' asset.</p>





<p><b>5</b> <i>Reference is drawn to note no. 5 of the Financial Statements regarding the amounts classified under “Fixed Assets” including “Intangible Assets Under Development” amounting to Rs. 5,042.44 lakhs. (year ended March 31, 2018 Rs. 5,042.44 lakhs) No evidence has been produced before us for testing its impairment and in the absence of the same, we are unable to express any opinion on the impairment to such asset. In our opinion, such test of impairment as on the date of Balance Sheet is mandatory, especially in view of the higher degree of the obsolescence of software which is stated to be under various stages of development, though no further developments have been carried out during the recent years.</i></p>	<p>As detailed in the annexed Management Discussion and Analysis, the Company has made substantial progress to its Products and Solutions across all subsidiaries. The impact of this change is reflective in our consolidated revenue growth. The Company has engaged an external consultant to re-evaluated the IP assets and the effect, if any, will be reflected in the financial statement.</p>
<p><b>6</b> <i>In the light of the above, the appropriateness of the ‘Going Concern’ concept based on which the accounts have been prepared is inter alia dependent on the Company’s ability to infuse requisite funds for meeting its obligations, rescheduling of debt and resuming normal operations.</i></p>	<p>During the year under review, the management has put its efforts toward resumption of normal operations. Hence, we are highly confident that the concept of ‘Going Concern’ continues to apply without doubt.</p>
<p><b>7</b> <i>We draw attention to Note No. 8 and Note No. 9 of the financial statements regarding the investments (including receivables) made in wholly owned subsidiaries. As explained by the management, it being a long term and strategic investment, there is a reasonable certainty that there will be no diminution in the value of the investment and is confident of recovery of receivables and therefore no provisioning has been considered necessary.</i></p>	<p>The Management is of the view, that there is no diminution in the value of the investment provided to its subsidiaries, as there are valuable IPs in these subsidiaries and their value will be unlocked as and when the company is able to resume its normal business operations. The investments, being the nature of long term, are strategic to the future growth of the company and the Management is confident to recover the receivables as and when Business stabilizes in these subsidiaries.</p>



## ANNEXURE VII

### FORM NO. MR-3

#### SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31.03.2019

(PURSUANT TO SECTION 204(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 AND RULE NO.9 OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014)

To,  
The Members,  
**Cranes Software International Limited**

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **CRANES SOFTWARE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (L05190KA1984PLC031621)** (here in after called the company). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the **CRANES SOFTWARE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED** books, papers Statutory Registers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2019 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by Cranes Software International Limited ("the Company") for the financial year ended on March 31, 2019 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder; **(Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)**;
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-
  - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
  - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992;
  - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009; **(Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)**;
  - (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee Stock Option Scheme and Employee Stock Purchase Scheme) Guidelines, 1999; **(Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)**;
  - (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008; **(Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)**;
  - (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; **(Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit Period)**;



- (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009; and;
- (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998; **(Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit Period);**

**(vi) The Other Laws applicable to the Company are:**

**I. INDUSTRY SPECIFIC LAWS**

- a) The Information Technology Act, 2000;
- b) The Export and Import policy of India;
- c) The Indian Copyright Act, 1957;
- d) The Patents Act, 1970;
- e) The Trade Marks Act, 1999;

**II. TAX LAWS**

- a) The Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 and the rules made there under;
- b) The Income Tax Act, 1961 and the rules made there under;
- c) The Customs Act, 1962 and the rules made there under;

**III. LABOUR LAWS**

- a) Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;
- b) Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948;
- c) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;
- d) Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972;
- e) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961;

**IV. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Rules, 2013**

**In respect of other laws specifically applicable to the Company, I have relied upon information/records produced by the Company during the course of my audit and the reporting is limited to that extent. Further a detailed verification of the applicable laws was not conducted due to non-availability of the necessary information.**

**In respect of Direct and Indirect Tax Laws like Income Tax Act, Goods and Service Tax Act, & Custom Acts, I have relied on the Reports and Qualifications given by the Statutory Auditors of the Company.**

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- i. Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- ii. The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).
- iii. Pursuant to approval of the Board of Directors at its meeting held on July 10, 2018, the Company had filed application for voluntary delisting of Company's equity shares from the NSE on July 19, 2018 in terms of regulation 6 and 7 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 ("SEBI Delisting Regulations") which was approved by NSE vide its circular no. NSE/LIST/55769 dated July 31, 2018 pursuant to which NSE has withdrawn (delisted) the admission to dealing in securities of the Company w.e.f. August 8, 2018.

**During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above subject to the following observations:**

- **The Company has not complied with the following provisions of the Companies Act, 2013:**
  - i. **Section 12:** The status of the Company as on date of signing this report is Active Non-Compliant. However the Company is being advised to take necessary action in this regard and immediately file Form INC 22A;
  - ii. **Section 82:** Form CHG-4's for Satisfaction of Charge has not been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Karnataka for which the Company has repaid the Loan amount to the respective Charge holders;
  - iii. **Section 117:** Form MGT-14's are not filed for various transactions during the financial year as required under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013;
  - iv. **Section 121:** Form MGT-15's pertaining to Report on Annual General Meeting for the financial year 2016-17 & 2017-2018 is not filed by the Company;
  - v. **Section 152(6):** Retirement of Directors by rotation was not carried out at the previous Annual General Meeting;
  - vi. **Section 197 (Schedule V):** As informed by the management, provision was made for payment of remuneration to Executive Directors although the Company had defaulted in repayment of its debts;
  - vii. **Section 203:** Appointment of Chief Financial Officer. However the company has appointed the said Key Managerial Personnel, before the date of signing this report;
- The Company had not filed Form AOC-4 XBRL and Form MGT-7 for the Financial Year 2016-17 and 2017-18. However, the said Forms were filed with Additional fees before the date of signing this report.
- As per my observation, the Board's Report and Form MGT-9 of the company for the Financial Year 2017-18 is signed solely by the Company Secretary of the Company.
- As per my observation, there is no satisfactory evidence whether the Annual Report including AGM Notice were dispatched before 21 clear days from the date of AGM.
- The Balances in the Dividend accounts of Banks were utilized by the Company for Expenses. Transfer to IEPF, authenticity was not verified due to want of time.

**The Company has been advised to go for Compounding and Condonation of Delay wherever applicable.**

#### **I further report that**

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

**Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members' views are captured and recorded as part of the minutes. Foreign directors generally participate in discussions through video conferencing although authentication of the documents for video conferencing is not validated under Section 173 read with Rule 3 and Rule 4 of the Companies (Meeting of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014.**

**I further report that** there are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines. However, there is scope to improve these control and compliance systems.



As informed, the Company has responded appropriately to notices received from various statutory/ regulatory authorities including actions for corrective measures, wherever found necessary.

On the basis of information provided, I further report that during the audit period there were no instances of:

- (i) Public/Right/Preferential issue of shares / debentures/sweat equity, etc.
- (ii) Redemption / buy-back of securities
- (iii) Major decisions taken by the members in pursuance to section 180 of the Companies Act, 2013
- (iv) Merger / amalgamation / reconstruction, etc.
- (v) Foreign technical collaborations

**Note: This report is to be read with my letter of even date which is annexed as 'ANNEXURE A' and forms an integral part of this report.**

**Place: Bengaluru  
Date: 09.08.2019**

**Krishnaswamy G. S.  
(Practicing Company Secretary)  
ACS No.: 53986 C P No.: 19879**



## **‘ANNEXURE A’**

**To,  
The Members,  
Cranes Software International Limited**

**My report of even date is to be read along with this letter.**

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on my audit.
2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices, followed provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.
3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.
4. Where ever required, I have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

**Place: Bengaluru  
Date: 09.08.2019**

**Krishnaswamy G. S.  
(Practicing Company Secretary)  
ACS No.: 53986 C P No.: 19879**



## ANNEXURE-VIIA

### BOARD'S REPLY TO SECRETARIAL AUDITORS QUALIFICATIONS

Auditors Opinion	Management Response
<p>1. <b>Section 12:</b> <i>The status of the Company as on date of signing this report is Active Non-Compliant. However the Company is being advised to take necessary action in this regard and immediately file Form INC 22A;</i></p>	<p>The Management has taken note of the same and will take necessary steps to quantify the issue.</p>
<p>2. <b>Section 82:</b> <i>Form CHG-4's for Satisfaction of Charge has not been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Karnataka for which the Company has repaid the Loan amount to the respective Charge holders;</i></p>	<p>The Management will take necessary actions and initiate for filing of the respective forms with the Authorities as required by the law and follow the due process.</p>
<p>3. <b>Section 117:</b> <i>Form MGT-14's are not filed for various transactions during the financial year as required under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013;</i></p>	
<p>4. <b>Section 121:</b> <i>Form MGT-15's pertaining to Report on Annual General Meeting for the financial year 2016-17 &amp; 2017-2018 is not filed by the Company;</i></p>	
<p>5. <b>Section 152(6):</b> <i>Retirement of Directors by rotation was not carried out at the previous Annual General Meeting;</i></p>	<p>The Management has taken note of the same and will take necessary steps to quantify the issue.</p>
<p>6. <b>Section 197 (Schedule V):</b> <i>As informed by the management, provision was made for payment of remuneration to Executive Directors although the Company had defaulted in repayment of its debts;</i></p>	
<p>7. <b>Section 203:</b> <i>Appointment of Chief Financial Officer. However the company has appointed the said Key Managerial Personnel, before the date of signing this report;</i></p>	<p>The Company has appointed Mr. Asif Khader as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company and necessary filing towards his appointment shall be done shortly.</p>

## ANNEXURE VIII

### 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.

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

SL. No.	Particulars	Details
a)	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	NIL
b)	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	NIL
c)	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	NIL
d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	NIL
e)	Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions'	NIL
f)	Date(s) of approval by the Board	NIL
g)	Amount paid as advances, if any	NIL
h)	Date on which the special resolution was passed in General meeting as required under first proviso to section 188	NIL

2. Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at Arm's length basis.

SL. No.	Particulars	Details
a)	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	1. Systat Software Inc., U.S. 2. Systat Software GmbH, Germany 3. Systat Software UK Ltd.
b)	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	Export of Software
c)	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	Ongoing
d)	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	NIL
e)	Date(s) of approval by the Board, if any	NIL
f)	Amount paid as advances, if any	NIL

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-

Sd/-

Date: Bengaluru  
Place: August 14, 2019

Asif Khader  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00104893

Mueed Khader  
Wholetime Director  
DIN: 00106674





## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of CRANES SOFTWARE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

### Qualified Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Cranes Software International Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the matters expressed in Basis for Qualified opinion and Emphasis of matter paragraph the aforesaid standalone Ind AS 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019, its profit and the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Qualified Opinion

3. The attached Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 is drawn on the basis of the Principle of 'Going Concern'. We opine as follows in this connection:
  - 3.1 Attention of the members is invited to Note No. 6 of the Notes regarding recognition of deferred tax credit on account of unabsorbed losses and allowances aggregating to Rs. 25,130.43 lakhs (year ended March 31, 2018 Rs. 35,199.48 lakhs). This does not satisfy the virtual certainty test for recognition of deferred tax credit as laid down in Indian Accounting Standard 12.
  - 3.2 Reference is drawn to note no. 5 of the Financial Statements regarding the amounts classified under "Fixed Assets" including "Intangible Assets Under Development" amounting to Rs. 5,042.44 lakhs. (year ended March 31, 2018 Rs. 5,042.44 lakhs) No evidence has been produced before us for testing its impairment and in the absence of the same, we are unable to express any opinion on the impairment to such asset. In our opinion, such test of impairment as on the date of Balance Sheet is mandatory, especially in view of the higher degree of the obsolescence of software which is stated to be under various stages of development, though no further developments have been carried out during the recent years.
  - 3.3 The appropriateness of the 'Going Concern' concept based on which the accounts have been prepared is interalia dependent on the Company's ability to infuse requisite funds for meeting its obligations, rescheduling of debt and resuming normal operations.
4. We further report that, except for the effect, if any, of the matters stated in paragraph 3.2 above, whose effect are not ascertainable, had the observation made in paragraph 3.1 above been considered, the loss after tax for the year ended March 31, 2019 would have been lower by Rs. 25,130.43 lakhs.

### Emphasis of Matter

1. Redemption of Foreign currency convertible bond amounting to Rs. 29,085 lakhs (42 million Euros) to the holders of the bonds have fallen due during April 2011 and is yet to be redeemed as on the date of Balance Sheet. On a petition filed by the Foreign currency convertible bond holders, The Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka issued a winding up order against the company, which indicates the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company has obtained a stay against the operation of the winding up order issued by the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka. However, the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.



2. a) Term loans and working capital loans availed by the company from various banks amounting to Rs. 57,631.91 lakhs remain unpaid and are overdue since 2009.
- b) Legal proceedings u/s.138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act has been initiated by the following Banks against the company.
  - i. Canara Bank
  - ii. Industrial Development Bank of India
  - iii. State Bank of India (Formerly State of Mysore)
  - iv. Bank of India

These Banks have filed cases before the Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT) / Hon'ble Courts, etc for recovery of dues. These proceedings are in various stages of disposal before the "DRT" and respective Hon'ble Courts. Winding up petitions have been filed by Canara bank and Bank of India against the company, before the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka for non-payment of principal and the accrued interest thereon.

3. In our opinion the securities provided to Banks are not adequate to cover the amounts outstanding to them as on the date of Balance Sheet.
4. We would like to draw the attention of the members to note no. 30 of the financial statements regarding default of payments to various statutory authorities.
5. We draw attention to Note No. 38 of the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements regarding the investments (including receivables) made in wholly owned subsidiaries. As explained by the management, it being a long term and strategic investment, there is a reasonable certainty that there will be no diminution in the value of the investment and is confident of recovery of receivables and therefore no provisioning has been considered necessary. The details of investments (including receivables) in subsidiaries are as under.

(Rs in Lakhs)

SI No.	Name of the Subsidiary	Amount
1	Esqube Communication Solutions	190.92
2	Cranes Software International Pte Limited	1,613.92
3	Systat Software UK Ltd	389.25
4	Proland Software Private Limited	463.34
5	Systat Software Inc.(Net of Provision)	11,565.03
6	Tilak Auto Tech Private Ltd.	163.81
7	Cranes Varsity Private Ltd.	13.54
8	Systat Software Gmbh	229.44
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,629.24</b>

6. The company had invested in the below mentioned wholly owned subsidiaries. Due to the cumulative losses in the subsidiaries, the value of investment is eroded.

(Rs in Lakhs)

SI No.	Name of the Subsidiary	Investment	Shareholder Funds
1	Esqube Communication Solutions Pvt Ltd	179.78	(12.39)
2	Proland Software Pvt Ltd	318.89	(644.52)
3	Tilak Auto Tech Private Limited	51.62	(144.26)
4	Systat Software Inc. USA	1,851.18	(6,748.05)
5	Cranes Software International Pte Limited	44.31	(575.23)
6	Caravel Info System Private Limited	362.33	(521.28)
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,445.78</b>	<b>(8,645.73)</b>



The company has not provided for diminution / impairment in the value of its investments in the above wholly owned subsidiaries, as required by the IND AS-36.

7. The company has provided for doubtful debts of Rs 1,387.30 lakhs during the year, towards due from a subsidiary.
8. Loan availed by the company from 'UPS Capital Business Credit' amounting to Rs 696.37 lakhs remains unpaid and is overdue since April 2014.
9. The banks which had extended financial facilities to the company have treated the outstanding from the company as "Non-Performing Assets" since 2009. In order to achieve the desired congruency on this issue, the Company has also not provided for interest amounting to Rs. 9,274.35 lakhs on such outstanding amounts for the year ended 31st March, 2019 due to various banks, though the confirmation of such dues were not made available to us from the respective banks/financial institutions. Had the said interest been provided in the books in the normal course, the present loss for the year ended 31st March 2019 would have been higher by Rs. 9,274.35 lakhs.
10. The management is in negotiation with the Foreign currency convertible bond holders for settling its dues. The management is of the view that the liability of Rs 38,695 lakhs (including interest amounting to Rs. 9,610 lakhs) reflected in the financial statements will adequately cover its liability on settlement of dues with the Foreign currency convertible bond holders and therefore no provision for interest is provided for the year ended 31st March 2019. Had such interest been provided in the books in the normal course, the present loss for the year ended 31st March 2019 would have been higher by Rs 1,566.43 lakhs.
11. In continuation to the point no. 10 above, the company has also discontinued the restatement of the Exchange fluctuation gain / loss on account of the outstanding due towards Foreign currency convertible bond and the interest due thereon, in line with the IND AS-21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates". Had such restatement of liability been made in the books in the normal course, the present Profit for the year ended 31st March 2019 would have been higher by Rs 1,266.79 lakhs.
12. The balances which were available in the dividend accounts of banks were utilized by the company for expenses.
13. The management is of the opinion that the all assets, investments have atleast the value as stated in the Balance Sheet, if realised in the ordinary course of business.
14. We further draw attention on the following non-compliances under the Companies Act, 2013 and rules thereon
  - a. Non-appointment of Chief Financial Officer as required under section 203 of the said Act.
  - b. The Company has drawn and utilised an amount Rs. 43.77 lakhs from the 'CSIL Employees Comprehensive Gratuity Trust' fund for the purpose not intended in terms of 'The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972'.(See note No. 16 of the Financial Statements)

Our Report is not qualified in respect of the above matter.

### Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p><b>(a) Adoption of Ind AS 115- Revenue from contracts with customers:-</b></p> <p>As described in note number 2B to the financial statements, the company has adopted Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers which is the new accounting standard. Considering the nature of the industry, where revenue is recognised basis the terms of each contract with customers, these commercial arrangements can be complex and significant judgments relating to identification of distinct performance obligations, determination of transaction price of identified performance obligation and the appropriateness of basis used to measure revenue recognized over the time period is applied in selecting the accounting basis in each case. Additionally, new revenue accounting standard contains disclosures which involves disaggregated revenue and periods over which the remaining performance obligations will be satisfied subsequent to the balance sheet date.</p>	<p><b>Our responses:-</b></p> <p>We assessed the Company’s process to identify the impact of adoption of the new revenue accounting standard.</p> <p>Our audit procedures to address the risk of material misstatement relating to revenue recognition includes testing of design and operating effectiveness of controls and substantive procedures as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls relating to the implementation of new revenue standard;</li> <li>• Evaluated detailed analysis performed by the management on each stream of revenue contracts.</li> <li>• Selected samples from all streams of contracts to carry out a detailed analysis on recognition of revenue as per the five steps given in standard. Performed revenue transaction testing on samples selected from each stream of revenue where each input to revenue recognition, including estimates</li> </ul>
<p><b>(b) Assessment of the appropriateness of provisions recognized and contingent liabilities disclosed in respect of certain tax matters</b></p> <p>(Refer notes 30 of the standalone Ind AS financial statements and Annexure A of the Audit Report)</p> <p>As at March 31, 2019, the Company has significant tax exposures and is subject to periodic assessments/ challenges by tax authorities on transfer pricing, income tax and a range of indirect tax matters.</p> <p>Consequent to such tax assessments and demands relating to past several years, the Company has paid certain amounts under protest at various dates. The Company has also filed appeals with various appellate authorities against such demands.</p> <p>Management judgement is involved in assessing the likelihood of ultimate outcome of the tax disputes to decide on the accounting/ disclosure requirements. In certain complex matters the probable amount of the outflows determined by management is supported by opinions obtained from external tax counsels/ experts (management tax experts).</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understood, assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Company’s controls in respect of identifying potential tax exposures and/or the accounting and disclosures thereof.</li> <li>• Evaluated the related accounting policy for provisioning for tax exposures/ disclosure of contingent liabilities.</li> <li>• Obtained management’s assessment in respect of tax demands on whether tax outflow is either probable, possible or remote.</li> <li>• Along with the auditors’ experts, where necessary, evaluated the management’s assessment as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Read the correspondences received during the year from the tax authorities.</li> <li>o Read views provided by the management, management tax experts as applicable.</li> <li>o Assessed management’s positions on significant tax exposures for reasonableness.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



<p>We considered this a key audit matter as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The amounts involved are significant to the standalone Ind AS financial statements</li> <li>• Change in the management's judgements and estimates may significantly affect the provisions recognized or contingent liabilities disclosed</li> <li>• Matters of disputes are complex in some cases due to the industry in which the Company operates and may lack clarity under tax laws.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Ensured completeness of litigations by inquiring with the management, review of board minutes, and review of significant legal expenses.</li> <li>o Evaluated the objectivity, competence and capabilities of the management tax experts</li> <li>o Evaluated the adequacy of disclosures made in the standalone Ind AS financial statements.</li> </ul> <p>Based on the above procedures, we considered the management's assessment in recognizing provisions and disclosing contingent liabilities in respect of the stated tax matters, as reasonable.</p>
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### Information Other than the Standalone Ind AS financial statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility 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 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 accompanying financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind AS financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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.

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



### **Auditor's Responsibility on the accompanying Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2016 ("the order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the order to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
  - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;



- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, except for the matters expressed in para's 3.1 and 3.2 of the Basis for Qualified opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) In our opinion, the qualifications and matters specified in the 'Emphasis of Matter' paragraph, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.
- (f) Four out of five Directors of the company being directors of other companies which have not filed its annual return with the Registrar of Companies for a period of more than 3 years as on the date of Balance Sheet, leading to non-compliance and disqualification from being appointed as a director. The Registrar of the Companies Karnataka had ordered for removal of directors in terms of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013. However, in case of the remaining directors, on the basis of the written representations received from them as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, the directors are not disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (g) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B"; and
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note No. 30 to the financial statements;
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
  - iii. The Company has not transferred an amount of Rs. 7.21 Lakhs, which is required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

For **Sethia Prabhad Hegde & Co**  
Chartered Accountants  
Registration No.013367S

**Timmayya Hegde**  
Partner  
Membership No.226267

Bengaluru,  
May 30, 2019



## ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's report to the members of **Cranes Software International Limited** ('the Company') on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019.

We report that:

- i)
  - (a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
  - (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
  - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- ii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the management has conducted the physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year under review and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- iii) The Company has in the past granted interest free loans to its subsidiary companies covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. However, the Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured, to firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
  - (a) The terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are not prejudicial to the company's interest.
  - (b) In the case of the loans granted to the bodies corporate listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act, the terms of arrangements do not stipulate any repayment schedule and the loans are repayable on demand. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company in respect of repayment of the principal amount.
  - (c) There are no overdue amounts of more than ninety days in respect of the loans granted to the bodies corporate listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.
- iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loan and investments made.
- v) The Company has not raised any deposits from public as covered by provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed thereunder.
- vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the Company.
- vii)
  - (a) On Examination of the books of accounts and other records of the Company we report that the company has defaulted in depositing its undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Investors Education and Protection Fund, Employees' state Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Wealth Tax, Customs duty, goods and service tax and Cess with the appropriate authorities. The following statutory liabilities are pending for payment for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable:





(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Amount to be paid
Employee's Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provision Act	Provident Fund	17.00
Commercial Taxes Act	Professional Tax	2.14
Employees State Insurance Act	ESI	8.97
Income Tax Act	Withholding Taxes	314.00
Service Tax	Service Tax	239.48
Commercial Taxes Act	Sales-Tax / Value Added Tax	84.25
Goods & Service Tax	Goods & Service Tax	89.57
Income Tax Act	Self Assessment Tax	522.23
Wealth Tax Act	Wealth Tax	0.45
Income Tax Act	Dividend Distribution Tax	273.88
Investor Education Protection Fund	Unclaimed Dividend	7.21

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no disputed amounts as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' state Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Wealth Tax, Customs duty, and Cess and other applicable statutory dues with the exception of the following:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	756.02	2004-05 to 2007-08	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Chapter V of the Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	1,261.00	2008-09 to 2012-13	Commissioner, Service Tax, Bangalore
The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1972	Employer and Employee Provident Fund	83.09	1996-1997 to 2014-15	Assistant / Regional Provident Fund Commissioner
The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1999	Penalty for contravention of section 42(1) of the FEMA, 1999	580.00	2006	Director, Directorate of Enforcement.



- viii) There are defaults in repayment of dues to various financial institutions and banks as at the balance sheet date. The amount of defaults and the period are tabulated below

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of the Banks & financial institutions	Amount of default (including accrued interest)	Period of Default
Bank of India	38,901.99	From 2009 to Till Date
Industrial Development Bank of India	6,281.23	From 2009 to Till Date
State Bank of India (Formerly State Bank of Mysore)	5,429.96	From 2009 to Till Date
State Bank of India (Formerly State Bank of Travancore)	7,018.61	From 2009 to Till Date

- ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- xi) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
- xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For **SethiaPrabhad Hegde & Co**  
Chartered Accountants  
Registration No.013367S

**Timmayya Hegde**  
Partner  
Membership No.226267

Bangalore  
May 30, 2019



## ANNEXURE - B TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

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

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

#### Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

#### Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

#### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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

**Qualified Opinion**

In our opinion, subject to the qualifications and the matters specified in the 'Emphasis of Matter' paragraph as appearing in our Independent Auditor's Report of even date, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **SethiaPrabhad Hegde & Co**  
Chartered Accountants  
Registration No.013367S

**Timmayya Hegde**  
Partner  
Membership No.226267

Bangalore  
May 30, 2019



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## STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET

AS AT MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	3	18.20	1,087.99
Intangible assets	4	1.57	-
Capital work in progress	5	5,042.44	5,042.43
Deferred Tax Asset (net)	6	25,130.43	35,199.48
Financial assets			
Investments	7	8,010.18	8,010.18
Other non-current assets	8	4,507.75	6,040.01
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>42,710.57</b>	<b>55,380.09</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade receivables	9	10,701.60	10,190.40
Cash and cash equivalents	10A	12.11	5.48
Other bank balances	10B	26.44	24.82
Other current Assets	11	222.35	226.40
Inventories	12	-	-
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>10,962.50</b>	<b>10,447.10</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>53,673.07</b>	<b>65,827.19</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	13	2,355.34	2,355.34
Other equity	14	(60,890.95)	(59,362.71)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(58,535.61)</b>	<b>(57,007.37)</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Provisions	15	19.08	6.66
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>19.08</b>	<b>6.66</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	16	43.78	43.78
Trade payables	17	570.79	497.44
Other current liabilities	18	111,411.27	122,112.68
Provisions	19	163.76	174.01
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>112,189.60</b>	<b>122,827.90</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>112,208.68</b>	<b>122,834.56</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>53,673.07</b>	<b>65,827.19</b>

The significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date attached  
**For M/s. Sethia Prabhad Hegde & Co**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 013367S

**Asif Khader**  
Managing Director  
DIN : 00104893

**Mueed Khader**  
Director  
DIN : 00106674

**P. Phaneendra**  
Company Secretary  
Membership No. F2057

**Timmayya Hegde**  
Partner  
Membership No. 226267

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019



## STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	Notes	FOR THE YEAR ENDED March 31, 2019	FOR THE YEAR ENDED March 31, 2018
<b>Continuing Operations</b>			
<b>A Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	20	887.80	785.85
Other income	21	10,926.12	7,662.60
<b>Total income</b>		<b>11,813.92</b>	<b>8,448.44</b>
<b>B Expenses</b>			
Purchase of stock-in-trade - Traded goods		-	5.17
Changes in inventories of finished goods	22	-	40.01
Employee Benefits Expense	23	331.58	304.08
Finance costs	24	37.06	51.43
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	29.92	64.68
Other expenses	25	2,234.55	16,185.02
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>2,633.11</b>	<b>16,650.39</b>
<b>C Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax</b>		<b>9,180.81</b>	<b>(8,201.95)</b>
Exceptional items		-	-
<b>D Profit / (Loss) before tax from continuing operations</b>		<b>9,180.81</b>	<b>(8,201.95)</b>
Income tax expense	26	-	-
Income tax relating to earlier years		-	-
MAT Credit Entitlement Reversed		640.00	-
Deferred tax charge/ (credit) relating to earlier years		10,069.05	(682.01)
<b>Profit / (Loss) for the year</b>		<b>(1,528.24)</b>	<b>(7,519.94)</b>
<b>E Other comprehensive income</b>		-	-
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive Income for the year</b>		<b>(1,528.24)</b>	<b>(7,519.94)</b>
<b>Earnings per share</b>	27		
Basic earnings per share		(1.30)	(6.39)
Diluted earnings per share		(1.30)	(6.39)

The significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date attached  
**For M/s. Sethia Prabhada Hegde & Co**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 013367S

**Asif Khader**  
Managing Director  
DIN : 00104893

**Mueed Khader**  
Director  
DIN : 00106674

**P. Phaneendra**  
Company Secretary  
Membership No. F2057

**Timmayya Hegde**  
Partner  
Membership No. 226267

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019



## STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019	FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Profit / (Loss) before income tax	9,180.81	(8,201.95)
<b>Adjustments for</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29.92	64.68
Bad Debts Written off	536.33	-
Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain) (Net)	(595.11)	(211.55)
(Profit)/Loss on sale of fixed assets	(1,769.69)	-
Loan Principal Writeback	(1,820.00)	(2,370.54)
Interest on Bank loans written back	(6,703.47)	(5,028.34)
Balance no longer payable written Back	(27.45)	(0.91)
Interest received	(0.58)	(0.73)
Finance costs	37.06	51.43
	<b>(1,132.17)</b>	<b>(15,697.90)</b>
<b>Change in operating assets and liabilities</b>		
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	-	40.01
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(488.73)	(311.46)
Increase/ (decrease) in Other non-current assets	892.25	6,921.39
(Increase)/ decrease in Other assets	11.07	23.88
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions and other liabilities	(10,728.44)	(21,753.43)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	166.31	16.03
Cash generated from operations	(11,279.71)	(30,761.49)
Less : Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(7.02)	(6.70)
<b>Net cash from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(11,286.73)</b>	<b>(30,768.19)</b>
<b>Cash Flows From Investing Activities</b>		
Purchase of PPE (including changes in CWIP)	(17.60)	(2.78)
Impairment Assets	123.60	14,635.13
Proceeds from sale of Intangible Assets	2,702.00	8,762.51
(Purchase)/ disposal proceeds of Investments	-	(1.00)
Interest income	0.58	0.73
<b>Net cash used in investing activities (B)</b>	<b>2,808.58</b>	<b>23,394.59</b>
<b>Cash Flows From Financing Activities</b>		
Finance costs	(37.06)	(51.43)
Loan Principal Writeback	1,820.00	2370.54
Interest on Bank loans written back	6,703.47	5028.34
<b>Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities (C)</b>	<b>8,486.41</b>	<b>7347.45</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>8.25</b>	<b>(26.15)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	30.30	56.45
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	<b>38.55</b>	<b>30.30</b>
<b>Notes:</b>		
2. Components of cash and cash equivalents Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	6.32	5.23
Others	26.44	24.82
Cash on hand	5.79	0.25
	<b>38.55</b>	<b>30.30</b>

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date attached  
**For M/s. Sethia Prabhad Hegde & Co**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 013367S

**Asif Khader**  
**Managing Director**  
DIN : 00104893

**Mueed Khader**  
**Director**  
DIN : 00106674

**P. Phaneendra**  
**Company Secretary**  
Membership No. F2057

**Timmayya Hegde**  
**Partner**  
Membership No. 226267

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019





## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### (A) Equity Share Capital

Balance at the beginning of April 1, 2017	2,355.34
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2018	2,355.34
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2019	2,355.34

### (B) Other Equity

Particulars	General Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2017	18,430.00	17,898.26	2,400.00	(90,468.09)	(51,739.83)
Transfer on account of Adjustment	-	-	-	(102.94)	(102.94)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(7,519.94)	(7,519.94)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2018</b>	<b>18,430.00</b>	<b>17,898.26</b>	<b>2,400.00</b>	<b>(98,090.97)</b>	<b>(59,362.71)</b>
Additions/ (deductions) during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(1,528.24)	(1,528.24)
Transfer on account of Adjustment	-	-	-	-	(1,528.24)
<b>Balance as at March 31, 2019</b>	<b>18,430.00</b>	<b>17,898.26</b>	<b>2,400.00</b>	<b>(99,619.21)</b>	<b>(60,890.95)</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date attached  
For M/s. Sethia Prabhakar Hegde & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 013367S

**Asif Khader**  
Managing Director  
DIN : 00104893

**Mueed Khader**  
Director  
DIN : 00106674

**P. Phaneendra**  
Company Secretary  
Membership No. F2057

**Timmayya Hegde**  
Partner  
Membership No. 226267

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019



## CRANES SOFTWARE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

### Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

#### 1 Corporate Information

Cranes Software International Limited (CSIL) was incorporated on 22nd December, 1984. CSIL is a Company that provides enterprise statistical analytics and engineering simulation software products and solutions across the globe. Presently, CSIL has developed IP's and products in data Integration & visualization, engineering simulations, graphing, plotting and designing modules. The Company is head quartered in Bangalore and has offices in India, United States of America, United Kingdom, Germany and Singapore.

#### 2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

##### Statement of compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. Except for the changes below, the Company has consistently applied accounting policies to all periods. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' with the date of initial application being April 1, 2018. Ind AS 115 establishes a comprehensive framework on revenue recognition. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 'Revenue' and Ind AS 11 'Construction Contracts'. The application of Ind AS 115 did not have material impact on the financial statements. Appendix B to Ind AS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates': On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The amendment is effective from April 1, 2018. The Company has evaluated the effect of this amendment on the financial statements and concluded that the impact is not material.

##### Basis of preparation and presentation

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).

##### Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

##### Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded to the nearest lakhs (up to two decimals). The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 30th May 2019.

#### 2A Critical accounting estimates and management judgments

In application of the accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.



Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements used in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

### **Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Investment Properties**

The residual values and estimated useful life of PPEs, Intangible Assets and Investment Properties are assessed by the technical team at each reporting date by taking into account the nature of asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement and maintenance support. Upon review, the management accepts the assigned useful life and residual value for computation of depreciation/amortisation. Also, management judgement is exercised for classifying the asset as investment properties or vice versa.

### **Current tax**

Calculations of income taxes for the current period are done based on applicable tax laws and management's judgement by evaluating positions taken in tax returns and interpretations of relevant provisions of law.

### **Deferred Tax Assets (including MAT Credit Entitlement)**

Significant management judgement is exercised by reviewing the deferred tax assets at each reporting date to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be retained / recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

### **Fair value**

Management uses valuation techniques in measuring the fair value of financial instruments where active market quotes are not available. In applying the valuation techniques, management makes maximum use of market inputs and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as far as possible, consistent with observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where applicable data is not observable, management uses its best estimate about the assumptions that market participants would make. These estimates may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

### **Impairment of Trade Receivables**

The impairment for trade receivables are done based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The assumptions, selection of inputs for calculation of impairment are based on management judgement considering the past history, market conditions and forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting date.

### **Impairment of Non-financial assets (PPE/Intangible Assets/Investment Properties)**

The impairment of non-financial assets is determined based on estimation of recoverable amount of such assets. The assumptions used in computing the recoverable amount are based on management judgement considering the timing of future cash flows, discount rates and the risks specific to the asset.

### **Defined Benefit Plans and Other long term benefits**

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other long term benefits, and the present value of such obligation are determined by the independent actuarial valuer. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in future. Management believes that the assumptions used by the actuary in determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rates are reasonable. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, this obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

### **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities could not be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, management uses valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model, to determine its fair value. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is exercised



in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

### **Provisions and contingencies**

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the reporting date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the figure estimated at end of each reporting period.

## **2B Recent accounting pronouncements**

### **Standards issued but not yet effective**

The following standards have been notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (effective from April 01, 2019)

- a. Ind AS 116 – Leases
- b. Appendix C to Ind AS 12 - Uncertainty over Income tax Treatments
- c. Amendment to Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits
- d. Amendment to Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

The Company is evaluating the requirements of the above standards and the effect on the financial statements is also being evaluated.

## **3 Significant Accounting Policies**

### **a) 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:

- i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv) 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:

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

All other liabilities are classified 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 realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified 12 months as its operating cycle.

### **b) Fair value measurement**

The Company has applied the fair value measurement wherever necessitated at each reporting period.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:



- i) In the principal market for the asset or liability;
- ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non - financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and the best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

Level 2 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company has designated the respective team leads to determine the policies and procedures for both recurring and non - recurring fair value measurement. External valuers are involved, wherever necessary with the approval of Company's board of directors. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

For the purpose of fair value disclosure, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risk of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. The component wise fair value measurement is disclosed in the relevant notes.

### c) Revenue Recognition

#### **Sale of goods**

Revenue from sale of products is recognized, in accordance with the sales contract, on delivery of goods to the customer. Revenue from product sales are shown net of taxes.

#### **Sale of services**

Revenue on software development services comprises revenue priced on a time and material and fixed-price contracts. Revenue priced on a time and material contracts are recognized as related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed time-frame contracts is recognized in accordance with the percentage of completion method.

Revenue from technical service, training, support and other services is recognized as the related services are performed over the duration of the contract/course.

#### **Interest Income**

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts

the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

**Rental income**

Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease, if the escalation is not a compensation for increase in cost inflation index.

**Dividend income**

Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

**d) Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress****Presentation**

Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs of a qualifying asset, if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of tangible assets outstanding at each balance sheet date, are disclosed as capital advances under long term loans and advances and the cost of the tangible assets not ready for their intended use before such date, are disclosed as capital work in progress.

**Component Cost**

All material/ significant components have been identified for our plant and have been accounted separately. The useful life of such component are analysed independently and wherever components are having different useful life other than plant they are part of, useful life of components are considered for calculation of depreciation.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of repairs and maintenance are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

**Derecognition**

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

**e) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment**

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life. The depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less 5% being its residual value. Depreciation is provided on straight line method, over the useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for the following items, where useful life estimated on technical assessment, past trends and differ from those provided in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation for PPE on additions is calculated on pro-rata basis from the date of such additions. For deletion/ disposals, the depreciation is calculated on pro-rata basis up to the date on which such assets have been discarded/ sold. Additions to fixed assets, costing Rs. 5000 each or less are fully depreciated retaining its residual value.



The residual values, estimated useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

**f) Intangible assets**

**Intangible assets acquired separately**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of a separately acquired intangible asset comprises (a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and (b) any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

**Intangible assets acquired in a business combination**

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

**Intangible assets internally generated**

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the year in which it is incurred. An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria referred in Ind AS 38 "Intangible Assets". Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

**Useful life and amortisation of intangible assets**

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

**Intangible assets with indefinite useful life**

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

**Subsequent cost and measurement**

Subsequent costs are capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures, including expenditure on internally-generated intangibles, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

**g) Investment property**

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes).

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS 16 - Property, plant and equipment's requirements for cost model. The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Company depreciates investment property as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Though the Company measures investment property using the cost-based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

**h) Non Current Assets Held for Sale**

Non-current assets and 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. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

**i) Inventories**

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are determined on weighted average basis as follows :

- i) Raw materials, packing materials and Store and Spare Parts :** At purchase cost including other cost incurred in bringing materials/consumables to their present location and condition.
- ii) Work in progress:** At material cost, conversion costs and appropriate share of production overheads
- (iii) Finished goods and waste :** At material cost, conversion costs, appropriate share of production overheads and Excise Duty. Post implementation of GST from July 1, 2017 no excise duty is included in the closing stock of finished goods as at March 31, 2019.

**j) Financial Instruments**

**Financial assets**

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





### **Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

### **Subsequent measurement**

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified on the basis of their contractual cash flow characteristics and the entity's business model of managing them.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- Financial instruments (other than equity instruments) at amortised cost
- Financial Instruments (other than equity instruments) at Fair value through Other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Other Financial Instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

### **Financial instruments other than equity instruments at amortised cost**

The Company classifies a financial instruments (other than equity instruments) at amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

### **Financial instruments other than equity instruments at FVTOCI**

The Company classifies a financial instrument (other than equity instrument) at 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 as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the group recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss statement. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

### **Financial instruments other than equity instruments at FVTPL**

The Company classifies all other financial instruments, which do not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, as at FVTPL.

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

**Equity investments**

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. Where the Company makes an irrevocable election of equity instruments at FVTOCI, it recognises all subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income, without any recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of such investments.

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

Financial assets are measured at FVTPL except for those financial assets whose contractual terms give rise to cash flows on specified dates that represents solely payments of principal and interest thereon, are measured as detailed below depending on the business model:

Classification	Name of the financial asset
Amortised cost	Trade receivables, Loans to employees and related parties, deposits, interest receivable, unbilled revenue and other advances recoverable in cash
FVTOCI	Equity investments in companies other than Subsidiaries and Associates as an option exercised at the time of initial recognition.
FVTPL	Other investments in equity instruments, forward exchange contracts. (to the extent not designated as hedging instrument)

**Derecognition**

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement~ and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

**Impairment of financial assets**

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

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured at FVTOCI



- c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime Expected Credit Loss (ECL) at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 months ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, the Company considers all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument and Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss, net of lien available on securities held against the receivables. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- **Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables:** ECL is presented as an allowance, which reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- **Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI:** Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

For impairment purposes, significant financial assets are tested on individual basis at each reporting date. Other financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics. Accordingly, the impairment testing is done retrospectively on the following basis:

Name of the financial asset	Impairment Testing Methodology
Trade Receivables	Expected Credit Loss model (ECL) is applied. The ECL over lifetime of the assets are estimated by using a provision matrix which is based on historical loss rates reflecting current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions which are grouped on the basis of similar credit characteristics such as nature of industry, customer segment, past due status and other factors that are relevant to estimate the expected cash loss from these assets.

**Other financial assets**

When the credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. When there is significant change in credit risk since initial recognition, the impairment is measured based on probability of default over the life time. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.

**Financial liabilities****Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL and as at amortised cost.

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

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

**Financial liabilities at FVTPL**

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

**Loans and borrowings**

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

**Derivative financial instruments**

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and options contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank.

**(a) Derivatives fair valued through profit or loss**

This category has derivative financial assets or liabilities which are not designated as hedges.

Although the Company believes that these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they may not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. Any derivative that is either not



designated a hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per Ind AS 109, is categorized as a financial asset or financial liability, at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, these derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the resulting exchange gains or losses are included in other income. Assets / liabilities in this category are presented as current assets / current liabilities if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months after the Balance Sheet date.

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

### Reclassification of financial assets

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

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

S.No	Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
1	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
2	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
3	Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
4	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
5	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
6	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.



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

#### **k) Foreign currency transactions and translations**

##### **Transactions and balances**

Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate, if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. 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. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss.

The Company enters into forward exchange contract to hedge its risk associated with Foreign currency fluctuations. The premium or discount arising at the inception of a forward exchange contract is amortized as expense or income over the life of the contract. In case of monetary items which are covered by forward exchange contract, the difference between the yearend rate and rate on the date of the contract is recognized as exchange difference. Any profit or loss arising on cancellation of a forward exchange contract is recognized as income or expense for that year.

#### **l) Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing cost include interest computed using Effective Interest Rate method, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. The Company determines the amount of borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation by applying capitalisation rate to the expenditure incurred on such cost. The capitalisation rate is determined based on the weighted average rate of borrowing cost applicable to the borrowings of the Company which are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically towards purchase of the qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing cost that the Company capitalises during the period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period. All other borrowings costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

#### **m) Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all the attached conditions are complied with.

In case of revenue related grant, the income is recognised on a systematic basis over the period for which it is intended to compensate an expense and is disclosed under "Other operating revenue" or netted off against corresponding expenses wherever appropriate. Receivables of such grants are shown under "Other Financial Assets". Export benefits are accounted for in the year of exports based



on eligibility and when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same. Receivables of such benefits are shown under "Other Financial Assets".

Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, shall be presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income. The grant set up as deferred income is recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

## n) Taxes

### **Current income tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future tax liability, is recognised as an asset viz. MAT Credit Entitlement, to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal Income tax and it is highly probable that future economic benefits associated with it will flow to the Company during the specified period. The Company reviews the "MAT Credit Entitlement" at each Balance Sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of the same to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal Income tax during the specified period.

### **Deferred tax**

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Where there is deferred tax assets arising from carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax created, they are recognised to the extent of deferred tax liability.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

**o) Retirement and other employee benefits****Short-term employee benefits**

A liability is recognised for short-term employee benefit in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

**Defined contribution plans**

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund and super annuation fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

**Defined benefit plans**

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

**Compensated absences**

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date 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.

**Other long term employee benefits**

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by the employees up to the reporting date.

**p) Impairment of non financial assets**

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

**q) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent asset****Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and 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.

Provisions are discounted, if the effect of the time value of money is material, using pre-tax rates that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, an increase in the provisions due to the passage of time is recognised as finance cost. These provisions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Necessary provision for doubtful debts, claims, etc., are made if realisation of money is doubtful in the judgement of the management.

### **Contingent liability**

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities are disclosed separately.

Show cause notices issued by various Government authorities are considered for evaluation of contingent liabilities only when converted into demand.

### **Contingent assets**

Where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, the Company discloses a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period, and, where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect. Contingent assets are disclosed but not recognised in the financial statements.

#### **r) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances with original maturity of less than 3 months, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### **s) Cash Flow Statement**

Cash flows are presented using indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

Bank borrowings are generally considered to be financing activities. However, where bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand form an integral part of an entity's cash management, bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash flow statement.

#### **t) Earnings per share**

The basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also 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 period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, as appropriate

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### 3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Land & Buildings	Technical Books	Plant and Equipments Fixtures	Furniture and	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2017	947.12	1.01	642.50	717.74	1,248.31	191.48	3,748.17
Additions			1.96		0.82	-	2.78
Disposals							-
Cost as at March 31, 2018	947.12	1.01	644.46	717.74	1,249.13	191.48	3,750.94
Additions			0.69	7.73	7.41		15.83
Disposals	(947.12)	(1.01)	(639.05)	(715.77)	(1,232.61)	(191.48)	(3,727.05)
Cost as at March 31, 2019	-	-	6.10	9.70	23.93	-	39.73
Depreciation/Amortisation							
As at March 31, 2007	59.76	0.96	576.27	599.10	1,180.27	181.91	2,598.27
Charge for the year	11.10	-	17.88	35.63	0.08	-	64.68
On disposals							-
As at March 31, 2018	70.86	0.96	594.15	634.73	1,180.37	181.91	2,662.95
Charge for the year	5.55	-	8.57	13.82	1.78	-	29.72
On disposals	(76.41)	(0.96)	(599.06)	(646.93)	(1,165.90)	(181.91)	(2,671.17)
As at March 31, 2019	-	-	3.66	1.62	16.25	-	21.50
Net Block							
As at March 31, 2017	887.36	0.05	66.23	118.64	68.04	9.57	1,149.90
As at March 31, 2018	876.26	0.05	50.31	83.01	68.76	9.57	1,087.99
As at March 31, 2019	-	-	2.44	8.08	7.68	0.00	18.20

### 4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS & GOODWILL

Particulars	Intangible Assets-	Goodwill	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2017	49,953.12	5,965.00	55,918.12
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2018	49,953.12	5,965.00	55,918.12
Additions	1.77	-	1.77
Disposals	-	(5,965.00)	(5,965.00)
Cost as at March 31, 2019	49,954.89	-	49,954.89
Depreciation/Amortisation			
As at March 31, 2007	49,936.83	-	49,936.83
Charge for the year	16.29	-	16.29
On disposals	-	5,965.00	5,965.00
As at March 31, 2018	49,953.12	5,965.00	55,918.12
Charge for the year	0.20	-	0.20
On disposals	-	(5,965.00)	(5,965.00)
As at March 31, 2019	49,953.32	-	49,953.32
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2017	16.29	5,965.00	5,981.29
As at March 31, 2018	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	1.57	-	1.57



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>5 Capital Work-in-progress</b>		
Software	5,042.44	5,042.44
	<b>5,042.44</b>	<b>5,042.44</b>
<b>6 Deferred Tax - Net *</b>		
<b>Deferred Tax Asset</b>		
On Property, plant and equipment	54.07	-
Carried Forward Losses	4,033.93	17,108.59
Expenditure allowed for tax on accrual basis	11,832.25	7,083.74
Others	9,210.18	11,049.44
	<b>25,130.43</b>	<b>35,241.76</b>
<b>Deferred Tax Liability</b>		
On Property, Plant & Equipment	-	42.29
	<b>-</b>	<b>42.29</b>
Net deferred tax (liability) / Asset	<b>25,130.43</b>	<b>35,199.48</b>
<b>7 Non-current investments</b>		
<b>Investment in Subsidiaries</b>		
<b>Trade Unquoted at Cost</b>		
974,166 Equity shares of face value USD 1/- each fully paid up of Systat Software Inc. USA	1,851.18	1,851.18
(As at March 31, 2018 - 9,74,166 Equity shares of USD 1/- each (fully paid))		
380,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paidup of Systat Software Asia Pacific Limited	38.00	38.00
(As at March 31, 2018 - 3,80,000 Equity shares of Rs 10/- each (fully paid))		
1 Equity Share of 25,000 Euros fully paidup of Systat Software GmbH-Germany	14.48	14.48
(As at March 31, 2018 - 1 Equity share of Rs 25,000 each (fully paid))		
165,692 Equity shares of Singapore Dollars 1/- each fully paidup of Cranes Software International Pte Limited - Singapore	44.31	44.31
(As at March 31, 2018 - 165,692 Equity shares of Singapore Dollars 1/- each (fully paid))		
26,91,855 Equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid up of Cranes Software Inc (erstwhile NISA Software Inc)	4,500.73	4,500.73
(As at March 31, 2018 - 26,91,855 Equity shares of USD 1/- each (fully paid))		
1,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each fully paid up of Tilak Auto Tech Private Limited	51.62	51.62
(As at March 31, 2018 - 1,000 Equity shares of Rs 100/- each (fully paid))		



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
20,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up of Analytix Systems Private Limited (As at March 31, 2018 - 20,000 Equity shares of Rs 10/- each (fully paid))	630.00	630.00
1,20,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up of Caravel Info Systems Pvt Ltd (As at March 31, 2018 - 1,20,000 Equity shares of Rs 10/- each (fully paid))	362.33	362.33
4,840 Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each fully paid up of Proland Software Pvt Ltd (As at March 31, 2018 - 4,840 Equity shares of Rs 100/- each (fully paid))	318.89	318.89
8,942 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up of Esqube Communication Solutions Private Limited (As at March 31, 2018 - 8,942 Equity shares of Rs 10/- each (fully paid))	179.78	179.78
99,980 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid up of Cranes Varsity Pvt Ltd (As at March 31, 2018 - 99,980 Equity shares of Rs 10/- each (fully paid))	1.00	1.00
	<b>7,992.32</b>	<b>7,992.32</b>
<b>Others</b>		
<b>Trade, Long term, Unquoted at Cost</b>		
147 Equity shares of UAE Dirham 1,000/- each fully paid up of Cranes Software Middle East LLC - UAE (As at March 31, 2018 -147 Equity shares of UAE Dirham 1,000/- each fully paid up)	17.86	17.86
	<b>8,010.18</b>	<b>8,010.18</b>
<b>Total non-current investments</b>		
Aggregate cost of unquoted investments	7,992.32	7,992.32
<b>8 Other Non-current assets - Financial Assets: Loans</b> (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Earnest Money Deposits	39.98	42.42
Security Deposits	9.65	9.65
Loans & Advances:		
- Related Parties (Subsidiaries) (Net of Provisions)	4,458.12	5,347.93
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	640.00
	<b>4,507.75</b>	<b>6,040.01</b>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>9 Trade receivables</b>		
Unsecured		
Considered Good	10,701.60	10,190.40
Considered Doubtful	31,173.00	31,173.00
	41,874.60	41,363.40
Less: Allowances for Credit Loss	(31,173.00)	(31,173.00)
	<b>10,701.60</b>	<b>10,190.40</b>
<b>10 Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
<b>10A Cash on hand</b>	5.79	0.25
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	6.32	5.23
	<b>12.11</b>	<b>5.48</b>
<b>10B Other bank balances</b>		
More than 3 months but less than 12 months	19.47	17.85
Unpaid Dividend Account	6.97	6.97
	<b>26.44</b>	<b>24.82</b>
	<b>38.55</b>	<b>30.30</b>
<b>11 Other current assets</b> (Unsecured, considered good)		
Prepaid expenses	1.44	0.96
Advance to suppliers	24.41	32.37
Other advances	196.50	193.07
	<b>222.35</b>	<b>226.40</b>
<b>12 Inventories</b>	-	-
<b>13 Capital</b>		
<b>Authorised Share Capital</b>		
165,000,000 (165,000,000) Equity shares of Rs. 2 each	3,300.00	3,300.00
2,00,000 (2,00,000) Preference shares of Rs. 100 each	200.00	200.00
	<b>3,500.00</b>	<b>3,500.00</b>
<b>Issued Share Capital</b>		
117,766,850 (117,766,850) Equity shares of Rs. 2 each	2,355.34	2,355.34
	<b>2,355.34</b>	<b>2,355.34</b>
<b>Subscribed and fully paid up share capital</b>		
117,766,850 (117,766,850) Equity shares of Rs. 2 each	2,355.34	2,355.34
	<b>2,355.34</b>	<b>2,355.34</b>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>Notes:</b>		
<b>(a) Reconciliation of number of equity shares subscribed</b>		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	117,766,850	117,766,850
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>117,766,850</b>	<b>117,766,850</b>

(b) There are no bonus shares, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

(c) **Shareholders holding more than 5% of the total share capital**

Name of the share holder	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No of shares	% of Holding	No of shares	% of Holding
IBC Knowledge Park Private Limited	13,135,314	11%	13,135,314	11%
Bank of India	11,291,723	10%	11,291,723	10%

(d) **Rights, preferences and restrictions in respect of equity shares issued by the Company**

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.2 each. The equity shares of the company having par value of Rs.2/- rank pari-passu in all respects including voting rights and entitlement to dividend.

### 14 Other Equity

a) General reserve	18,430.00	18,430.00
b) Securities Premium Reserve	17,898.26	17,898.26
c) FCCB Premium Redemption Reserve	2,400.00	2,400.00
d) Retained earnings	(99,619.21)	(98,090.97)
	<b>(60,890.95)</b>	<b>(59,362.71)</b>

#### a) General reserve

Balance at the beginning of the year	<b>18,430.00</b>	18,430.00
Additions during the year	-	-
Transfer of General Reserve on account of merger	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<b>18,430.00</b>	<b>18,430.00</b>

#### b) Securities Premium Reserve

Balance at the beginning and beginning of the year	<b>17,898.26</b>	17,898.26
Additions during the year	-	-
Transfer of General Reserve on account of merger	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<b>17,898.26</b>	<b>17,898.26</b>

#### c) FCCB Premium Redemption Reserve

Balance at the beginning of the year	<b>2,400.00</b>	2,400.00
Add: Transfer of capital reserve on account of merger	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<b>2,400.00</b>	<b>2,400.00</b>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>d) Retained earnings</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(98,090.97)	(90,468.09)
Net profit for the period	(1,528.24)	(7,519.94)
Prior Period Tax Adjustment		(102.94)
Ind AS adjustments		-
Balance at the end of the year	<b>(99,619.21)</b>	<b>(98,090.97)</b>
<b>15 Provisions (Non -current)</b>		
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Compensated absences	2.95	2.32
Gratuity	16.13	4.35
	<b>19.08</b>	<b>6.66</b>
<b>16 Current liabilities - Financial Liabilities: Borrowings Unsecured</b>		
CSIL Employees Comprehensive Gratuity Trust	43.78	43.78
	<b>43.78</b>	<b>43.78</b>
<b>17 Trade payables</b>		
Trade payables	570.79	497.44
	<b>570.79</b>	<b>497.44</b>
<b>18 Other current liabilities</b>		
Bondholders of Foreign Currency Convertible bonds (42,000 units of 1,000/- Euros each fully paid up)	29,085.00	29,085.00
Interest payable to FCCB Bondholders	9,609.75	9,609.75
Foreign Currency Term Loan from UPS Capital	696.37	620.53
<b>Term Loans from Banks, Financial Institutions &amp; Asset Reconstruction Company</b>		
Bank of India	31,166.13	33,866.13
Canara Bank	-	9,203.47
Industrial Development Bank of India	6,281.23	6,281.23
State Bank of India (Formerly State Bank of Mysore)	5,429.96	5,429.96
<b>Cash Credit facilities from Banks</b>		
Bank of India	7,735.86	7,735.86
State Bank of India (Formerly State Bank of Travancore)	7,018.61	7,018.61
Canara Bank	0.12	0.12
Advance from customers	21.89	29.51
Employee payables	1,521.20	1,516.73
Directors Current Account	3,651.62	3,651.62
Directors Remuneration Payable	309.53	315.85
Amounts due and payable to Investor Education and Protection Fund	7.21	7.21
Statutory dues payable	755.86	785.93
Unpaid Dividend Distribution Tax	273.88	273.88
Due to Related Parties	7,022.84	6,657.66
Others	824.21	23.64
	<b>111,411.27</b>	<b>122,112.68</b>

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>19 Provisions (Current)</b>		
Provision for tax (Net)	161.77	169.90
Provision for gratuity	0.69	3.46
Provision for compensated absences leave	1.31	0.65
	<b>163.76</b>	<b>174.01</b>

Particulars	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>20 Revenue from operations</b>		
Sale of Licenses		
Domestic	-	-
Export	546.96	510.63
Sale of services	340.84	275.22
	<b>887.80</b>	<b>785.85</b>
<b>21 Other income</b>		
Interest Income [refer note 21 (a) below]	6,704.04	5,030.63
Other non-operating Income [refer note 21 (b) below]	4,222.07	2,631.97
	<b>10,926.12</b>	<b>7,662.60</b>
<b>21(a) Interest Income</b>		
Interest on Fixed Deposit	0.02	0.09
Interest received-Others	0.56	0.64
Interest from Income tax refund	-	1.56
Interest on Bank loans written back	6,703.47	5,028.34
	<b>6,704.04</b>	<b>5,030.63</b>
<b>21(b) Other non-operating Income</b>		
Rent Receipts	4.89	31.89
Gratuity Written back	-	6.30
Leave Encashment Written back	-	0.36
Expenses Reimbursement	1.67	9.81
Exchange Gain (Net)	595.11	211.55
Other income	3.26	0.60
Loan Principal Writeback	1,820.00	2,370.54
Balance no longer payable written Back	27.45	0.91
Profit on Sale of Assets	1,769.69	-
	<b>4,222.07</b>	<b>2,631.97</b>





## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
<b>22 Changes in inventories of work-in-progress, stock in trade and finished goods</b>		
<b>Opening Balance</b>		
Stock in trade	-	40.01
	-	<b>40.01</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>		
Stock in trade	-	-
	-	-
<b>Changes in inventories</b>	-	<b>(40.01)</b>
<b>23 Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salaries, wages and bonus	283.70	269.52
Director Remuneration	19.57	19.57
Contribution to Provident Fund	9.79	9.98
Leave Encashment	1.30	
Gratuity Fund	9.01	
Staff welfare expenses	8.22	5.01
	<b>331.58</b>	<b>304.08</b>
<b>24 Finance Cost</b>		
Interest on borrowings	36.85	34.12
Interest on Statutory dues	-	16.96
Interest to others	-	0.13
Bank Charges	0.20	0.22
	<b>37.06</b>	<b>51.43</b>
<b>4 Depreciation and amortisation expense</b>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	29.72	64.68
Amortization of Intangible assets	0.20	-
	<b>29.92</b>	<b>64.68</b>
<b>25 Other expenses</b>		
Power & Fuel	29.57	36.53
Repairs and Maintenance	22.61	13.59
Legal and General Exp	84.18	65.26
Telephone and Communication	10.34	13.55
Travelling expenses	25.40	56.49
Rent	9.14	4.89
Auditors' Remuneration	6.08	6.07
Allowances for Credit Loss	1,387.30	1,353.50
Bad Debts written off	536.33	-
Impairment of Intangible Asset under Development	-	14,635.13
Impairment of tangible Assets	123.60	-
	<b>2,234.55</b>	<b>16,185.02</b>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
<b>Auditors' Remuneration</b>		
As Auditor	6.00	6.00
Others	0.08	0.07
	<b>6.08</b>	<b>6.07</b>
<b>26 Income tax expense</b>		
<b>(a) Income tax expense</b>		
<b>Current tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
<b>Total current tax expense</b>	-	-
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Deferred tax recognised for the year	10,069.05	(682.01)
<b>Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)</b>	<b>10,069.05</b>	<b>(682.01)</b>
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>10,069.05</b>	<b>(682.01)</b>
<b>b) The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:</b>		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	9,180.81	(8,201.95)
Income tax expense calculated at 26.00% (2017-18: 32.45%)	-	-
Effect of carried forward losses not recogn expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-
<b>c) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income</b>		
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	-	-
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-

### d) Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended March 31, 2019

Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets in relation to	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive Income	Closing balance
Property, plant, and equipment and Intangible Assets	(42.29)	96.35	-	54.07
Expenses allowable on Payment basis	17,106.17	(5,273.92)	-	11,832.25
Provision for Retirement Benefits	15.56	(10.08)	-	5.48
Provision For Bad Debts	11,036.30	(1,831.60)	-	9,204.70
Brought forward losses	7,083.74	(3,049.81)	-	4,033.93
	35,199.48	(10,069.05)	-	25,130.43
MAT Credit entitlement	-	-	-	-
	<b>35,199.48</b>	<b>(10,069.05)</b>	-	<b>25,130.43</b>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### e) Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended March 31, 2018

Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets in relation to	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in Other comprehensive	Closing balance
Property, plant, and equipment and Intangible Assets	(4.07)	(38.22)	-	(42.29)
Expenses allowable on Payment basis	17,845.65	(739.48)	-	17,106.17
Provision for Retirement Benefits	19.48	(3.92)	-	15.56
Provision For Bad Debts	8,414.61	2,621.69	-	11,036.30
Brought forward losses	8,241.81	(1,158.07)	-	7,083.74
	34,517.48	682.00	-	35,199.48
MAT Credit entitlement	-	-	-	-
	<b>34,517.48</b>	<b>682.00</b>	-	<b>35,199.48</b>

### f) Unused tax credits

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
<b>27 Earnings per share</b>		
Profit / (Loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(15,28.24)	(7,519.94)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	11,77,66,850	11,77,66,850
Basic earnings per share (Rs)	(1.30)	(6.39)
Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	(1.30)	(6.39)
<b>28 Earnings in foreign currency</b>		
FOB value of exports	546.96	510.63
	<b>546.96</b>	<b>510.63</b>
<b>29 Expenditure in foreign currency</b>		
Interest	36.85	34.12
	<b>36.85</b>	<b>34.12</b>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### 30 Commitments and contingent liability

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
<b>Contingent Liability *</b>		
Bank Guarantees	6.17	6.17
Disputed demands from Service tax authorities Directorate of Enforcement	2,017.03	2,017.03
Employees providant fund organisation	580.00	580.00
	83.09	-

<b>Undisputed Statutory Dues remaining unpaid as at March 31, 2018</b>		
Employee's Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provision Act	17.00	29.62
Commercial Taxes Act	2.14	1.83
Employees State Insurance Act	8.97	8.08
Income Tax Act	314.00	292.94
Service Tax Act	239.48	239.48
Karnataka State Commercial Taxes Act	84.25	84.25
Income Tax Act	522.23	522.23
Wealth Tax Act	0.45	0.45
Income Tax Act	273.88	273.88
Investor Education Protection Fund	7.21	7.21
Goods and Service Tax Act	89.57	40.50

\* The management believes, based on internal assessment and / or legal advice, that the probability of an ultimate adverse decision and outflow of resources of the company is not probable and accordingly, no provision for the same is considered necessary.

Name of Institution	Amount of Claim (In Lakhs)	In which Forum
<b>A. Under Section 434 of Companies Act, 1956</b>		
1. Bank of New York (Trustee of Foreign Currency Convertible Bondholders)	29,085.00	High Court of Karnataka
2. Bank of India	38,901.99	
3. Employees Provident fund organisation	83.09	
<b>B. Under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881</b>		
1. State Bank of India (Formerly State Bank of Mysore)	2,500.00	Metropolitan Court, Bangalore
2. Bank of India	500.00	



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

<b>C. Under Debt Recovery Act, 1993</b>		
1. Bank of India	19,688.48	
2. State Bank of India (Formerly State Bank of Mysore)	3,107.97	Debt Recovery
3. State Bank of India (Formerly State Bank of Travancore) (also under NCLT)	3,212.31	Tribunal
4. IDBI Bank	2,211.43	
<b>D. Special Court for Economic Offenses</b>		
SEBI	235.53	

### 31 Trade Receivables include, dues from Subsidiary Companies as under

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Systat Software Inc, USA	9,928.33	8,903.49
Systat Software GmbH	229.44	224.40
Proland Software Pvt Ltd	13.35	13.35

### 32 Disclosures required under section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 are as under

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
(b) The delayed payments of principal amount paid beyond the appointed date during the year	-	-
(c) Interest actually paid under Section 16 of MSMED Act	-	-
(d) Normal Interest due and payable during the year, for all the delayed payments, as per the agreed terms	-	-
(e) Total interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid	-	-
*This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.		

### 33 Operating Segments

The Business of the Company falls under a single primary segment 'i.e IT/ITES in accordance with Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments' and hence reporting on various segments do not arise.

### 34 Impairment of Assets

The company assessed its tangible assets for impairment as at 31st March 2019 and has recognised impairment loss of Rs. 123.60 Lakhs in the books of account. (refer "Impairment of tangible Assets" under Note No. 25.)



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### 35 Operating lease arrangements (as lessor)

The Company has given certain properties on operating lease arrangements. The leases are cancellable at the option of either party to lease and may be renewed based on mutual agreement of the parties. The total lease income recognised on such contracts for the year is Rs. 4.89 Lakhs (Previous year Rs. 31.89 Lakhs).

36 Confirmation of balances in respect of Trade Receivables and Trade Payables has not been obtained.

### 37 Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds

The Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds carry coupon rate of 2.50 %, payable half yearly. In case of default of payment of interest the coupon rate stands increased to 4.80 %.

During March 2011, the convertible foreign currency bonds had become due for conversion to Equity Shares and none of the bond holders have exercised their option for conversion. Correspondingly, the amounts had become due for payment as on the closure of such exercise and is yet to be redeemed as on the date of the balance sheet. These funds fall within the meaning of 'deposit' as defined under section 73 of the Companies Act 2013. The Company has not complied with the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder

38 Dues from Companies under the same management, as under (Disclosure required by Clause 32 of the Listing Agreement)"

#### a. Loans and advances includes.

Particulars	Current Year	Maximum Amount Outstanding during the year	Previous Year	Maximum Amount Outstanding during the year
Cranes Software International Pte Ltd-Singapore	1,613.92	1,613.92	1,527.52	1,527.52
Tilak Auto Tech Pvt. Ltd	163.81	163.81	163.81	163.81
Systat Software Inc USA (Net of Provision)	5,866.40	5,866.40	5,516.13	5,516.13
Proland Software Pvt Ltd	449.99	449.99	449.46	449.46
Esqube Communication Solutions Pvt Ltd	190.92	190.92	188.76	188.76
Systat Software UK Ltd	389.25	389.25	344.66	344.66
Cranes Varsity Pvt. Ltd.	13.54	13.54	-	-
Less : Allowances for Credit Loss	(4,229.70)		(2,842.40)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,458.12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,347.93</b>	<b>-</b>

#### b. Trade Receivables

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Systat Software Inc	9,928.33	8,903.49
Systat Software GmbH	229.44	224.40
Proland Software Pvt Ltd	13.35	13.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,171.12</b>	<b>9,141.24</b>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### 39 Financial Instruments

#### Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as going concern, while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual operating plans and long-term product and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity, long-term borrowings and other short-term borrowings.

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

<b>Gearing Ratio:</b>	<b>March 31, 2019</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
Debt	97,066.81	108,894.44
Less: Cash and bank balances	12.11	5.48
Net debt	97,054.69	108,888.96
Total equity	(58,535.61)	(57,007.37)
Net debt to equity ratio (%)	(165.80%)	(191.01%)

#### Categories of Financial Instruments

**March 31, 2019**

**March 31, 2018**

#### Financial assets

##### a. Measured at amortised cost

Other non-current financial assets	4,507.75	6,040.01
Trade receivables	10,701.60	10,190.40
Cash and cash equivalents	12.11	5.48
Other financial assets	-	-

##### b. Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments	8,010.18	8,010.18
Derivative instruments	-	-

#### Financial liabilities

##### a. Measured at amortised cost

Borrowings (short term)	43.78	43.78
Trade payables	570.79	497.44

##### b. Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Derivative instruments	-	-
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#### Financial risk management objectives

The treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

The Company seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using natural hedging financial instruments and forward contracts to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, the use of financial derivatives, and the investment of excess liquidity. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

### **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realizable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company actively manages its currency and interest rate exposures through its finance division and uses derivative instruments such as forward contracts and currency swaps, wherever required, to mitigate the risks from such exposures. The use of derivative instruments is subject to limits and regular monitoring by appropriate levels of management.

### **Foreign currency risk management**

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The Company actively manages its currency rate exposures through a centralised treasury division and uses natural hedging principles to mitigate the risks from such exposures. The use of derivative instruments, if any, is subject to limits and regular monitoring by appropriate levels of management.

### **Disclosure of hedged and unhedged foreign currency exposure**

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:





## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621  
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### Disclosure of hedged and unhedged foreign currency exposure

The carrying amount of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows

As on March 31, 2019

Rs In Lakhs

Currency	Liabilities			Assets			Net overall exposure on the currency - net assets / (net liabilities)
	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net liability exposure on the currency	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net asset exposure on the currency	
USD	107.81	-	107.81	247.53	-	247.53	139.72
Euro	498.00	-	498.00	2.95	-	2.95	(495.05)
Pound	-	-	-	4.30	-	4.30	4.30
AED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore Dollars	-	-	-	6.42	-	6.42	6.42
In INR (Rs. In lacs)	46,152.22	-	46,152.22	18,068.50	-	18,068.50	(28,083.72)

As on March 31, 2018

Rs In Lakhs

Currency	Liabilities			Assets			Net overall exposure on the currency - net assets / (net liabilities)
	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net liability exposure on the currency	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net asset exposure on the currency	
USD	9.92	-	9.92	340.10	-	340.10	330.18
Euro	479.59	-	479.59	11.64	-	11.64	(467.95)
Pound	-	-	-	3.82	-	3.82	3.82
AED	-	-	-	2.95	-	2.95	2.95
Singapore Dollars	0.01	-	0.01	6.42	-	6.42	6.41
In INR (Rs. In lacs)	77,975.95	-	77,975.95	23,783.84	-	23,783.84	(54,192.11)



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

Movement in the functional currencies of the various operations of the Company against major foreign currencies may impact the Company's revenues from its operations. Any weakening of the functional currency may impact the Company's cost of borrowings. The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated for each currency by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure of a currency and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift in the foreign exchange rates of each currency by 2%, which represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 2% change in foreign currency rates.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

### Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because it borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings and by the use of interest rate swap contracts. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite, ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied. Further, in appropriate cases, the Company also effects changes in the borrowing arrangements to convert floating interest rates to fixed interest rates.

### Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 25 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

### Credit risk management

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a customer contract or financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables and from its financing/ investing activities, including deposits with banks, mutual fund investments, investments in debt securities and foreign exchange transactions. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty.

### Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure is the total of the carrying amount of balances with banks, short term deposits with banks, trade receivables, margin money and other financial assets excluding equity investments.

#### (a) Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are consisting of a large number of customers. The Company has credit evaluation policy for each customer and, based on the evaluation, credit limit of each customer is defined. Wherever the Company assesses the credit risk as high, the exposure is backed by either bank, guarantee/letter of credit or security deposits.

The Company does not have higher concentration of credit risks to a single customer. As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default in payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### (b) Investments, Derivative Instruments, Cash and Cash Equivalents and Bank deposits

Credit Risk on cash and cash equivalents, deposits with the banks/financial institutions is generally low as the said deposits have been made with the banks/financial institutions, who have been assigned high credit rating by international and domestic rating agencies.

Credit Risk on Derivative Instruments is generally low as the Company enters into the Derivative Contracts with the reputed Banks.

Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved Financial Institutions/ Counterparty. The Company has standard operating procedures and investment policy for deployment of surplus liquidity, which allows investment in debt securities and mutual fund schemes of debt and arbitrage categories and restricts the exposure in equity markets.

### Offsetting related disclosures

Offsetting of cash and cash equivalents to borrowings as per the consortium agreement is available only to the bank in the event of a default. Company does not have the right to offset in case of the counter party's bankruptcy, therefore, these disclosures are not required.

## 40 Related party disclosures

### (a) Name of related party and nature of relationship

#### Key management personnel

Asif Khader	Managing Director
Mueed Khader	Director
P Phaneendra	Company Secretary

#### Other Enterprises with which promoter has significant influence

Systat Software Inc, USA  
 Systat Software Asia Pacific Limited  
 Cranes Software International Pte Ltd,. Singapore  
 Systat Software GmbH, Germany  
 Cranes Software Inc  
 Analytix Systems Private Limited  
 Tilak Autotech Private Limited  
 Caravel Info Systems Pvt Ltd  
 Proland Software Pvt Ltd  
 Esqube Communication Solutions Pvt Ltd  
 Cranes Varsity Pvt Ltd

#### Other Enterprises which are Indirect Subsidiaries

Systat Software UK Ltd

#### Other Related Parties

Orca Infotech Private Limited  
 K & J Holdings Private Limited  
 SPSS South Asia Private Limited  
 Spice Capital Fund Private Limited  
 Sea Equity Private Limited  
 Samra Investment Bangalore Pvt Ltd



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### b) Transactions during the year

S.No	Nature of transactions	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
1	Sale of Goods		
	Systat Software Inc	359.29	316.77
	Systat Software Gmbh	119.81	120.85
	Systat Software UK Ltd	67.86	73.01
		<b>546.96</b>	<b>510.63</b>
2	Asif Khader		
	Managerial Remuneration	9.78	9.78
	Contribution to provident and other funds	0.22	0.22
	Mueed Khader		
	Remuneration	9.78	9.78
	Contribution to provident and other funds	0.22	0.22
3	P Phaneendra		
	Salary to KMP	2.64	2.82
	Contribution to provident and other funds	0.36	0.36

### c) Balance outstanding at the year end

S.No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
1	Trade Receivables		
	<b>Systat Software Inc</b>		
	Amount outstanding at year end - Dr	9,928.33	8,903.49
	<b>Systat Software GmbH</b>		
	Amount outstanding at year end - Dr	229.44	224.40
	<b>Proland Software Pvt Ltd</b>		
	Amount outstanding at year end - Dr	13.35	13.35
2	Others		
	<b>Analytix Systems Pvt Ltd</b>		
	Amount outstanding at year end - Cr	73.36	73.83
	<b>Caravel Info Systems Pvt Ltd</b>		
	Amount outstanding at year end - Cr	118.76	143.90
	<b>Tilak Autotech Pvt Ltd</b>		
	Amount outstanding at year end - Dr	163.81	163.81
	Amount outstanding at year end - Cr	-	-
	<b>Systat Software Asia Pacific Ltd</b>		
	Amount outstanding at year end - Cr	52.38	52.94



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

S.No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	<b>Esqube Communication Solutions Private Ltd</b>		
	Amount outstanding at year end - Dr	190.92	188.76
	Amount outstanding at year end - Cr		
	<b>Directors Current Account</b>		
	Amount outstanding at year end - Cr	3,961.15	3,967.47
	<b>Cranes Software Inc</b>		
	Amount outstanding at year end - Cr	6,154.78	5,787.29
	Amount outstanding at year end - Dr		
	<b>Cranes Software International Pte Ltd</b>		
	Amount outstanding at year end - Dr	1,613.92	1,525.99
	<b>Proland Software Pvt Ltd</b>		
	Amount outstanding at year end - Dr	449.99	449.46
	<b>Systat Softwares Inc</b>		
	Amount outstanding at year end - Dr	1,636.70	3,953.53
	<b>Systat Software UK Ltd</b>		
	Amount outstanding at year end - Dr	389.25	344.66
	<b>Cranes Software. Intl Pte Ltd</b>		
	Amount outstanding at year end - Dr	-	1.53
	<b>Systat Softwares GMBH</b>		
	Amount outstanding at year end - Cr	229.44	598.94
	<b>Cranes Varsity Private Limited</b>		
	Amount outstanding at year end - Cr	-	0.76
	Amount outstanding at year end - Dr	13.54	-

#### 41 Retirement benefit plans

##### Defined contribution plans

In accordance with Indian law, eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund and super annuation fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. The contributions, as specified under the law, are made to the Provident Fund.

The total expense recognised in profit or loss of Rs.9.01 Lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2018: Rs. 6.30 Lakhs) represents contribution paid to these plans by the Company at rates specified in the rules of the plan.

##### Defined benefit plans

##### (a) Gratuity

Gratuity is payable as per Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. In terms of the same, gratuity is computed by multiplying last drawn salary (basic salary including dearness Allowance if any) by completed years of

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

continuous service with part thereof in excess of six months and again by 15/26. The Act provides for a vesting period of 5 years for withdrawal and retirement and a monetary ceiling on gratuity payable to an employee on separation, as may be prescribed under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, from time to time. However, in cases where an enterprise has more favourable terms in this regard the same has been adopted.

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to the market yields on government bonds denominated in Indian Rupees. If the actual return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability. However, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

**The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:**

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Discount Rate	7.46% p.a	7.73% p.a
Rate of increase in compensation level	4.00% p.a	4.00% p.a
Rate of Return on Plan Assets	6.68% p.a	6.68% p.a
Attrition rate	2.00% p.a	2.00% p.a

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

**Amounts recognised in total comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:**

	March 31, 2019 Rs. Lakhs	March 31, 2018 Rs. Lakhs
Current service cost	2.63	2.19
Net interest expense	1.16	1.43
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(0.56)	(0.56)
<b>Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.06</b>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2019 Rs. Lakhs	March 31, 2018 Rs. Lakhs
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised during the period		
Actuarial (gains)/losses	5.77	(9.36)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	<b>5.77</b>	<b>(9.36)</b>
	<b>9.01</b>	<b>(6.30)</b>

- i) The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'employee benefits expense' in profit or loss.
- ii) The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

**The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:**

Present value of defined benefit obligation	-	15.05
Fair value of plan assets	-	(7.24)
Net liability/ (asset) arising from defined benefit obligation	-	<b>7.81</b>
Funded	-	7.81
Unfunded	16.81	-
	<b>16.81</b>	<b>7.81</b>

The above provisions are reflected under 'Provision for employee benefits- gratuity' as per details below

Long term provisions (refer note 19)	16.13	4.35
Short term provisions (refer note 24)	0.69	3.46
	<b>16.81</b>	<b>7.81</b>

**Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation in the current year were as follows:**

Opening defined benefit obligation	15.05	21.35
Present value of obligation of subsidiary companies taken over	-	-
Current service cost	2.63	2.19
Interest cost	1.16	1.43
Actuarial (gains) /losses	-2.04	-9.92
Benefits paid	-	-
Others	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	<b>16.81</b>	<b>15.05</b>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### Movements in the fair value of the plan assets in the current year were as follows:

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Opening fair value of plan assets	7.24	7.24
Fair Value of Plan Assets of Subsidiary company taken over		-
Return on plan assets	0.56	0.56
Contributions		-
Benefits paid		-
Actuarial gains/(loss)	(7.80)	(0.56)
Others		-
Closing fair value of plan assets	-	7.24

### Sensitivity analysis

In view of the fact that the Company for preparing the sensitivity analysis considers the present value of the defined benefit obligation which has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

### (b) Compensated absences

The leave scheme is a final salary defined benefit plan, that provides for a lumpsum payment at the time of separation; based on scheme rules the benefits are calculated on the basis of last drawn salary and the leave count at the time of separation and paid as lumpsum.

The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date 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 recognised during the year is Rs.7.49 Lakhs (previous year Rs.8.77 Lakhs)

The design entitles the following risk

Interest rate risk	The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.
Salary inflation risk	Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.
Demographic risk	This is the risk of volatility of results due to unexpected nature of decrements that include mortality attrition, disability and retirement. The effects of these decrement on the DBO depends upon the combination salary increase, discount rate, and vesting criteria and therefore not very straight forward. It is important not to overstate withdrawal rate because the cost of retirement benefit of a short caring employees will be less compared to long service employees.





## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

**Amounts recognised in total comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:**

	March 31, 2019 Rs. Lakhs	March 31, 2018 Rs. Lakhs
Current service cost	1.20	0.84
Net interest expense	0.23	0.28
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)		
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.12</b>
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised during the period		
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(0.14)	(2.41)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	<b>(0.14)</b>	<b>(2.41)</b>
	<b>1.30</b>	<b>(1.29)</b>

- i) The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'employee benefits expense' in profit or loss.
- ii) The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

**The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:**

Present value of defined benefit obligation	4.26	2.96
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability/ (asset) arising from defined benefit obligation	<b>4.26</b>	<b>2.96</b>
Funded	4.26	2.96
Unfunded	-	-
	<b>4.26</b>	<b>2.96</b>

The above provisions are reflected under 'Provision for employee benefits- gratuity' as per details below

Long term provisions (refer note 19)	2.95	2.32
Short term provisions (refer note 24)	1.31	0.65
	<b>4.26</b>	<b>2.96</b>

**Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation in the current year were as follows:**

Opening defined benefit obligation	2.96	4.26
Present value of obligation of subsidiary companies taken over	-	-
Current service cost	1.20	0.84
Interest cost	0.23	0.28
Actuarial (gains) /losses	(0.14)	(2.41)
Benefits paid		-
Others		-
Closing defined benefit obligation	<b>4.26</b>	<b>2.96</b>

For and on behalf of the Board

**Asif Khader**  
Managing Director  
DIN : 00104893

**Mueed Khader**  
Director  
DIN : 00106674

**P. Phaneendra**  
Company Secretary  
Membership No. F2057

**Timmayya Hegde**  
Partner  
Membership No. 226267

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019

As per our report of even date attached  
**For M/s. Sethia Prabhad Hegde & Co**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 013367S

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019



# CRANES SOFTWARE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

## CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2018 - 2019



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of CRANES SOFTWARE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Report on the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

### Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Cranes Software International Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information prepared based on the relevant records, (hereinafter referred to as 'the consolidated financial statements').

In our opinion and subject to the qualifications reported in the standalone Independent Audit's Report of the Holding Company of even date, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019, their consolidated loss, and their consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Qualified Opinion

Attention is drawn to the following notes to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements:

- i) Attention of the members is invited to Note No. 6 of the consolidated financial statements of the Notes regarding recognition of deferred tax credit related to the Holding Company on account of unabsorbed losses and allowances aggregating to Rs. 25,130.43 lakhs (year ended March 31, 2018 Rs. 35,199.48 lakhs). This does not satisfy the virtual certainty test for recognition of deferred tax credit as laid down in Indian Accounting Standard 12.
- ii) Reference is drawn to note no. 5 of the consolidated financial Statements regarding the amounts classified under "Fixed Assets" including "Intangible Assets Under Development" related to Holding company, amounting to Rs. 5,042.44 lakhs. (year ended March 31, 2018 Rs. 5,042.44 lakhs) No evidence has been produced before us for testing its impairment and in the absence of the same, we are unable to express any opinion on the impairment to such asset. In our opinion, such test of impairment as on the date of Balance Sheet is mandatory, especially in view of the higher degree of the obsolescence of software which is stated to be under various stages of development, though no further developments have been carried out during the recent years.
- iii) The appropriateness of the 'Going Concern' concept of the Holding Company, based on which the accounts have been prepared is interalia dependent on the Holding Company's ability to infuse requisite funds for meeting its obligations, rescheduling of debt and resuming normal operations.

We further report that, except for the effect, if any, of the matters stated in paragraph (ii) above, whose effect are not ascertainable, had the observation made in paragraph (i) above been considered, the loss after tax for the year ended March 31, 2019 would have been lower by Rs. 25,130.43 lakhs.

### Emphasis of Matter

- i. Consolidated accounts of the company include compiled financials of
  - a. Cranes Software International Pte Limited, Singapore
  - b. Systat Software GmbH
  - c. Cranes Software Inc
  - d. Systat Software Inc

The same are not audited by their respective auditors as on 31st March 2019.

- ii. Our audit report has to be read along with the ‘Emphasis of Matter’ para as appearing in our Independent Auditor’s Report of even date in respect of the standalone financials of Cranes Software International Limited.

Our Report is not qualified in respect of the above matter.

**Key audit matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p><b>(a) Adoption of Ind AS 115- Revenue from contracts with customers: -</b></p> <p>As described in note number 2B to the financial statements, the company has adopted Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers which is the new accounting standard. Considering the nature of the industry, where revenue is recognised basis the terms of each contract with customers, these commercial arrangements can be complex and significant judgments relating to identification of distinct performance obligations, determination of transaction price of identified performance obligation and the appropriateness of basis used to measure revenue recognized over the time period is applied in selecting the accounting basis in each case. Additionally, new revenue accounting standard contains disclosures which involves disaggregated revenue and periods over which the remaining performance obligations will be satisfied subsequent to the Consolidated balance sheet date.</p> <p>The application and transition to this accounting standard is an area of focus in the audit.</p> <p><b>(b) Assessment of the appropriateness of provisions recognized and contingent liabilities disclosed in respect of certain tax matters</b></p> <p>(Refer notes 30 of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements and Annexure A of the consolidated Audit Report)</p> <p>As at March 31, 2019, the Company has significant tax exposures and is subject to periodic assessments/ challenges by tax authorities on transfer pricing, income tax and a range of indirect tax matters.</p> <p>Consequent to such tax assessments and demands relating to past several years, the</p>	<p><b>Our responses: -</b></p> <p>We assessed the Companies process to identify the impact of adoption of the new revenue accounting standard.</p> <p>Our audit procedures to address the risk of material misstatement relating to revenue recognition includes testing of design and operating effectiveness of controls and substantive procedures as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls relating to the implementation of new revenue standard;</li> <li>• Evaluated detailed analysis performed by the management on each stream of revenue contracts.</li> <li>• Selected samples from all streams of contracts to carry out a detailed analysis on recognition of revenue as per the five steps given in standard. Performed revenue transaction testing on samples selected from each stream of revenue where each input to revenue recognition, including estimates</li> </ul> <p><b>Our responses: -</b></p> <p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understood, assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Company’s controls in respect of identifying potential tax exposures and/or the accounting and disclosures thereof.</li> <li>• Evaluated the related accounting policy for provisioning for tax exposures/ disclosure of contingent liabilities.</li> <li>• Obtained management’s assessment in respect of tax demands on whether tax outflow is either probable, possible or remote.</li> </ul>



<p>Company has paid certain amounts under protest at various dates. The Company has also filed appeals with various appellate authorities against such demands.</p> <p>Management judgement is involved in assessing the likelihood of ultimate outcome of the tax disputes to decide on the accounting/ disclosure requirements. In certain complex matters the probable amount of the outflows determined by management is supported by opinions obtained from external tax counsels/ experts (management tax experts).</p> <p>We considered this a key audit matter as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The amounts involved are significant to the standalone Ind AS financial statements</li> <li>• Change in the management's judgements and estimates may significantly affect the provisions recognized or contingent liabilities disclosed</li> <li>• Matters of disputes are complex in some cases due to the industry in which the Company operates and may lack clarity under tax laws.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Along with the auditors' experts, where necessary, evaluated the management's assessment as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Read the correspondences received during the year from the tax authorities.</li> <li>o Read views provided by the management, management tax experts as applicable.</li> <li>o Assessed management's positions on significant tax exposures for reasonableness.</li> <li>o Ensured completeness of litigations by inquiring with the management, review of board minutes, and review of significant legal expenses.</li> <li>o Evaluated the objectivity, competence and capabilities of the management tax experts</li> <li>o Evaluated the adequacy of disclosures made in the standalone Ind AS financial statements.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Based on the above procedures, we considered the management's assessment in recognizing provisions and disclosing contingent liabilities in respect of the stated tax matters, as reasonable.</p>
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#### Other Matter

We did not audit the financial statements/financial information of four subsidiaries, whose financial statements/ financial information reflect total assets of Rs. 15,443.78 lakhs at 31st March 2019, total revenues of Rs. 3,522.56 lakhs as at the year ended on that date as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors (except for those stated in para above) whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) and (11) of Section 143 of the Act, insofar as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and regulatory requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements and other financial information certified by the management.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these consolidated financial statements in terms with the requirement of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and

prudent; and the 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, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those respective Board of Directors of the companies including in the group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the group.

### **Auditor's Responsibility on the consolidated Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated Ind AS 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group of which we are the independent auditors, to express an opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

- a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.
- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.
- c. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
- d. Except for the matters specified in the Independent Auditor's Report of the Holding Company of even date, in our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e. In our opinion, the qualifications and matters specified in the "Emphasis of Matter" paragraph, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.
- f. Four out of five Directors of the company being directors of other companies which have not filed its annual return with the Registrar of Companies for a period of more than 3 years as on the date of Balance Sheet, leading to non-compliance and disqualification from being appointed as a director. The Registrar of the Companies Karnataka had ordered for removal of directors in terms of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013. However, in case of the remaining directors, on the basis of the written representations received from them as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, the directors are not disqualified as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- g. with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure A"; and
- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group in Note 30 to the consolidated financial statements.
  - ii) The Group does not have any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contracts;
  - iii) The Holding Company has not transferred an amount of Rs. 7.21 Lakhs, which is required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

For **Sethia Prabhakar Hegde & Co**  
Chartered Accountants  
Registration No.013367S

**Timmayya Hegde**  
Partner

Membership No.226267

Bangalore  
30th May, 2019



## ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

### Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Cranes Software International Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiary companies which are incorporated in India, as of that date.

#### Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

#### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and



- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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

### **Qualified Opinion**

In our opinion, subject to the matters specified in the 'Emphasis of Matter' paragraph as appearing in our Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the consolidated Ind AS financials statements, the holding company and its subsidiaries have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Sethia Prabhad Hegde & Co**  
Chartered Accountants  
Registration No.013367S

**Timmayya Hegde**  
Partner  
Membership No.226267

Bangalore  
30th May, 2019



## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	3	57.02	1,092.20
Intangible assets	4	5,986.59	6,622.99
Capital work in progress	5	5,042.44	5,042.44
Deferred Tax Asset (net)	6	28,596.91	38,254.85
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Investments	7	17.86	17.86
Other non-current assets	8	243.90	894.41
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>39,944.72</b>	<b>51,924.75</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories		-	-
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Trade receivables	9	5,373.61	3,611.35
Cash and cash equivalents	10A	108.36	118.14
Other bank balances	10B	121.11	102.76
Other current assets	11	450.83	435.96
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>6,053.92</b>	<b>4,268.21</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>45,998.65</b>	<b>56,192.96</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	12	2,355.34	2,355.34
Other equity	13	(69,962.49)	(67,920.11)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(67,607.15)</b>	<b>(65,564.77)</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Provisions	14	37.89	25.48
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>37.89</b>	<b>25.48</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	15	43.78	43.78
Trade payables	16	1,421.90	1,243.58
Other current liabilities	17	1,11,938.47	1,20,270.90
Provisions	18	163.76	174.01
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>1,13,567.90</b>	<b>1,21,732.27</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,13,605.80</b>	<b>1,21,757.74</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>45,998.65</b>	<b>56,192.96</b>

The significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date attached  
**For M/s. Sethia Prabhada Hegde & Co**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 013367S

**Asif Khader**  
**Managing Director**  
DIN : 00104893

**Mueed Khader**  
**Director**  
DIN : 00106674

**P. Phaneendra**  
**Company Secretary**  
Membership No. F2057

**Timmayya Hegde**  
**Partner**  
Membership No. 226267

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019



## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

AS AT MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS		CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
<b>Continuing Operations</b>			
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	19	2,557.42	17,050.14
Other income	20	11,052.00	9,288.18
<b>Total income</b>		<b>13,609.42</b>	<b>26,338.33</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Purchase of stock-in-trade - Traded goods		248.42	10,952.19
Changes in inventories of finished goods	22	-	219.03
Employee Benefits Expense	23	1,963.33	3,714.36
Finance costs	24	79.77	150.76
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	1,322.01	1,464.42
Other expenses	25	1,447.48	18,660.88
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>5,061.01</b>	<b>35,161.63</b>
<b>Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax</b>		<b>8,548.41</b>	<b>(8,823.30)</b>
Exceptional items		-	-
<b>Profit / (Loss) before tax from continuing operations</b>		8,548.41	(8,823.30)
Income tax expense	26	12.16	
Income Tax-Current year		(94.14)	103.53
Income tax relating to earlier years		640.00	
MAT Credit Entitlement Reversed		10,069.05	(1,101.58)
Deferred tax charge/ (credit) relating to earlier years			
<b>Profit / (Loss) for the year</b>		<b>(2,078.66)</b>	<b>(7,825.25)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		-	-
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income / (Loss) for the year</b>		<b>(2,078.66)</b>	<b>(7,825.25)</b>
<b>Earnings per share</b>	27		
Basic earnings per share		(1.77)	(6.64)
Diluted earnings per share		(1.77)	(6.64)

The significant accounting policies and the accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date attached  
**For M/s. Sethia Prabhad Hegde & Co**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 013367S

**Asif Khader**  
Managing Director  
DIN : 00104893

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**Timmayya Hegde**  
Partner  
Membership No. 226267

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019

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## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

AS AT MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	CURRENT YEAR	PREVIOUS YEAR
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Profit / (Loss) before income tax	8,548.41	(8,823.30)
<b>Adjustments for</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,322.01	1,464.43
Bad Debts Written off	536.33	-
Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain) (Net)	(694.49)	153.71
(Profit)/Loss on sale of fixed assets	(1,769.69)	-
Loan Principal Writeback	(1,820.00)	-
Interest on Bank loans written back	(6,703.47)	-
Balance no longer payable written Back	27.45	-
Interest received	(14.86)	(13.62)
Finance costs	79.77	150.76
	<b>(488.54)</b>	<b>(7,068.02)</b>
<b>Change in operating assets and liabilities</b>		
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	-	219.03
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(2,298.60)	4,400.15
(Increase)/ decrease in Other assets	21.89	493.54
Increase/ (decrease) in Current liabilities	(8,334.13)	(19,520.07)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	150.87	(302.19)
Cash generated from operations	(10,948.51)	(21,777.56)
Less : Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(7.02)	-
<b>Net cash from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(10,955.53)</b>	<b>(21,777.56)</b>
<b>Cash Flows From Investing Activities</b>		
Purchase of PPE (including changes in CWIP)	(25.85)	(138.04)
Impairment of Intangible Asset under Development	123.60	14,635.13
Proceeds from sale of Intangible Assets under Development	-	8,762.50
(Purchase)/ disposal proceeds of Investments	650.51	-
Interest income	14.86	13.62
(Purchase) / disposal proceeds from fixed Asset	1,769.69	-
<b>Net cash used in investing activities (B)</b>	<b>2,532.82</b>	<b>23,273.21</b>
<b>Cash Flows From Financing Activities</b>		
Interest on borrowed funds	(79.77)	(150.76)
Borrowings / repayments	-	(1,691.03)
Loan Principal Writeback	1,820.00	-
Interest on Bank loans written back	6,703.47	-
Long terms loans and advances	-	-
Long term Provisions	(12.42)	-
<b>Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities (C)</b>	<b>8,431.28</b>	<b>(1,841.79)</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>(346.14)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	220.90	567.04
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	<b>229.47</b>	<b>220.90</b>

**Notes:**

- The above cash flow statement has been prepared under indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7 "Cash flow statements"
- Components of cash and cash equivalents Balances with banks

- in current accounts	102.56	117.28
- in deposit accounts		
Others	121.11	102.76
Cash on hand	5.81	0.86
	229.47	220.90

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date attached  
**For M/s. Sethia Prabhakar Hegde & Co**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 013367S

**Asif Khader**  
**Managing Director**  
DIN : 00104893

**Mueed Khader**  
**Director**  
DIN : 00106674

**P. Phaneendra**  
**Company Secretary**  
Membership No. F2057

**Timmayya Hegde**  
**Partner**  
Membership No. 226267

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019



## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### (A) Equity Share Capital

Balance at the beginning of April 1, 2017	2,355.34
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2018	2,355.34
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2019	2,355.34

### (B) Other Equity

Particulars	General Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Capital Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2017	18,430.00	17,898.26	2,400.00	2,584.14	(101,660.27)	(60,347.87)
Transfer on account of Adjustment	-	-	-	253.02	-	253.02
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	(7,825.25)	(7,825.25)
Balance as at March 31, 2018	18,430.00	17,898.26	2,400.00	2,837.16	(109,485.52)	(67,920.10)
Additions/ (deductions) during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,078.66)	(2,078.66)
Transfer on account of Adjustment	-	-	-	36.28	-	36.28
Balance as at March 31, 2019	18,430.00	17,898.26	2,400.00	2,873.44	(111,564.18)	(69,962.48)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date attached  
For M/s. Sethia Prabhakar Hegde & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 013367S

Asif Khader  
Managing Director  
DIN : 00104893

Mueed Khader  
Director  
DIN : 00106674

P. Phaneendra  
Company Secretary  
Membership No. F2057

Timmayya Hegde  
Partner  
Membership No. 226267

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019

Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019



## CRANES SOFTWARE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

### Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

#### 1 Corporate Information

Cranes Software International Limited (CSIL) was incorporated on 22nd December, 1984. CSIL is a Company that provides enterprise statistical analytics and engineering simulation software products and solutions across the globe. Presently, CSIL has developed IP's and products in data Integration & visualization, engineering simulations, graphing, plotting and designing modules. The Company is head quartered in Bangalore and has offices in India, United States of America, United Kingdom, Germany and Singapore.

#### 2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

##### Statement of compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. Except for the changes below, the Company has consistently applied accounting policies to all periods. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' with the date of initial application being April 1, 2018. Ind AS 115 establishes a comprehensive framework on revenue recognition. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 'Revenue' and Ind AS 11 'Construction Contracts'. The application of Ind AS 115 did not have material impact on the financial statements. Appendix B to Ind AS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates': On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The amendment is effective from April 1, 2018. The Company has evaluated the effect of this amendment on the financial statements and concluded that the impact is not material.

##### Basis of preparation and presentation

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).

##### Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

##### Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded to the nearest lakhs (up to two decimals). The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 30th May 2019.

#### 2A Critical accounting estimates and management judgments

In application of the accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.





Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements used in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

### **Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Investment Properties**

The residual values and estimated useful life of PPEs, Intangible Assets and Investment Properties are assessed by the technical team at each reporting date by taking into account the nature of asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement and maintenance support. Upon review, the management accepts the assigned useful life and residual value for computation of depreciation/amortisation. Also, management judgement is exercised for classifying the asset as investment properties or vice versa.

### **Current tax**

Calculations of income taxes for the current period are done based on applicable tax laws and management's judgement by evaluating positions taken in tax returns and interpretations of relevant provisions of law.

### **Deferred Tax Assets (including MAT Credit Entitlement)**

Significant management judgement is exercised by reviewing the deferred tax assets at each reporting date to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be retained / recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

### **Fair value**

Management uses valuation techniques in measuring the fair value of financial instruments where active market quotes are not available. In applying the valuation techniques, management makes maximum use of market inputs and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as far as possible, consistent with observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where applicable data is not observable, management uses its best estimate about the assumptions that market participants would make. These estimates may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

### **Impairment of Trade Receivables**

The impairment for trade receivables are done based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The assumptions, selection of inputs for calculation of impairment are based on management judgement considering the past history, market conditions and forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting date.

### **Impairment of Non-financial assets (PPE/Intangible Assets/Investment Properties)**

The impairment of non-financial assets is determined based on estimation of recoverable amount of such assets. The assumptions used in computing the recoverable amount are based on management judgement considering the timing of future cash flows, discount rates and the risks specific to the asset.

### **Defined Benefit Plans and Other long term benefits**

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other long term benefits, and the present value of such obligation are determined by the independent actuarial valuer. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in future. Management believes that the assumptions used by the actuary in determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rates are reasonable. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, this obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

### **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities could not be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, management uses valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model, to determine its fair value. The inputs to these models are taken from

observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is exercised in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

### **Provisions and contingencies**

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the reporting date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the figure estimated at end of each reporting period.

## **2B Recent accounting pronouncements**

### **Standards issued but not yet effective**

The following standards have been notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (effective from April 01, 2019)

- a. Ind AS 116 – Leases
- b. Appendix C to Ind AS 12 - Uncertainty over Income tax Treatments
- c. Amendment to Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits
- d. Amendment to Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

The Company is evaluating the requirements of the above standards and the effect on the financial statements is also being evaluated.

## **3 Significant Accounting Policies**

### **a) 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:

- i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv) 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:

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

All other liabilities are classified 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 realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified 12 months as its operating cycle.

### **b) Fair value measurement**

The Company has applied the fair value measurement wherever necessitated at each reporting period.



Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- i) In the principal market for the asset or liability;
- ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non - financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and the best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

Level 2 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company has designated the respective team leads to determine the policies and procedures for both recurring and non - recurring fair value measurement. External valuers are involved, wherever necessary with the approval of Company's board of directors. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

For the purpose of fair value disclosure, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risk of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. The component wise fair value measurement is disclosed in the relevant notes.

## c) Revenue Recognition

### **Sale of goods**

Revenue from sale of products is recognized, in accordance with the sales contract, on delivery of goods to the customer. Revenue from product sales are shown net of taxes.

### **Sale of services**

Revenue on software development services comprises revenue priced on a time and material and fixed-price contracts. Revenue priced on a time and material contracts are recognized as related services are performed. Revenue from fixed-price, fixed time-frame contracts is recognized in accordance with the percentage of completion method.

Revenue from technical service, training, support and other services is recognized as the related services are performed over the duration of the contract/course.

**Interest Income**

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

**Rental income**

Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease, if the escalation is not a compensation for increase in cost inflation index.

**Dividend income**

Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

**d) Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress****Presentation**

Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs of a qualifying asset, if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of tangible assets outstanding at each balance sheet date, are disclosed as capital advances under long term loans and advances and the cost of the tangible assets not ready for their intended use before such date, are disclosed as capital work in progress.

**Component Cost**

All material/ significant components have been identified for our plant and have been accounted separately. The useful life of such component are analysed independently and wherever components are having different useful life other than plant they are part of, useful life of components are considered for calculation of depreciation.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of repairs and maintenance are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

**Derecognition**

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

**e) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment**

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life. The depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less 5% being its residual value. Depreciation is provided on straight line method, over the useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for the following items, where useful life estimated on technical assessment, past trends and differ from those provided in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation for PPE on additions is calculated on pro-rata basis from the date of such additions. For deletion/ disposals, the depreciation is calculated on pro-rata basis up to the date on which such assets have been discarded/ sold. Additions to fixed assets, costing Rs. 5000 each or less are fully depreciated retaining its residual value.



The residual values, estimated useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

#### **f) Intangible assets**

##### **Intangible assets acquired separately**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of a separately acquired intangible asset comprises (a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and (b) any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

##### **Intangible assets acquired in a business combination**

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

##### **Intangible assets internally generated**

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the year in which it is incurred. An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria referred in Ind AS 38 "Intangible Assets". Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

##### **Useful life and amortisation of intangible assets**

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

##### **Intangible assets with indefinite useful life**

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

##### **Subsequent cost and measurement**

Subsequent costs are capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures, including expenditure on internally-generated intangibles, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

**g) Investment property**

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes).

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS 16 - Property, plant and equipment's requirements for cost model. The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Company depreciates investment property as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Though the Company measures investment property using the cost-based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation model.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

**h) Non Current Assets Held for Sale**

Non-current assets and 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. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

**i) Inventories**

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are determined on weighted average basis as follows :

- i) Raw materials, packing materials and Store and Spare Parts :** At purchase cost including other cost incurred in bringing materials/consumables to their present location and condition.
- ii) Work in progress:** At material cost, conversion costs and appropriate share of production overheads
- (iii) Finished goods and waste :** At material cost, conversion costs, appropriate share of production overheads and Excise Duty. Post implementation of GST from July 1, 2017 no excise duty is included in the closing stock of finished goods as at March 31, 2019.

**j) Financial Instruments**

**Financial assets**

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



### **Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

### **Subsequent measurement**

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified on the basis of their contractual cash flow characteristics and the entity's business model of managing them.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- Financial instruments (other than equity instruments) at amortised cost
- Financial Instruments (other than equity instruments) at Fair value through Other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Other Financial Instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

### **Financial instruments other than equity instruments at amortised cost**

The Company classifies a financial instruments (other than equity instruments) at amortised cost, if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

### **Financial instruments other than equity instruments at FVTOCI**

The Company classifies a financial instrument (other than equity instrument) at 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 as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the group recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss statement. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

### **Financial instruments other than equity instruments at FVTPL**

The Company classifies all other financial instruments, which do not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, as at FVTPL.

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

**Equity investments**

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. Where the Company makes an irrevocable election of equity instruments at FVTOCI, it recognises all subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income, without any recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of such investments.

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

Financial assets are measured at FVTPL except for those financial assets whose contractual terms give rise to cash flows on specified dates that represents solely payments of principal and interest thereon, are measured as detailed below depending on the business model:

Classification	Name of the financial asset
Amortised cost	Trade receivables, Loans to employees and related parties, deposits, interest receivable, unbilled revenue and other advances recoverable in cash
FVTOCI	Equity investments in companies other than Subsidiaries and Associates as an option exercised at the time of initial recognition.
FVTPL	Other investments in equity instruments, forward exchange contracts. (to the extent not designated as hedging instrument)

**Derecognition**

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a ‘pass-through’ arrangement~ and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company’s continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

**Impairment of financial assets**

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

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured at FVTOCI





- c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime Expected Credit Loss (ECL) at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 months ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, the Company considers all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument and Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss, net of lien available on securities held against the receivables. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- **Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables:** ECL is presented as an allowance, which reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- **Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI:** Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

For impairment purposes, significant financial assets are tested on individual basis at each reporting date. Other financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics. Accordingly, the impairment testing is done retrospectively on the following basis:

Name of the financial asset	Impairment Testing Methodology
Trade Receivables	Expected Credit Loss model (ECL) is applied. The ECL over lifetime of the assets are estimated by using a provision matrix which is based on historical loss rates reflecting current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions which are grouped on the basis of similar credit characteristics such as nature of industry, customer segment, past due status and other factors that are relevant to estimate the expected cash loss from these assets.

**Other financial assets**

When the credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. When there is significant change in credit risk since initial recognition, the impairment is measured based on probability of default over the life time. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.

**Financial liabilities****Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL and as at amortised cost.

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

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

**Financial liabilities at FVTPL**

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

**Loans and borrowings**

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

**Derivative financial instruments**

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward and options contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank.

**(a) Derivatives fair valued through profit or loss**

This category has derivative financial assets or liabilities which are not designated as hedges.

Although the Company believes that these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they may not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. Any derivative that is either not designated a hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per Ind AS 109, is categorized as a financial asset or financial liability, at fair value through profit or loss.



Derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, these derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the resulting exchange gains or losses are included in other income. Assets / liabilities in this category are presented as current assets / current liabilities if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months after the Balance Sheet date.

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

### Reclassification of financial assets

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

The following table shows various reclassification and how they are accounted for:

S.No	Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
1	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
2	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
3	Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
4	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
5	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
6	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.



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

#### **k) Foreign currency transactions and translations**

##### **Transactions and balances**

Transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate, if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. 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. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss.

The Company enters into forward exchange contract to hedge its risk associated with Foreign currency fluctuations. The premium or discount arising at the inception of a forward exchange contract is amortized as expense or income over the life of the contract. In case of monetary items which are covered by forward exchange contract, the difference between the yearend rate and rate on the date of the contract is recognized as exchange difference. Any profit or loss arising on cancellation of a forward exchange contract is recognized as income or expense for that year.

#### **l) Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing cost include interest computed using Effective Interest Rate method, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. The Company determines the amount of borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation by applying capitalisation rate to the expenditure incurred on such cost. The capitalisation rate is determined based on the weighted average rate of borrowing cost applicable to the borrowings of the Company which are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically towards purchase of the qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing cost that the Company capitalises during the period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period. All other borrowings costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

#### **m) Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all the attached conditions are complied with.

In case of revenue related grant, the income is recognised on a systematic basis over the period for which it is intended to compensate an expense and is disclosed under "Other operating revenue" or netted off against corresponding expenses wherever appropriate. Receivables of such grants are shown under "Other Financial Assets". Export benefits are accounted for in the year of exports based



on eligibility and when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same. Receivables of such benefits are shown under "Other Financial Assets".

Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, shall be presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income. The grant set up as deferred income is recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

## n) Taxes

### **Current income tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future tax liability, is recognised as an asset viz. MAT Credit Entitlement, to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal Income tax and it is highly probable that future economic benefits associated with it will flow to the Company during the specified period. The Company reviews the "MAT Credit Entitlement" at each Balance Sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of the same to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal Income tax during the specified period.

### **Deferred tax**

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Where there is deferred tax assets arising from carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax created, they are recognised to the extent of deferred tax liability.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

**o) Retirement and other employee benefits****Short-term employee benefits**

A liability is recognised for short-term employee benefit in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

**Defined contribution plans**

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund and super annuation fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

**Defined benefit plans**

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

**Compensated absences**

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date 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.

**Other long term employee benefits**

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by the employees up to the reporting date.

**p) Impairment of non financial assets**

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

**q) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent asset****Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and 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.

Provisions are discounted, if the effect of the time value of money is material, using pre-tax rates that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, an increase in the provisions due to the passage of time is recognised as finance cost. These provisions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Necessary provision for doubtful debts, claims, etc., are made if realisation of money is doubtful in the judgement of the management.

#### **Contingent liability**

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities are disclosed separately.

Show cause notices issued by various Government authorities are considered for evaluation of contingent liabilities only when converted into demand.

#### **Contingent assets**

Where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, the Company discloses a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period, and, where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect. Contingent assets are disclosed but not recognised in the financial statements.

#### **r) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances with original maturity of less than 3 months, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### **s) Cash Flow Statement**

Cash flows are presented using indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

Bank borrowings are generally considered to be financing activities. However, where bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand form an integral part of an entity's cash management, bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash flow statement.

#### **t) Earnings per share**

The basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also 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 period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for bonus shares, as appropriate

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### 3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Land & Buildings	Plant and Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2017	947.12	1,069.83	913.32	1,816.48	215.02	4,961.77
Additions	-	26.32	-	0.82	-	27.14
Disposals	-	(643.37)	(170.15)	(108.34)	-	(921.86)
Cost as at March 31, 2018	947.12	452.78	743.17	1,708.96	215.02	4,067.05
Additions	-	8.94	7.73	7.41	-	24.08
Disposals	(947.12)	(339.05)	(715.77)	(1,232.61)	(191.48)	(3,426.04)
Cost as at March 31, 2019	-	122.67	35.13	483.76	23.54	665.10
Depreciation/Amortisation						
As at March 31, 2007	59.76	923.01	797.94	1,715.25	204.27	3,700.23
Charge for the year	11.10	17.88	35.63	3.46	-	68.07
On disposals	-	(545.56)	(175.20)	(72.68)	-	(793.44)
As at March 31, 2018	70.86	395.33	658.37	1,646.03	204.27	2,974.86
Charge for the year	5.55	10.35	13.82	1.78	-	31.50
On disposals	(76.41)	(299.06)	(646.93)	(1,193.97)	(181.91)	(2,398.28)
As at March 31, 2019	-	106.61	25.26	453.84	22.36	608.07
Net Block						
As at March 31, 2017	887.36	146.38	115.38	101.23	10.75	1,261.54
As at March 31, 2018	876.26	57.45	84.80	62.93	10.75	1,092.20
As at March 31, 2019	-	16.06	9.87	29.92	1.18	57.02

### 4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS & GOODWILL

Particulars	Intangible Assets-	Goodwill	Total
Cost as at April 1, 2017	72,945.76	15,039.76	87,985.52
Additions	110.90	-	110.90
Disposals	(4,656.00)	(13,708.81)	(18,364.81)
Cost as at March 31, 2018	68,400.66	1,330.95	69,731.61
Additions	1.77	-	1.77
Disposals	-	(1,330.95)	(1,330.95)
Cost as at March 31, 2019	68,402.43	-	68,402.43
Depreciation/Amortisation			
As at March 31, 2007	63,796.51	-	63,796.51
Charge for the year	1,396.36	-	1,396.36
On disposals	(2,084.25)	-	(2,084.25)
As at March 31, 2018	63,108.62	-	63,108.62
Charge for the year	1,290.52	-	1,290.52
On disposals	(1,983.30)	-	(1,983.30)
As at March 31, 2019	62,415.84	-	62,415.84
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2017	9,149.25	15,039.76	24,189.01
As at March 31, 2018	5,292.04	1,330.95	6,622.99
As at March 31, 2019	5,986.59	-	5,986.59





## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>5 Capital Work-in-progress</b>		
Software	5,042.44	5,042.44
	<b>5,042.44</b>	<b>5,042.44</b>
<b>6 Deferred Tax - Net *</b>		
<b>Deferred Tax Asset</b>		
On Property, plant and equipment	54.07	-
Carried Forward Losses	7,500.41	10,141.49
Expenditure allowed for tax on accrual basis	11,832.25	17,108.59
Others	9,210.18	11,049.44
	<b>28,596.91</b>	<b>38,299.51</b>
<b>Deferred Tax Liability</b>		
On Fixed Assets	-	44.66
	<b>-</b>	<b>44.66</b>
Net deferred tax (liability) / Asset	<b>28,596.91</b>	<b>38,254.85</b>
<b>7 Non-current investments</b>		
<b>Trade, Long term, Unquoted at Cost</b>		
147 Equity shares of UAE Dirham 1,000/- each fully paid up of Cranes Software Middle East LLC - UAE (As at March 31, 2018 -147 Equity shares of UAE Dirham 1,000/- each fully paid up)	17.86	17.86
	<b>17.86</b>	<b>17.86</b>
<b>Total non-current investments</b>		
Aggregate cost of unquoted investments	17.86	17.86
<b>8 Other Non-current assets - Financial Assets:</b> (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Earnest Money Deposits	39.98	42.42
Security Deposits	9.65	19.68
Unamortised Expenses	194.27	192.31
<b>Loans &amp; Advances:</b>		
- Related Parties (Subsidiaries) (Net of Provisions)	-	-
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	640.00
	<b>243.90</b>	<b>894.41</b>
<b>9 Trade receivables</b>		
Unsecured		
Considered Good	5,373.61	3,611.35
Considered Doubtful	31,173.00	31,173.00
	36,546.61	34,784.35
Less: Allowances for Credit Loss	(31,173.00)	(31,173.00)
	<b>5,373.61</b>	<b>3,611.35</b>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>10A Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash on hand	5.81	0.86
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	102.56	117.28
	<b>108.36</b>	<b>118.14</b>
<b>10B Other bank balances</b>		
More than 3 months but less than 12 months	114.14	95.79
Unpaid Dividend Account	6.97	6.97
	<b>121.11</b>	<b>102.76</b>
	<b>229.47</b>	<b>339.04</b>
<b>11 Other current assets</b> (Unsecured, considered good)		
Prepaid expenses	10.34	7.83
Advance to suppliers	24.41	-
Other advances	385.22	414.54
Balance with govt authorities	30.86	13.59
	<b>450.83</b>	<b>435.96</b>
<b>12 Capital</b>		
<b>Authorised Share Capital</b>		
165,000,000 (165,000,000) Equity shares of Rs. 2 each	3,300.00	3,300.00
2,00,000 (2,00,000) Preference shares of Rs. 100 each	200.00	200.00
	<b>3,500.00</b>	<b>3,500.00</b>
<b>Issued Share Capital</b>		
117,766,850 (117,766,850) Equity shares of Rs. 2 each	2,355.34	2,355.34
	<b>2,355.34</b>	<b>2,355.34</b>
<b>Subscribed and fully paid up share capital</b>		
117,766,850 (117,766,850) Equity shares of Rs. 2 each	2,355.34	2,355.34
	<b>2,355.34</b>	<b>2,355.34</b>
<b>Notes:</b>		
(a) <b>Reconciliation of number of equity shares subscribed</b>		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	117,766,850	117,766,850
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>117,766,850</b>	<b>117,766,850</b>
(b) There are no bonus shares, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.		



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### (c) Shareholders holding more than 5% of the total share capital

Name of the share holder	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No of shares	% of Holding	No of shares	% of Holding
IBC Knowledge Park Private Limited	13,135,314	11%	13,135,314	11%
Bank of India	11,291,723	10%	11,291,723	10%

### (d) Rights, preferences and restrictions in respect of equity shares issued by the Company

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.2 each. The equity shares of the company having par value of Rs.2/- rank pari-passu in all respects including voting rights and entitlement to dividend.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>13 Other Equity</b>		
a) General reserve	18,430.00	18,430.00
b) Securities Premium Reserve	17,898.26	17,898.26
c) FCCB Premium Redemption Reserve	2,400.00	2,400.00
d) Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	2,873.44	2,837.16
d) Retained earnings	(1,11,564.19)	(1,09,485.53)
	<b>(69,962.49)</b>	<b>(67,920.11)</b>
<b>a) General reserve</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	18,430.00	18,430.00
Additions during the year	-	-
Transfer of General Reserve on account of merger	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<b>18,430.00</b>	<b>18,430.00</b>
<b>b) Securities Premium Reserve</b>		
Balance at the beginning and beginning of the year	17,898.26	17,898.26
Additions during the year	-	-
Transfer of General Reserve on account of merger	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<b>17,898.26</b>	<b>17,898.26</b>
<b>c) FCCB Premium Redemption Reserve</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,400.00	2,400.00
Add: Transfer of capital reserve on account of merger	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<b>2,400.00</b>	<b>2,400.00</b>
<b>d) Foreign Currency Translation Reserve</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,837.16	2,584.14
Transfer on account of Adjustment	36.28	253.02
Balance at the end of the year	<b>2,873.44</b>	<b>2,837.16</b>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>e) Retained earnings</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,09,485.53)	(1,01,660.27)
Net profit for the period	(2,078.66)	(7,825.26)
Ind AS adjustments		-
Balance at the end of the year	<b>(1,11,564.19)</b>	<b>(1,09,485.53)</b>
<b>14 Provisions (Non-current)</b>		
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Compensated absences	7.62	6.99
Gratuity	30.27	18.49
	<b>37.89</b>	<b>25.48</b>
<b>15 Current liabilities - Financial Liabilities: Borrowings</b>		
<b>Secured</b>		
<b>Loans repayable on demand</b>		
From Banks		
<b>Unsecured</b>		
CSIL Employees Comprehensive Gratuity Trust	43.78	43.78
	<b>43.78</b>	<b>43.78</b>
<b>16 Trade payables</b>		
Trade payables*	1,421.90	1,243.58
	<b>1,421.90</b>	<b>1,243.58</b>
<b>17 Other current liabilities</b>		
Current maturities of long term debt		
Bondholders of Foreign Currency Convertible bonds (42,000 units of 1,000/- Euros each fully paid up)	29,085.00	29,085.00
Interest payable to FCCB Bondholders	9,609.75	9,609.75
Foreign Currency Term Loan from UPS Capital	3,129.65	620.53
<b>Term Loans from Banks &amp; Financial Institutions</b>		
Bank of India	31,166.13	33,866.13
Canara Bank	-	9,203.47
Industrial Development Bank of India	6,281.23	6,281.23
State Bank of India (Formerly State Bank of Mysore)	5,429.96	5,429.96
<b>Cash Credit facilities from Banks</b>		
Bank of India	7,735.86	7,735.86
State Bank of India (Formerly State Bank of Travancore)	7,018.61	7,018.61
Canara Bank	0.12	0.12
Advance from customers	21.89	210.58
Employee payables	1,634.12	1,631.03
Directors Current Account	3,651.62	3,651.62
Directors Remuneration Payable	309.53	315.84
Amounts due and payable to Investor Education and Protection Fund	7.21	7.21
Statutory dues payable	893.48	918.07
Unpaid Dividend Distribution Tax	273.88	273.88
Others	5,690.42	4,412.00
	<b>1,11,938.47</b>	<b>1,20,270.90</b>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>18 Provisions</b>		
Provision for tax	161.77	169.90
Provision for gratuity	0.69	3.46
Provision for compensated absences leave	1.31	0.65
	<b>163.76</b>	<b>174.01</b>
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
<b>19 Revenue from operations</b>		
Sale of Licenses		
Domestic	67.68	130.49
Export	2,017.93	16,556.32
Sale of services	471.81	363.33
	<b>2,557.42</b>	<b>17,050.14</b>
<b>20 Other income</b>		
Interest Income [refer note 21 (a) below]	6,718.33	5,316.96
Other non-operating Income [refer note 21 (b) below]	4,333.67	3,971.23
	<b>11,052.00</b>	<b>9,288.18</b>
<b>21(a) Interest Income</b>		
Interest on Fixed Deposit	1.54	3.35
Interest received-Others	13.33	10.26
Interest from Income tax refund	-	2.12
Interest on Bank loans written back	6,703.47	5,301.22
	<b>6,718.33</b>	<b>5,316.96</b>
<b>21(b) Other non-operating Income</b>		
Rent Receipts	4.89	31.89
Gratuity Written back	-	6.30
Leave Encashment Written back	-	0.36
Expenses Reimbursement	1.67	9.81
Exchange Gain (Net)	694.61	153.71
Other income	15.36	1,331.21
Loan Principal Writeback	1,820.00	2,433.17
Balance no longer payable written Back	27.45	4.77
Profit on Sale of Assets	1,769.69	-
	<b>4,333.67</b>	<b>3,971.23</b>
<b>22 Changes in inventories of work-in-progress, stock in trade and finished goods</b>		
<b>Opening Balance</b>		
Stock in trade	-	219.03
	-	<b>219.03</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>		
Stock in trade	-	-
	-	-
<b>Changes in inventories</b>	-	<b>(219.03)</b>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
<b>23 Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,910.61	3,370.54
Director Remuneration	19.57	19.57
Contribution to Provident Fund	13.13	236.08
Leave Encashment	1.30	-
Gratuity Fund	9.01	-
Staff welfare expenses	8.19	88.17
Employee Group Insurance	1.05	
ESI	0.49	
	<b>1,963.33</b>	<b>3,714.36</b>
<b>24 Finance Cost</b>		
Interest on borrowings	77.29	34.12
Interest on Statutory dues	-	16.96
Interest to others	-	99.45
Bank Charges	2.47	0.22
	<b>79.77</b>	<b>150.76</b>
<b>4 Depreciation and amortisation expense</b>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	31.49	68.06
Amortization of Intangible assets	1,290.52	1,396.36
	<b>1,322.01</b>	<b>1,464.42</b>
<b>25 Other expenses</b>		
Power & Fuel	29.57	36.86
Repairs and Maintenance	61.59	13.59
Legal and General Exp	205.54	409.32
Insurance	3.62	88.35
Telephone and Communication	48.05	83.68
Travelling & Conveyance expenses	41.09	216.83
Rents	106.21	356.01
Rates and Taxes	33.39	82.86
Auditors' Remuneration	7.50	7.57
Advertisement	44.59	186.75
Sundry Balances writtern off	536.33	73.70
Allowances for Credit Loss	-	1,311.35
Impairment of Intangible Asset under Development	123.60	14,635.13
Exchange Loss	0.12	-
Sales Commission	11.91	382.00
Others	194.37	776.85
	<b>1,447.48</b>	<b>18,660.88</b>
<b>Auditors' Remuneration</b>		
As Auditor	7.42	6.00
Others	0.08	1.57
	<b>7.50</b>	<b>7.57</b>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
<b>26 Income tax expense</b>		
<b>(a) Income tax expense</b>		
<b>Current tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	12.16	103.53
<b>Total current tax expense</b>	<b>12.16</b>	<b>103.53</b>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Deferred tax recognised for the year	10,069.05	(1,101.58)
<b>Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)</b>	<b>10,069.05</b>	<b>(1,101.58)</b>
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>10,069.05</b>	<b>(998.05)</b>
<b>b) The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:</b>		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	8,548.41	(8,823.30)
Income tax expense calculated at 26.00% (2017-18: 32.45%)	-	-
Effect of carried forward losses not recognexpenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	12.16	103.53
Income tax expense	<b>12.16</b>	<b>103.53</b>
<b>c) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income</b>		
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	-	-
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
<b>d) Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended March 31, 2019</b>		

Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets in relation to	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive Income	Closing balance
Property, plant, and equipment and Intangible Assets	44.67	9.40	-	54.07
Expenses allowable on Payment basis	17,108.59	(5,276.34)	-	11,832.25
Provision for Retirement Benefits	15.56	(10.08)	-	5.48
Provision For Bad Debts	10,944.55	(1,739.85)	-	9,204.70
Brought forward losses	10,141.48	(2,641.07)	-	7,500.41
	38,254.85	(10,069.05)	-	28,596.91
MAT Credit entitlement	-	-	-	-
	<b>38,254.85</b>	<b>(10,069.05)</b>	-	<b>28,596.91</b>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### e) Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended March 31, 2018

Deferred tax (liabilities)/ assets in relation to	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in Other comprehensive	Closing balance
Property, plant, and equipment and Intangible Assets	(4.07)	(38.22)	-	(42.29)
Expenses allowable on Payment basis	17,845.65	(739.48)	-	17,106.17
Provision for Retirement Benefits	19.69	(4.13)	-	15.56
Provision For Bad Debts	5,359.24	5,677.06	-	11,036.30
Brought forward losses	10,877.39	(3,793.65)	-	7,083.74
	<b>34,097.90</b>	<b>1,101.58</b>	-	<b>38,254.85</b>
MAT Credit entitlement	-	-	-	-
	<b>34,097.90</b>	<b>1,101.58</b>	-	<b>38,254.85</b>

### f) Unused tax credits

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
<b>27 Earnings per share</b>		
Profit / (Loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(2,078.66)	(7,825.25)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	11,77,66,850	11,77,66,850
Basic earnings per share (Rs)	(1.77)	(6.64)
Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	(1.77)	(6.64)
<b>28 Earnings in foreign currency</b>		
FOB value of exports	546.96	510.63
	<b>546.96</b>	<b>510.63</b>
<b>29 Expenditure in foreign currency</b>		
Interest	36.85	34.12
	<b>36.85</b>	<b>34.12</b>
<b>30 Commitments and contingent liability</b>		

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
<b>Contingent Liability *</b>		
Bank Guarantees	6.17	6.17
Disputed demands from Service tax authorities	2,017.03	2,017.03
Employees Providend fund organisation	83.09	-
Directorate of Enforcement	580.00	580.00





## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

<b>Undisputed Statutory Dues remaining unpaid as at March 31, 2019</b>		
Employee's Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provision Act	17.00	29.62
Commercial Taxes Act	2.14	1.83
Employees State Insurance Act	8.97	8.08
Income Tax Act	314.00	292.94
Service Tax Act	239.48	239.48
Karnataka State Commercial Taxes Act	84.25	84.25
Income Tax Act	546.24	522.23
Wealth Tax Act	0.45	0.45
Income Tax Act	273.88	273.88
Investor Education Protection Fund	7.21	7.21
Goods and Service Tax Act	89.57	40.50

\* The management believes, based on internal assessment and / or legal advice, that the probability of an ultimate adverse decision and outflow of resources of the company is not probable and accordingly, no provision for the same is considered necessary.

<b>Name of Institution</b>	<b>Amount of Claim (In Lakhs)</b>	<b>In which Forum</b>
<b>A. Under Section 434 of Companies Act, 1956</b>		
1. Bank of New York (Trustee of Foreign Currency Convertible Bondholders)	29,085.00	High Court of Karnataka
2. Bank of India	38,901.99	
3. Employees Provident fund organisation	83.09	
<b>B. Under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881</b>		
1. State Bank of India (Formerly State Bank of Mysore)	2,500.00	Metropolitan Court, Bangalore
2. Bank of India	500.00	
<b>C. Under Debt Recovery Act, 1993</b>		
1. Bank of India	19,688.48	Debt Recovery Tribunal
2. State Bank of India (Formerly State Bank of Mysore)	3,107.97	
3. State Bank of India (Formerly State Bank of Travancore) (also under NCLT)	3,212.31	
4. IDBI Bank	2,211.43	
<b>D. Special Court for Economic Offenses</b>		
SEBI	235.53	

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

31 Disclosures required under section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 are as under

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	
(b) The delayed payments of principal amount paid beyond the appointed date during the year	-	-
(c) Interest actually paid under Section 16 of MSMED Act	-	-
(d) Normal Interest due and payable during the year, for all the delayed payments, as per the agreed terms	-	-
(e) Total interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid	-	-
*This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.		

**32 Operating Segments**

The Business of the Company falls under a single primary segment 'i e IT/ITES in accordance with Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments' and hence reporting on various segments do nto arise.

**33 Impairment of Assets**

The company assessed its tangible assets for impairment as at 31st March 2019 and has recognised impairment loss of Rs. 123.60 Lakhs in the books of account. (refer "Impairment of tangible Assets" under Note No. 25.

**34 Operating lease arrangements (as lessor)**

The Company has given certain properties on operating lease arrangements. The leases are cancellable at the option of either party to lease and may be renewed based on mutual agreement of the parties. The total lease income recognised on such contracts for the year is Rs. 4.89 Lakhs (Previous year Rs. 31.89 Lakhs).

35 Confirmation of balances in respect of Trade Receivables and Trade Payables has not been obtained.

**36 Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds**

The Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds carry coupon rate of 2.50 %, payable half yearly. In case of default of payment of interest the coupon rate stands increased to 4.80 %.

During March 2011, the convertible foreign currency bonds had become due for conversion to Equity Shares and none of the bond holders have exercised their option for conversion. Correspondingly, the amounts had become due for payment as on the closure of such exercise and is yet to be redeemed as on the date of the balance sheet. These funds fall within the meaning of 'deposit' as defined under section 73 of the Companies Act 2013. The Company has not complied with the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### 37 Financial Instruments

#### Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as going concern, while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual operating plans and long-term product and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity, long-term borrowings and other short-term borrowings.

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

<b>Gearing Ratio:</b>	<b>March 31, 2019</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
Debt	97,066.69	108,894.44
Less: Cash and bank balances	12.11	118.14
Net debt	97,054.58	108,776.30
Total equity	(67,992.49)	(65,564.78)
Net debt to equity ratio (%)	(142.74%)	(166.08%)

#### Categories of Financial Instruments

**March 31, 2019**

**March 31, 2018**

#### Financial assets

##### a. Measured at amortised cost

Other non-current financial assets	243.90	894.41
Trade receivables	5,373.61	3,611.35
Cash and cash equivalents	12.11	118.14
Other financial assets	-	-

##### b. Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments	17.86	17.86
Derivative instruments	-	-

#### Financial liabilities

##### a. Measured at amortised cost

Borrowings (short term)	43.78	43.78
Trade payables	1421.90	1,243.58

##### b. Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Derivative instruments	-	-
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#### Financial risk management objectives

The treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

The Company seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using natural hedging financial instruments and forward contracts to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, the use of financial derivatives, and the investment of excess liquidity. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

### Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realizable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company actively manages its currency and interest rate exposures through its finance division and uses derivative instruments such as forward contracts and currency swaps, wherever required, to mitigate the risks from such exposures. The use of derivative instruments is subject to limits and regular monitoring by appropriate levels of management.

### Foreign currency risk management

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The Company actively manages its currency rate exposures through a centralised treasury division and uses natural hedging principles to mitigate the risks from such exposures. The use of derivative instruments, if any, is subject to limits and regular monitoring by appropriate levels of management.

### Disclosure of hedged and unhedged foreign currency exposure

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621  
(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### Disclosure of hedged and unhedged foreign currency exposure

The carrying amount of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows

As on March 31, 2019

Rs In Lakhs

Currency	Liabilities			Assets			Net overall exposure on the currency - net assets / (net liabilities)
	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net liability exposure on the currency	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net asset exposure on the currency	
USD	107.81	-	107.81	247.53	-	247.53	139.72
Euro	498.00	-	498.00	2.95	-	2.95	(495.05)
Pound	-	-	-	4.30	-	4.30	4.30
AED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore Dollars	-	-	-	6.42	-	6.42	6.42
In INR (Rs. In lacs)	46,152.22	-	46,152.22	18,068.50	-	18,068.50	(28,083.72)

As on March 31, 2018

Rs In Lakhs

Currency	Liabilities			Assets			Net overall exposure on the currency - net assets / (net liabilities)
	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net liability exposure on the currency	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net asset exposure on the currency	
USD	9.92	-	9.92	340.10	-	340.10	330.18
Euro	479.59	-	479.59	11.64	-	11.64	(467.95)
Pound	-	-	-	3.82	-	3.82	3.82
AED	-	-	-	2.95	-	2.95	2.95
Singapore Dollars	0.01	-	0.01	6.42	-	6.42	6.41
In INR (Rs. In lacs)	77,975.95	-	77,975.95	23,783.84	-	23,783.84	(54,192.11)



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

Movement in the functional currencies of the various operations of the Company against major foreign currencies may impact the Company's revenues from its operations. Any weakening of the functional currency may impact the Company's cost of borrowings. The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated for each currency by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure of a currency and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift in the foreign exchange rates of each currency by 2%, which represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 2% change in foreign currency rates.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

### Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because it borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings and by the use of interest rate swap contracts. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite, ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied. Further, in appropriate cases, the Company also effects changes in the borrowing arrangements to convert floating interest rates to fixed interest rates.

### Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 25 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

### Credit risk management

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a customer contract or financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables and from its financing/ investing activities, including deposits with banks, mutual fund investments, investments in debt securities and foreign exchange transactions. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty.

### Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure is the total of the carrying amount of balances with banks, short term deposits with banks, trade receivables, margin money and other financial assets excluding equity investments.

#### (a) Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are consisting of a large number of customers. The Company has credit evaluation policy for each customer and, based on the evaluation, credit limit of each customer is defined. Wherever the Company assesses the credit risk as high, the exposure is backed by either bank, guarantee/letter of credit or security deposits.

The Company does not have higher concentration of credit risks to a single customer. As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default in payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### (b) Investments, Derivative Instruments, Cash and Cash Equivalents and Bank deposits

Credit Risk on cash and cash equivalents, deposits with the banks/financial institutions is generally low as the said deposits have been made with the banks/financial institutions, who have been assigned high credit rating by international and domestic rating agencies.

Credit Risk on Derivative Instruments is generally low as the Company enters into the Derivative Contracts with the reputed Banks.

Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved Financial Institutions/ Counterparty. The Company has standard operating procedures and investment policy for deployment of surplus liquidity, which allows investment in debt securities and mutual fund schemes of debt and arbitrage categories and restricts the exposure in equity markets.

### Offsetting related disclosures

Offsetting of cash and cash equivalents to borrowings as per the consortium agreement is available only to the bank in the event of a default. Company does not have the right to offset in case of the counter party's bankruptcy, therefore, these disclosures are not required.

## 38 Related party disclosures

### (a) Name of related party and nature of relationship

#### Key management personnel

Asif Khader	Managing Director
Mueed Khader	Director
P Phaneendra	Company Secretary

#### Other Enterprises with which promoter has significant influence

Systat Software Inc, USA  
 Systat Software Asia Pacific Limited  
 Cranes Software International Pte Ltd,. Singapore  
 Systat Software GmbH, Germany  
 Cranes Software Inc  
 Analytix Systems Private Limited  
 Tilak Autotech Private Limited  
 Caravel Info Systems Pvt Ltd  
 Proland Software Pvt Ltd  
 Esqube Communication Solutions Pvt Ltd  
 Cranes Varsity Pvt Ltd

#### Other Enterprises which are Indirect Subsidiaries

Systat Software UK Ltd

#### Other Related Parties

Orca Infotech Private Limited  
 K & J Holdings Private Limited  
 SPSS South Asia Private Limited  
 Spice Capital Fund Private Limited  
 Sea Equity Private Limited  
 Samra Investment Bangalore Pvt Ltd

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### 39 Retirement benefit plans

#### Defined contribution plans

In accordance with Indian law, eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund and super annuation fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary. The contributions, as specified under the law, are made to the Provident Fund.

The total expense recognised in profit or loss of Rs.9.01 Lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2018: Rs. 6.30 Lakhs) represents contribution paid to these plans by the Company at rates specified in the rules of the plan.

#### Defined benefit plans

##### (a) Gratuity

Gratuity is payable as per Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. In terms of the same, gratuity is computed by multiplying last drawn salary (basic salary including dearness Allowance if any) by completed years of continuous service with part thereof in excess of six months and again by 15/26. The Act provides for a vesting period of 5 years for withdrawal and retirement and a monetary ceiling on gratuity payable to an employee on separation, as may be prescribed under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, from time to time. However, in cases where an enterprise has more favourable terms in this regard the same has been adopted.

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to the market yields on government bonds denominated in Indian Rupees. If the actual return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability. However, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Discount Rate	7.46% p.a	7.73% p.a
Rate of increase in compensation level	4.00% p.a	4.00% p.a
Rate of Return on Plan Assets	6.68% p.a	6.68% p.a
Attrition rate	2.00% p.a	2.00% p.a





## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

**Amounts recognised in total comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:**

	March 31, 2019 Rs. Lakhs	March 31, 2018 Rs. Lakhs
Current service cost	2.63	2.19
Net interest expense	1.16	1.43
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(0.56)	(0.56)
<b>Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>3.06</b>
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised during the period		
Actuarial (gains)/losses	5.77	(9.36)
<b>Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>(9.36)</b>
	<b>9.01</b>	<b>(6.30)</b>

i) The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'employee benefits expense' in profit or loss.

ii) The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

**The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:**

Present value of defined benefit obligation	-	15.05
Fair value of plan assets	-	(7.24)
<b>Net liability/ (asset) arising from defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.81</b>
Funded	-	7.81
Unfunded	16.81	-
	<b>16.81</b>	<b>7.81</b>

The above provisions are reflected under 'Provision for employee benefits- gratuity' as per details below

Long term provisions (refer note 19)	16.13	4.35
Short term provisions (refer note 24)	0.69	3.46
	<b>16.81</b>	<b>7.81</b>



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

### Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation in the current year were as follows:

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Opening defined benefit obligation	15.05	21.35
Present value of obligation of subsidiary companies taken over	-	-
Current service cost	2.63	2.19
Interest cost	1.16	1.43
Actuarial (gains) /losses	-2.04	-9.92
Benefits paid		-
Others		-
Closing defined benefit obligation	<b>16.81</b>	<b>15.05</b>

### Movements in the fair value of the plan assets in the current year were as follows:

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Opening fair value of plan assets	7.24	7.24
Fair Value of Plan Assets of Subsidiary company taken over		-
Return on plan assets	0.56	0.56
Contributions		-
Benefits paid		-
Actuarial gains/(loss)	(7.80)	(0.56)
Others		-
Closing fair value of plan assets	<b>-</b>	<b>7.24</b>

### Sensitivity analysis

In view of the fact that the Company for preparing the sensitivity analysis considers the present value of the defined benefit obligation which has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

### (b) Compensated absences

The leave scheme is a final salary defined benefit plan, that provides for a lumpsum payment at the time of separation; based on scheme rules the benefits are calculated on the basis of last drawn salary and the leave count at the time of separation and paid as lumpsum.

The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date 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 recognised during the year is Rs.7.49 Lakhs (previous year Rs.8.77 Lakhs)



## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

The design entitles the following risk

Interest rate risk	The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.
Salary inflation risk	Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.
Demographic risk	This is the risk of volatility of results due to unexpected nature of decrements that include mortality attrition, disability and retirement. The effects of these decrement on the DBO depends upon the combination salary increase, discount rate, and vesting criteria and therefore not very straight forward. It is important not to overstate withdrawal rate because the cost of retirement benefit of a short caring employees will be less compared to long service employees.

**Amounts recognised in total comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:**

	March 31, 2019 Rs. Lakhs	March 31, 2018 Rs. Lakhs
Current service cost	1.20	0.84
Net interest expense	0.23	0.28
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)		
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.12</b>
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses recognised during the period		
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(0.14)	(2.41)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	<b>(0.14)</b>	<b>(2.41)</b>
	<b>1.30</b>	<b>(1.29)</b>

- i) The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'employee benefits expense' in profit or loss.
- ii) The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 CIN : L05190KA1984PLC031621

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

**The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:**

Present value of defined benefit obligation	4.26	2.96
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability/ (asset) arising from defined benefit obligation	<b>4.26</b>	<b>2.96</b>
Funded	4.26	2.96
Unfunded	-	-
	<b>4.26</b>	<b>2.96</b>

The above provisions are reflected under 'Provision for employee benefits- gratuity' as per details below

Long term provisions (refer note 19)	2.95	2.32
Short term provisions (refer note 24)	1.31	0.65
	<b>4.26</b>	<b>2.96</b>

**Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation in the current year were as follows:**

Opening defined benefit obligation	2.96	4.26
Present value of obligation of subsidiary companies taken over	-	-
Current service cost	1.20	0.84
Interest cost	0.23	0.28
Actuarial (gains) /losses	(0.14)	(2.41)
Benefits paid	-	-
Others	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	<b>4.26</b>	<b>2.96</b>

For and on behalf of the Board

**Asif Khader**  
Managing Director  
DIN : 00104893**Mueed Khader**  
Director  
DIN : 00106674**P. Phaneendra**  
Company Secretary  
Membership No. F2057As per our report of even date attached  
**For M/s. Sethia Prabhad Hegde & Co**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 013367S**Timmayya Hegde**  
Partner  
Membership No. 226267Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019Place: Bengaluru  
Date: May 30, 2019



## Form AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries

Name of the Subsidiary Company	Systat Software GmbH		Systat Software Inc		Systat Software Asia Pacific Ltd		Cranes Software International Pie Ltd		Caravel Info Systems Pvt. Ltd.		Cranes Software Inc		Tilak Autotech Pvt. Ltd.		Analylix Systems Pvt. Ltd.		Proland Software Pvt. Ltd.		Esquebe Communication Solutions Pvt. Ltd.		Cranes Varsity Pvt. Ltd.	
	Reporting Currency	EURO	USD	INR	SGD	INR	USD	INR	INR	INR	USD	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR	INR
Financial period ended	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019	31.3.2019
Issued & Subscribed Capital	0.25	38.00	9.74	13.51	1.66	12.00	26.92	1.00	2.00	4.84	1.18	1.00	2.00	4.84	1.18	1.00	2.00	4.84	1.18	1.00	2.00	4.84
Reserves	1.35	13.51	(165.72)	52.34	(12.64)	(533.28)	63.12	(145.26)	6.56	(649.36)	(13.57)	(145.26)	6.56	(649.36)	(13.57)	(145.26)	6.56	(649.36)	(13.57)	(145.26)	6.56	(649.36)
Total Assets	5.10	52.34	87.53	52.34	37.90	379.13	103.15	22.26	9.62	31.70	219.43	103.15	22.26	31.70	219.43	103.15	22.26	31.70	219.43	103.15	22.26	31.70
Total Liabilities	5.10	52.34	87.53	52.34	37.90	379.13	103.15	22.26	9.62	31.70	219.43	103.15	22.26	31.70	219.43	103.15	22.26	31.70	219.43	103.15	22.26	31.70
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turnover	5.47	-	22.60	-	-	198.90	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	0.49	(0.71)	(4.61)	(0.71)	-	(139.80)	(2.95)	(0.15)	(0.61)	(0.68)	(0.17)	(2.95)	(0.15)	(0.61)	(0.17)	(2.95)	(0.15)	(0.61)	(0.17)	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.28)
Provision for Tax	0.14	-	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) After Tax	0.34	(0.71)	(3.27)	(0.71)	-	(139.80)	(2.95)	(0.15)	(0.61)	(0.68)	(0.17)	(2.95)	(0.15)	(0.61)	(0.17)	(2.95)	(0.15)	(0.61)	(0.17)	(0.28)	(0.28)	(0.28)
Proposed Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
% on Shareholding	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00



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