

INDIA INX GLOBAL ACCESS IFSC LIMITED

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS
FY 2018-19**

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of India INX Global Access IFSC Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of India INX Global Access IFSC Limited (herein after referred to as 'the Company') which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2019, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as 'the financial statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Ind AS, of the Financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2019 and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting standards and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on effectiveness of the Company's internal financial 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 Company 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

We also communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings 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 the paragraph 3 and 4 of the order.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) the balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, the statement of cash flow and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder;
 - (e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the director is disqualified as on 31 March 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) In terms of Notification No G.S.R. 08(E) dated January 4, 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under section 462 of the Act, the provisions of section 197 in respect of the remuneration paid

by the Company to its directors are not applicable to the Company. Hence reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable to the Company

- (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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us we state that:
 - (i) there is no pending litigation against the Company
 - (ii) there are no material foreseeable losses on long term contracts including derivative contract where provision is required to be made by the Company under any law or accounting standards
 - (iii) there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For S. Panse & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 113470W)

Supriya Panse
Partner
Membership No.: 46607
April 22, 2019

Annexure - A to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year March 31, 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 programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified once every year which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its asset. Pursuant to the program, the fixed assets were verified during the year. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the examination of registered lease deed provided to us in respect of immovable property of office premise that has been taken on lease and disclosed as fixed asset, the lease agreement is in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The Company is a service company, primarily rendering financial services in the Capital market. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Hence reporting under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any investment or provided any guarantee or security in terms of provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act. Hence reporting under paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable
 - (v) The Company has not accepted deposits from public and therefore, reporting under paragraph 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act in respect of rendered by the Company. Hence reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
- (a) The Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Income Tax, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise duty, Cess and other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities.
 - (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise duty, Cess and other material statutory dues as applicable in arrears as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (c) There were no material dues of Income Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Duty of customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added tax as applicable that were not deposited by the Company on account of dispute.
- (viii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks, government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised monies by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans and hence reporting under clause 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) The Company does not have any employee. Hence reporting under clause paragraph 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Hence reporting under the paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In terms of Notification No G.S.R. 08(E) dated January 4, 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under section 462 of the Act, the provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, as

applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) The Company made preferential allotment of shares during the period as mentioned in Note -- to the financial statements and to the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the amounts raised were used for the purpose for which they were raised.

(xv) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its directors and thus provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. Hence reporting under 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 S. Panse & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 113470W)

Supriya Panse
Partner
Membership No.: 46607
April 22, 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 India INX Global Access IFSC Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period 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.

Opinion

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

For S. Panse & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 113470W)

Supriya Panse
Partner
Membership No.: 46607
April 22, 2019

INDIA INX GLOBAL ACCESS IFSC Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

Particulars		Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	
			(Rs)	(USD)
			Audited	Audited
ASSETS				
1	Non-current assets			
	a. Property, plant and equipment	3	90,00,846	1,30,124
	Total		90,00,846	1,30,124
2	Current assets			
	a. Financial assets			
	(i) Cash and cash equivalents	4	8,02,27,087	11,59,832
	(ii) Other financial assets	5	1,28,25,050	1,85,410
	b. Other assets	6	25,07,391	36,249
	Total		9,55,59,528	13,81,491
	Total Assets		10,45,60,374	15,11,615
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
1	Equity			
	a. Equity share capital	7	10,00,00,000	14,65,005
	b. Other equity	8	(48,12,617)	(88,894)
	Total		9,51,87,383	13,76,111
LIABILITIES				
2	Non-current liabilities			
	a. Financial liabilities			
	(i) Other financial liabilities	10	10,445	151
	Total		10,445	151
3	Current liabilities			
	a. Financial liabilities			
	(i) Trade payables	9		
	a. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
	b. Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,48,141	5,033
	(ii) Other financial liabilities	10	90,10,877	1,30,269
	b. Other liabilities	11	3,528	51
	Total		93,62,546	1,35,353
	Total Equity and Liabilities		10,45,60,374	15,11,615
The accompanying notes form an intergral part of the financial statements		1-2		
<p>In terms of our report attached For S. Panse & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No.: 113470W</p>		<p>For and on behalf of the Board of Directors</p>		
<p>Supriya Panse Partner Membership No.: 46607</p>		<p>Balasubramaniam Venkataramani Chairman</p>	<p>Arunkumar Ganesan Managing Director & CEO</p>	
<p>Date : April 22, 2019 Place : Gandhinagar</p>		<p>Mayank Jain Chief Financial Officer</p>	<p>Nikhil Mehta Company Secretary</p>	

INDIA INX GLOBAL ACCESS IFSC Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	Note No.	For the period ended March 31, 2019	
		(Rs)	(USD)
		Audited	Audited
1 Revenue from operations	12	20,21,449	28,907
2 Other income		4,61,184	6,595
3 Total revenue (1+2)		24,82,633	35,502
4 Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		-	-
Administration and other expenses	13	82,38,594	1,17,813
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		4,60,345	6,583
Total expenses		86,98,939	1,24,396
5 Profit / (loss) before tax (3 - 4)		(62,16,306)	(88,894)
6 Tax expense:			
Current tax and Deferred tax		-	-
7 Profit / (loss) for the period from continuing operations (5 - 6)		(62,16,306)	(88,894)
8 Profit from discontinuing operations		-	-
9 Tax expenses of discontinuing operations		-	-
10 Profit from discontinuing operations (after tax) (8+9)		-	-
11 Profit / (loss) for the period (7+10)		(62,16,306)	(88,894)
12 Other comprehensive income			
A Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(i) Remeasurement of defined benefit plan		-	-
B Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
(i) Foreign Currency translation reserve		14,03,689	-
Total other comprehensive income for the period		14,03,689	-
13 Total comprehensive income for the period (11+12)		(48,12,617)	(88,894)
14 Earning per equity share :	15		
Basic and Diluted before and after exceptional items		(0.073)	(0.0010)
Par value of share Rs		1	NA
Weighted average number of shares (Nos.)		8,53,28,255	8,53,28,255
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	1-2		

In terms of our report attached
For S. Panse & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 113470W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Supriya Panse
Partner
Membership No.: 46607

Balasubramaniam Venkataramani
Chairman

Arunkumar Ganesan
Managing Director & CEO

Date : April 22, 2019
Place : Gandhinagar

Mayank Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Nikhil Mehta
Company Secretary

INDIA INX GLOBAL ACCESS IFSC LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement for the period ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2019	
	(Rs)	(USD)
	Audited	Audited
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit / (loss) for the period	(62,16,306)	(88,894)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	4,60,345	6,583
Foreign Currency translation reserve	14,03,689	-
<u>Adjustments for Changes in operating Liability and Assets</u>		
Trade payable	3,48,141	5,033
Other Liabilities	3,528	51
Other Financial Liabilities	90,10,877	1,30,269
Other Financial Assets	(1,28,25,050)	(1,85,410)
Other Assets	(25,07,391)	(36,249)
Net cash generated (Used in) operating activities	(1,03,22,167)	(1,68,617)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets	(94,50,746)	(1,36,556)
Net cash generated (Used in) investment activities	(94,50,746)	(1,36,556)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from allotment of equity share	10,00,00,000	14,65,005
Net cash generated from financing activities	10,00,00,000	14,65,005
D. Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	8,02,27,087	11,59,832
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		
In current account	8,02,27,087	11,59,832
	8,02,27,087	11,59,832
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-	-
Changes In cash and cash equivalents	8,02,27,087	11,59,832
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	8,02,27,087	11,59,832
Cash and bank balance (Refer note 4)	8,02,27,087	11,59,832

The accompanying notes form an intergral part of the financial statements

Notes:

- Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances in current account with banks.
- The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard - 7 "Cash Flow Statement".

In terms of our report attached

For S. Panse & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 113470W

Supriya Panse
Partner
Membership No.: 46607

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Balasubramaniam Venkataramani
Chairman

Arunkumar Ganesan
Managing Director & CEO

Date : April 22, 2019
Place : Gandhinagar

Mayank Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Nikhil Mehta
Company Secretary

INDIA INX GLOBAL ACCESS IFSC LIMITED

Statement of changes in Equity for the Year ended March 31, 2019

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(Rs)	(USD)
Balance at April 05, 2018	-	-
Addition in Equity Share Capital During the period	10,00,00,000	14,65,005
Balance as at March 31, 2019	10,00,00,000	14,65,005

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus		Items of Other Comprehensive income	Total Other equity	Total Other equity
	Retained earning	Retained earning	Foreign Currency transaltion reserve		
	(Rs)	(USD)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(USD)
Balance at April 05, 2018	-	-	-	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the period ended March 31, 2019	(62,16,306)	(88,894)	-	(62,16,306)	(88,894)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	14,03,689	14,03,689	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	(62,16,306)	(88,894)	14,03,689	(48,12,617)	(88,894)

In terms of our report attached
For S. Panse & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 113470W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Supriya Panse
Partner
Membership No.: 46607

Balasubramaniam Venkataramani
Chairman

Arunkumar Ganesan
Managing Director & CEO

Date : April 22, 2019
Place : Gandhinagar

Mayank Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Nikhil Mehta
Company Secretary

INDIA INX GLOBAL ACCESS IFSC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

1. General Information

India INX Global Access IFSC Limited was incorporated on April 05, 2018, to provide financial services as Capital Market Intermediary in IFSC in accordance with the SEBI (IFSC) Guideline 2015 such as Stock broker, Merchant Banker, a banker to an issue, a trustee of trust deed, a registrars to an issue, a share transfer agent, an underwriter, an investment advisor, a portfolio manager, a depository participant, a custodian of securities, a foreign portfolio investor.

The financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on April 22, 2019.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 *Basis of preparation of financial statement*

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 assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('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. The Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards on date of incorporation i.e. April 05, 2018.

2.2 *Functional and presentation currency*

United State Dollars (USD) is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees. The presentation currency is different from functional currency to comply with Income tax and other statutory law.

2.3 *Foreign exchange Translation Reserve*

For the Purpose of Preparation of financial statements in Indian rupees, income and expenses are translated at average rates and the assets and liabilities except equity share capital are stated at closing rate. The net impact of such changes is presented under foreign exchange translation reserve.

INDIA INX GLOBAL ACCESS IFSC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

2.4 *Use of Estimates and judgment*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- a. *Income taxes:* The Company's tax jurisdiction is in India. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions. Company income is not taxable under income tax for initial period of five years, 50% of income taxable for subsequent five years.
- b. Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.
- c. Defined employee benefit obligation determined based on the present value of future obligations using assumptions determined by the Company with advice from an independent qualified actuary.
- d. *Other estimates:* The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer status, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

2.5 *Financial instruments*

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

All financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset (other than financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are included in the fair value of the financial assets. Purchase or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention

INDIA INX GLOBAL ACCESS IFSC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

in the market place (regular way trade) are recognised on trade date. While, loans and borrowings and payable are recognised net of directly attributable transactions costs.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the Company are classified in the following categories: financial assets comprising amortised cost, financial assets (debt instruments) at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI), equity instruments at FVTOCI and fair value through Profit and Loss account (FVTPL), financial liabilities at amortised cost or FVTPL.

The classification of financial instruments depends on the objective of the business model for which it is held. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Financial assets

- a. Financial assets at amortised cost: A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
 - i. The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
 - ii. The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI).

They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

Amortised cost are represented by investment in interest bearing debt instruments, trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, employee and other advances and eligible current and non-current assets.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks which can be withdrawn at any time without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

- b. Equity instruments at FVTOCI and FVTPL:

All equity instruments are measured at fair value other than investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associate. Equity instruments held for trading is classified as FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividend are recognised in OCI which is not subsequently recycled to statement of profit and loss.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

c. Financial assets at FVTPL :

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. In addition the Company may elect to designate the financial asset, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVOCI criteria, as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency. The Company has not designated any financial asset as FVTPL. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair values with all changes in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities

(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

Financial liabilities at amortised cost represented by trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(b) Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL represented by contingent consideration are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

- a. *Recognition and measurement:* Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.
- b. *Depreciation:* The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the estimated useful life on a Straight Line method basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use. Assets acquired under finance lease and leasehold improvements are amortized over the lower of estimated useful life or lease term. The estimated useful lives of assets of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Leasehold premises	30 years
Plant and Equipments	15 years
Electrical installations	10 years
Networking Equipments – Owned	6 years
Computers Hardware – Owned	3 years
Furniture, fixtures	10 years
Office equipment’s	5 years
Motor vehicles	8 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or disposition of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Amounts paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress.

2.7 Other Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives on a "Straight Line method", from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

The estimated useful lives of intangibles are as follows:

Category	Useful life
Computer software	6 years

De-recognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.8 Leases

Assets leased by the Company in its capacity as a lessee, where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership vest in the Company are classified as finance leases. Such leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments and a liability is created for an equivalent amount. Each lease rental paid is allocated between the liability and the interest cost so as to obtain a constant periodic rate of interest on the outstanding liability for each year.

Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor are recognised as an operating lease. Lease rentals under operating leases are

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recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis except where the lease payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation.

2.9 Impairment

a. Financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVTOCI

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable.

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 ECLs 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-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in 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 ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 month 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 shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- i. All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- ii. Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivable based on a detailed analysis of trade receivable by individual departments. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivable: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance

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sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

b. Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non-financial asset or a group of non-financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the amount of impairment loss. An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

2.10 Employee benefit

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans.

Defined Contribution Plan

Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognized as expense during the period when the employee provides service.

Defined benefit Plan

Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks fall on the Company. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated using the projected unit credit method.

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The Company has the following employee benefit plans:

a. Gratuity

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The Company's obligation in respect of the gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan, is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognized in full in the other comprehensive income for the period in which they occur. Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised past service cost.

b. Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur. The Company recognizes actuarial gains and losses immediately in the Other Comprehensive Income.

2.11 Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. Provisions for onerous contracts are measured at the present value of lower of the expected net cost of fulfilling the contract and the expected cost of terminating the contract and is adjusted to the cost of such assets.

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

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

2.12 *Revenue Recognition*

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates granted by the Company.

Revenue in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which we refer as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which we refer to as income received in advance).

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method.

2.13 *Finance income and expense*

Finance income consists of interest income on funds invested, dividend income and gains on the disposal of FVTPL financial assets. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance expenses consist of interest expense on loans, borrowings and finance lease. Borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

2.14 *Taxation*

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

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a. *Current income tax*

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

b. *Deferred income tax*

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax asset are recognized 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 utilized. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

The carrying amount of deferred income 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 income tax asset to be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized 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 assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

The Company recognises interest levied and penalties related to income tax assessments in income tax expenses.

2.15 *Earnings per share*

The Company reports basic and diluted earnings per share in accordance with Ind AS 33 on Earnings per share. Basic earnings per share is computed using 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

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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.

2.16 *Current and Non-current classification*

The company present assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification

Assets: An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a. it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the entity's normal operating cycle;
- b. it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c. it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the balance sheet date; or
- d. it is cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities: A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a. It is expected to be settled in, the entity's normal operating cycle;
- b. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded; it is due to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet date; or
- c. The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

2.17 *Government grants*

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is

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recognised as income over the periods and in the proportions in which depreciation expense on those assets is recognised.

2.18 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or Financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.19 Cash and cash equivalents (for purposes of Cash Flow Statement)

Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand, book overdraft and are considered part of the Company's cash management system.

3. Property, plant and equipment					
					Amount in USD
Particulars	Leasehol Premises	Plant and equipments	Computers -Hardware and networking equipments - owned	Electrical Installation	Total
Gross block					
Balance as at April 05, 2018	-	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	40,156	90,306	3,437	2,808	1,36,707
Deductions / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	40,156	90,306	3,437	2,808	1,36,707
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance as at April 05, 2018	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	941	4,974	616	52	6,583
Deductions / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	941	4,974	616	52	6,583
Net book value Balance as at March 31, 2019	39,215	85,332	2,821	2,756	1,30,124
					Amount in Rs
Particulars	Leasehol Premises	Plant and equipments	Computers -Hardware and networking equipments - owned	Electrical Installation	Total
Gross block					
Balance as at April 05, 2018	-	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	28,08,085	63,15,044	2,40,347	1,96,362	95,59,838
Deductions / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Currency Fluctuation	(30,442)	(68,461)	(2,605)	(2,129)	-1,03,637
Balance as at March 31, 2019	27,77,643	62,46,583	2,37,742	1,94,233	94,56,201
Accumulated depreciation and impairment					
Balance as at April 05, 2018	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	65,804	3,47,829	43,077	3,636	4,60,346
Deductions / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Currency Fluctuation	(714)	(3,771)	(468)	(38)	-4,991
Balance as at March 31, 2019	65,090	3,44,058	42,609	3,598	4,55,355
Net book value Balance as at March 31, 2019	27,12,553	59,02,525	1,95,133	1,90,635	90,00,846

4 Cash and cash equivalents		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	
	(Rs)	(USD)
	Audited	Audited
Balance with Banks		
Own Fund		
In Current Accounts	8,02,27,087	11,59,832
Cash and cash equivalents	8,02,27,087	11,59,832
5 Other Financial assets		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	
	(Rs)	(USD)
	Audited	Audited
Current		
Deposits with public bodies and other parties	44,200	639
Margin with Marex Spectron	1,27,02,479	1,83,638
Unbilled Revenue	78,371	1,133
Total	1,28,25,050	1,85,410
6 Other Assets		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	
	(Rs)	(USD)
	Audited	Audited
Current		
Prepaid Expenses	25,06,353	36,234
GST receivable	1,038	15
Total	25,07,391	36,249
7 Equity Share Capital		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	
	(Rs)	(USD)
	Audited	Audited
Equity Share Capital		
Authorised share capital:		
10,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Re 1/- each with voting rights	10,00,00,000	Not Applicable
Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid - up		
Add: money received during the year	10,00,00,000	14,65,005
10,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Re 1/- each with voting rights	10,00,00,000	14,65,005
Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	
	(Rs)	(USD)
	Audited	Audited
No. of shares at the beginning of the year	-	-
Allotment (Subscription Money)	5,00,000	-
Preferential allotment	9,95,00,000	-
No. of shares at the end of the year	10,00,00,000	-

8 Other equity		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	
	(Rs)	(USD)
	Audited	Audited
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income during the year	(48,12,617)	(88,894)
Closing Balance	(48,12,617)	(88,894)
Total	(48,12,617)	(88,894)
9 Trade payables		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	
	(Rs)	(USD)
	Audited	Audited
Current		
Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises (A)	-	-
Payable to service providers	1,79,225	2,591
Payable to holding company	1,18,767	1,717
Payable to Group Companies	50,149	725
Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro, small and medium enterprises (B)	3,48,141	5,033
Total	3,48,141	5,033
Disclosures required under section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006		
(a) Principal amount and interest thereon remaining unpaid at the end of year Interest paid including payment made beyond appointed day	-	-
(b) Interest due and payable for delay during the year / period	-	-
(c) Amount of interest accrued and unpaid as at year end / period end	-	-
(d) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year / period	-	-
10 Other financial liabilities		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	
	(Rs)	(USD)
	Audited	Audited
Non Current		
Finance lease obligations	10,445	151
Total (A)	10,445	151
Current		
Deposits from Clients	17,29,283	25,000
Margin of Clients	72,80,902	1,05,259
Current maturities of finance lease obligations	692	10
Total (B)	90,10,877	1,30,269
Total (A+B)	90,21,322	1,30,420
11 Other liabilities		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	
	(Rs)	(USD)
	Audited	Audited
Current		
Statutory remittances	3,528	51
Total	3,528	51

12. Income from Operations		
Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2019	
	(Rs)	(USD)
	Audited	Audited
Account on boarding charges	1,39,859	2,000
Commission Charges	11,18,870	16,000
Trading Operation related Charges	7,58,524	10,847
Processing Fees	4,196	60
TOTAL	20,21,449	28,907
13. Administration and other expenses		
Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2019	
	(Rs)	(USD)
	Audited	Audited
Travelling expenses	17,063	244
Bank charges	5,105	73
Professional Fee	26,16,059	37,410
Audit Fees	25,245	361
Legal Fees	24,965	357
Preliminary Expenses	14,51,175	20,752
Insurane	1,958	28
Commission Charges	29,85,426	42,692
Trading Operation related Expenses	4,90,275	7,011
Loss on Trading Transaction	1,399	20
Building repair and maintenance	1,63,565	2,339
Stamp duty & registration fee	1,81,257	2,592
Electricity expenses	71,538	1,023
Printing and stationery expenses	3,357	48
Manpower Support Cost	1,85,802	2,657
Miscellaneous Expenses	14,405	206
TOTAL	82,38,594	1,17,813
14. Exchange Rate :-		
Amounts of Balance Sheet other than shareholder funds in these financial statements have been translated into Indian rupees at the closing rate as at 31st March 2019 which is 1 USD = Rs 69.1713 , amount of Statement Profit and Loss at the average rate from 05 April 2018 to 31st March 2019 which is 1 USD = Rs 69.9294.		

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15 Earnings per Share

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2019	
	(Rs)	(USD)
Profit / (Loss) for the period	(62,16,306)	(88,894)
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos)	8,53,28,255	8,53,28,255
Earnings per share basic and diluted	(0.073)	(0.0010)
Face value per equity share	1	NA

16 Segment Reporting

The Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by industry classes. Accordingly, segment information has been presented for industry classes. The "Company" operates only in one Business Segment i.e. "Facilitating Trading in Securities and other related ancillary Services", hence does not have any reportable Segments as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segments". The reportable business segments are in line with the segment wise information which is being presented to the CODM.

18. Financial Instruments

The significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2.5 to the financial statements.

Fair value hierarchy:

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

- Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 — Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2019 is as follows and the Company consider that the carrying amounts of below mentioned financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the balance sheet approximate their fair values.

INDIA INX GLOBAL ACCESS IFSC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
	(Rs)	(USD)
Financial Assets carried at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	8,02,27,087	11,59,832
Other current financial assets	1,28,25,050	1,85,410
Total	9,30,52,137	13,45,242
Financial Liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Other non-current financial liabilities	10,445	151
Trade payables	3,48,141	5,033
Other current financial liabilities	90,10,877	1,30,269
Total	93,69,463	1,35,453

18. Related Party Transactions

1. Names of related parties and nature of relationship

Category of related parties	Name
Holding Company	India International Exchange (IFSC) Limited
Ultimate Holding Company	BSE Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries of Holding Company:	India International Clearing Corporation (IFSC) Limited
	Indian Clearing Corporation Limited
	Marketplace Technologies Private Limited
	Marketplace Tech Infra Services Private Limited
	BSE Investments Limited
	BSE Ebix Insurance Broking Private Limited
	BSE Institute Limited
	BSE CSR Integrated Foundation
	BSE Sammaan CSR Limited
	BSE Skills Limited (up to June 28, 2018)
	BFSI Sector Skill Council of India
	BIL Ryerson Technology start up Incubator Foundation
	Pranurja Solutions Limited (w.e.f April 24, 2018)
Associate of ultimate Holding	Central Depository Services (India) Limited (w.e.f June 30, 2017)
	CDSL Ventures Limited (w.e.f June 30, 2017)
	CDSL Insurance Repository Limited (w.e.f June 30, 2017)
	CDSL Commodity Repository Limited (w.e.f June 30, 2017)
	Asia Index Private Limited

INDIA INX GLOBAL ACCESS IFSC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Category of related parties	Name
	BSE EBIX Insurance Broking Private Limited (w.e.f March 15, 2018)
	Marketplace EBIX Technology Services Private Limited (w.e.f April 03, 2018)
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Balasubramaniam Venkataramani - – Non Executive Chairman
	Mr. Arunkumar Ganesan - Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

2. Significant Transactions with Related Parties

(a) India International Exchange (IFSC) Limited (Holding Company):

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)	For the period ended March 31, 2019 (USD)
Expenses / Transactions		
Preliminary expenses	14,51,168	20,752
Building repair and maintenance	1,39,993	2,002
Manpower Support Cost	1,35,127	1,932
Electricity Expenses	71,520	1023
Professional Fees	22,518	322
Rates & Taxes	16,338	234
Travelling Expenses	17,063	244
Insurance Expenses	506	7
Equity Share Capital	10,00,00,000	14,65,005
Liability		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2019 (USD)
Payable*	1,18,767	1,717

*The above payable does not include recovery provision amounting to Rs 21,512 (USD 311) as at March 31, 2019.

(b) India International Clearing Corporation (IFSC) Limited (Fellow Subsidiary of Holding Company):

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)	For the period ended March 31, 2019 (USD)
Manpower Support Cost	50,711	725
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 (Rs)	As at March 31, 2019 (USD)
Payable	51,617	725

INDIA INX GLOBAL ACCESS IFSC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(c) CDSL Ventures Limited (Associate of Holding Company):

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2019 (Rs)	For the period ended March 31, 2019 (USD)
Professional Fees	7,321	104.64

(d) During the period, Company has not appointed any employee. Manpower support was provided by India International Exchange (IFSC) Limited and India International Clearing Corporation (IFSC) Limited. Accordingly No key managerial remuneration disclosure is made.

19. Contingent liabilities and Capital Commitments

There are no contingent liabilities and Capital commitments as at March 31, 2019.

20. Lease :

Finance Lease:

During the current period, Company has taken leasehold premises on lease term of 30 years. The minimum lease rentals along with their leased premium and the present value of minimum lease payments in respect of assets acquired under finance lease are as follows:

<i>Amount in Rs</i>				
Particular	Payable not later than 1 year	Payable later than 1 year and not later than 5 year	Payable later than 5 year	Total
Minimum Lease Payments				
March 31, 2019	1,300	2,152	11,834	15,286
Finance Charge				
March 31, 2019	83	265	3,802	4,150
Present value of Minimum Lease Payments				
March 31, 2019	1,217	1,887	8,032	11,136

<i>Amount in USD</i>				
Particular	Payable not later than 1 year	Payable later than 1 year and not later than 5 year	Payable later than 5 year	Total
Minimum Lease Payments				
March 31, 2019	19	31	171	221
Finance Charge				
March 31, 2019	1	4	55	60
Present value of Minimum Lease Payments				
March 31, 2019	18	27	116	161

INDIA INX GLOBAL ACCESS IFSC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

21. Capital management:

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends on its equity shares. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain an optimal structure so as to maximize shareholder value.

The Company is predominantly equity financed which is evident from the capital structure. Further, the Company has always been a net cash company with cash and bank balances.

22. Financial Risk Management:

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets includes Cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of risks: Regulatory risk, Liquidity risk, Foreign Currencies risk.

Regulatory risk:

The Company requires a number of regulatory approvals, licenses, registrations and permissions to operate our business, including at a corporate level as well as at the level of each of its components. For example, the Company have licenses from SEBI in relation to, among others, Facilitating Trading in Securities and other related ancillary Services through international Exchange, The Company's operations are subject to continued review and the governing regulations may change. The Company's regulatory team constantly monitors the compliance with these rules and regulations.

Foreign currency risk

United State Dollars (USD) is the functional currency of the Company, thus the Company's exchange risk arises from its foreign currency expenses. Currency other than USD is considered as foreign currency. Company is using Special Non-Resident Rupee account for discharging the liability of INR.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

INDIA INX GLOBAL ACCESS IFSC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as follows.

<i>Amount in Rs</i>					
Particulars	On Demand	Payable within 1 year	Payable more than 1 year and less than 5 year	Payable more than 5 year	Total
Finance lease obligation					
March 31, 2019	-	1,217	1,887	8,032	11,136
Deposits from Clients					
March 31, 2019	17,29,283	-	-	-	17,29,283
Margin from Clients					
March 31, 2019	72,80,902	-	-	-	72,80,902
Trade Payables					
March 31, 2019	-	3,48,141	-	-	3,48,141

<i>Amount in USD</i>					
Particulars	On Demand	Payable within 1 year	Payable more than 1 year and less than 5 year	Payable more than 5 year	Total
Finance lease obligation					
March 31, 2019	-	18	27	116	161
Deposits from Client					
March 31, 2019	25,000	-	-	-	25,000
Margin from Client					
March 31, 2019	1,05,259	-	-	-	1,05,259
Trade Payables					
March 31, 2019	-	5,033	-	-	5,033

INDIA INX GLOBAL ACCESS IFSC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

23. The Company has not created any deferred tax provision. Deferred tax provision will be recognised based on the reasonable certainty.

In terms of our report of even date attached

For S. Panse & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 113470W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Supriya Panse
Partner
Membership No.: 46607

Balasubramaniam
Venkataramani
Chairman

Arunkumar Ganesan
Managing Director & CEO

Date: April 22, 2019
Place : Gandhinagar

Mayank Jain
Chief Financial Officer

Nikhil Mehta
Company Secretary