S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants

12th Floor, The Ruby
29 Senapati Bapat Marg
Dadar (West)
Mumbai - 400 028, India
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of You System Integration Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of You System Integration Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("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 March 31, 2020, its loss including other comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The annual report is not made available to us as at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended 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 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 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 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 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS 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 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 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 including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (g) The provision of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020;

(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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

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

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

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

Nilangshu Katriar

per Nilangshu Katriar
Partner
Membership Number: 58814
UDIN: 20058814AAAABL9341

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 25, 2020

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date

Re: You System Integration Private Limited (the 'Company')

(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 fixed assets to cover all the items in phased manner over a period of three years, which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. Pursuant to such program, a portion of fixed assets were due for physical verification during the year were not verified by the management due to COVID-19. Hence, we are unable to comment on the discrepancies, if any, that may arise upon such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, there are no immovable properties, included in property, plant and equipment of the company and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(ii) The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under clause 148(1) of the Act, for the services of the Company.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. The provisions relating to provident fund, employee's state insurance, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income-tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The provisions relating to provident fund, employee's state insurance, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax are not applicable to the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings due in respect of a financial institution or bank or to government or dues to debenture holders during the year.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments and term loans, hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company and not commented upon.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or no fraud on the company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xi) are not applicable and hence not commented upon.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the provisions of section 177 and 188 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of the Act.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

Nilangshu Katriar

per Nilangshu Katriar
Partner
Membership Number: 58814
UDIN: 20058814AAAABL9341

Place: Mumbai

Date: June 25, 2020
Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's report of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements of You System Integration Private Limited

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 You System Integration Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements 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 as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent 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 with reference to these Ind AS financial statements 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 over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements, 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 is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements 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 with reference to these Ind AS financial statements 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 With Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements, 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 with reference to these Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements 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, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, 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.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101049W/E300004

Nilangshu Katriar

per Nilangshu Katriar
Partner
Membership Number: 58814
UDIN: 20058814AAAABL9341

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 25, 2020

You System Integration Private Limited
Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2020

You System Integration Private Limited
Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts are in INR hundreds, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	-	-
Intangible assets under development		947	-
Financial assets			
Other non-current financial assets	7	500	500
Other non-current assets	8	2,876	8,691
Total non-current assets (A)		**4,323**	**9,191**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	9	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	10	4,997	426
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	11	21,000	-
Other current financial assets	12	358	-
Other current assets	13	1,539	1,053
Total current assets (B)		**27,894**	**1,479**
Total Assets (A+B)		**32,217**	**10,670**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	100,940	1,000
Other equity	15	(80,800)	(75,778)
Total equity (C)		**20,140**	**(74,778)**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		8,364	18,338
Other current financial liabilities	16	3,130	3,130
Other current liabilities	17	583	63,980
Total current liabilities (D)		**12,077**	**85,448**
Total Equity and Liabilities (C+D)		**32,217**	**10,670**
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements			

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 101049W/E300004

Nilangshu Katriar

Nilangshu Katriar
Partner
Membership No.: 58814

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 25, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of You System Integration Private Limited

Suraj Kalra
Director
(08016758)

Ambrish Jain
Director
(07068438)

YOU System Integration Private Limited
MUMBAI

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 25, 2020

You System Integration Private Limited
Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts are in INR hundreds, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Income			
Service revenue		-	319
Other operating income	18	35	2,895
Revenue from operations		**35**	**3,214**
Other income	19	1,903	-
Total income		**1,938**	**3,214**
Operating Expenditure			
Other expenses	20	6,828	3,860
Total		**6,828**	**3,860**
Profit/(Loss) before finance costs, depreciation and tax		**(4,890)**	**(646)**
Finance costs	21	32	6
Depreciation	6	-	2,158
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**(4,922)**	**(2,810)**
Tax expense:			
- Current tax	24	-	-
- Deferred tax	25	-	-
Profit/(Loss) after tax		**(4,922)**	**(2,810)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**(4,922)**	**(2,810)**
Earnings/(Loss) per equity share of ₹ 10 each:	26		
Basic (₹)		**(0.58)**	**(28.10)**
Diluted (₹)		**(0.58)**	**(28.10)**
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements			

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 101049W/E300004

Nilangshu Katriar
Partner
Membership No.: 58814

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 25, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
You System Integration Private Limited

Suraj Kalra
Director
(08016758)

Ambrish Jain
Director
(07068438)

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 25, 2020

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL:

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	Numbers	Amount
As at April 1, 2018	**10,000**	**1,000**
Issue of share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**10,000**	**1,000**
Issue of share capital	999,400	99,940
As at March 31, 2020	**1,009,400**	**100,940**

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Retained earnings
As at April 1, 2018	**(72,968)**
Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year	(2,810)
As at March 31, 2019	**(75,778)**
Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year	(4,922)
Share issue expenses	(100)
As at March 31, 2020	**(80,800)**

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 101049W/E300004

Nilangshu Katriar

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Nilangshu Katriar
Partner
Membership No.: 58814

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 25, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of You System Integration Private Limited

You System Integration Private Limited MUMBAI

Suraj Kalra
Director
(08016758)

Ambrish Jain
Director
(07068438)

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 25, 2020

You System Integration Private Limited
Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020
(All amounts are in INR hundreds, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(4,922)	(2,810)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	-	2,158
Finance costs	-	6
Bad debts / advances written off	-	1,386
Liabilities no longer required written back	(35)	(2,895)
Interest income	(1,903)	-
Working capital adjustments		
Decrease in trade receivables	-	2
(Increase) in other financial and non-financial assets	(21,486)	(52)
(Decrease) in trade payables	(9,939)	(1,221)
(Decrease)/Increase in other financial and non-financial liabilities	(63,397)	366
Cash flows (used in) operating activities	(101,682)	(3,060)
Income tax refund/(paid) (including TDS) (net)	5,815	(43)
Net cash flows (used in) operating activities	**(95,867)**	**(3,103)**
Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including CWIP and intangible assets under development)	(947)	-
Loan given during the period	(24,000)	-
Repayments of loan given during the period	24,000	-
Interest received	1,545	-
Net cashflows generated from investing activities	**598**	**-**
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issue of shares (Net of share issue expenses of ₹100)	99,840	-
Payment of interest	-	(6)
Net cash flows generated from/(used) in financing activities	**99,840**	**(6)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the year	**4,571**	**(3,109)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	426	3,535
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 10)	**4,997**	**426**

The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flows.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 101049W/E300004

Nilangshu Katriar
Partner
Membership No.: 58814

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 25, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of You System Integration Private Limited

Suraj Kalra
Director
(08016758)

Ambrish Jain
Director
(07068438)

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 25, 2020

1. Corporate Information

You System Integration Private Limited (herein referred to as "YSIPL" or "the Company"), a wholly owned subsidiary of You Broadband India Limited was incorporated on September 10, 2008 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 applicable in India. The Company is domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is situated at Plot No. 54, Marol Co-operative Industrial Estate, Makwana, Andheri East, Mumbai-400059, India.

The Company's principal business is providing system integrators, enterprise and home solution providers including supply, commissioning and integration of hardware, software and middleware towards providing security, storage and threat management and mitigation.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on June 25, 2020.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company comprising of Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows together with the notes have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

3. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services on the transaction date. The Company has sufficient funds to meet its obligations over next 12 months. As the Company's operations have reduced, the Company is in the process of exploring various options. Accordingly, the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to hundreds unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are based on the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and division II of schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

a) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

<u>1. Ind AS 116- Leases</u>
Effective April 1, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116, Leases, basis the modified retrospective method applied retrospectively to the payment obligations arising from operating leases that are not completed as of April 1, 2019 (being date of initial application). Accordingly, the comparative information has not been restated.

The Company does not have any operating lease and therefore there is no impact from the change.

<u>2. Amendment to Ind AS 109, 'Financial Instruments'</u>
The amendment clarifies that an exception has been prescribed to the classification and measurement requirements with respect to the SPPI criterion i.e. the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding' for financial asset or a debt instrument which:

i. have a prepayment feature that results in negative compensation

ii. apart from the prepayment feature other features of financial assets would have contractual cash flows which would meet the SPPI criteria and

iii. The fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant when the entity initially recognises the financial asset. (If it is impracticable to assess based on facts and circumstances that existed on initial recognition, then exception would not be available)

Such financial assets or debt instrument could be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI based on business model within which they are held.

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI

YOU System Integration Private Limited MUMBAI

The amendment is applicable from April 1, 2019 and has no impact on the financial statements.

3. Amendment to Ind AS 23 'Borrowing Costs'

The amendment clarifies that for computing general rate of borrowed funds, an entity should exclude specific borrowing for obtaining a qualifying asset, only until the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs (related to specific borrowings) that remains outstanding after the related qualifying asset is ready for use or sale should subsequently be considered as part of general borrowing costs of the entity.

The amendment is applicable from April 1, 2019 and has no impact on the financial statements.

4. Amendment to Ind AS 12 'Income Tax'

The amendment provides clarification on the uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit / (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition –

i) Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and

ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initial application of Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.

The amendment is applicable from April 1, 2019 and has no impact on the financial statements.

5. Amendment to Ind AS 12 'Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments'

The amendment clarifies that the income tax consequences of dividends including payments on financial instruments classified as equity, are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits rather than to distribution of such amounts to owners. Therefore, an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in the Statement of Profit and Loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events.

The amendment is applicable from April 1, 2019 and has no impact on the financial statements.

b) New accounting pronouncements to be adopted on or after April 1, 2020

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Revenue from supply of services and sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the goods.

Revenue is measured at the Transaction price i.e. an amount that reflects the consideration, to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods to customers, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Taxes and duties collected by the seller / service provider are to be deposited with the government and not received by the Company on their own account. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue. The Company evaluates its exposure to significant risks and rewards associated with the revenue arrangements in order to determine its position of a principal or an agent in this regard. Consideration payable to a customer includes cash or credit or other items expected to be payable to the customer (or to other parties that purchase the entity's goods from the customer). The Company accounts for

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consideration payable to a customer as a reduction from the transaction price unless the payment to the customer is in exchange for a distinct good or service that the customer transfers to the entity.

i. Service Revenue

Revenue is recognised as and when services are rendered.

ii. Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency.

c) Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

i. Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current tax is based on the taxable income and calculated using the applicable tax rates and tax laws. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting date and reduced to the extent it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or that entire deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at the end of each reporting date and are recognised to the extent 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 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 statute.

d) Current / Non – Current Classification

An asset is classified as current when

a) It is expected to be realized or consumed in the respective company's normal operating cycle;
b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
c) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or

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d) If it is cash or cash equivalent, unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

Any asset not conforming to the above is classified as non-current.
A liability is classified as current when

a) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle of the respective companies;
b) It is held primarily for the purposes of trading;
c) It is expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
d) The respective companies have no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
Any liability not conforming to the above is classified as non-current.

e) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Capital work in progress (CWIP) held for use in the rendering of services and supply of goods, or for administrative purposes, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes all direct costs relating to acquisition and installation of Property, Plant and Equipment, non-refundable duties and borrowing cost relating to qualifying assets. CWIP represents cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use as on the reporting date. 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. Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation on assets under PPE commences once such assets are available for use in the intended condition and location. Depreciation is provided using straight-line method on pro rata basis over their estimated useful economic lives as given below. The useful life is taken as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except where the estimated useful economic life has been assessed to be lower.

Particulars	Estimated useful life (in years)
Other Plant and Equipment	3

When any significant part of property, plant and equipment is discarded or replaced, the carrying value of discarded / replaced part is derecognized. Any gains or losses arising from retirement or disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined 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 on the date of retirement or disposal.

f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise of cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

g) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial Instruments (assets and liabilities) are recognised when the Company becomes a party to a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, other than those designated as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

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i. Financial assets
All regular way purchase or sale of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchase or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Subsequent measurement

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets:
a) Financial assets measured at amortised cost
b) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) - The Company does not have any assets classified as FVTPL.
c) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) – The Company does not have any assets classified as FVTOCI.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

• The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

• Contractual terms of the instruments give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the EIR, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument or where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables, loans, etc.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a company of similar financial assets) 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 'passthrough' arrangement; and either

  - the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  - the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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:

- Debt instruments measured at amortised cost e.g., loans and bank deposits
- Trade receivables
- Other Financial assets not designated as FVTPL

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines 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,

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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.

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. Lifetime ECL 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.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables. 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 ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

ii. Financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method or at FVTPL. The Company does not have any liability classified as FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

In case, 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii. Offsetting financial instruments

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 or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

h) Fair value measurement

The fair value of an asset or a 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.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised 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 markets 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

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- 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 recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) (a) on the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer or (b) at the end of each reporting period or (c) at the beginning of each reporting period.

i) Earnings per share

The earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's Earnings per share (EPS) is the net profit after tax. EPS is disclosed on basic and diluted basis. Basic EPS is computed by dividing the profit / loss for the period attributable to the shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. The diluted EPS is calculated on the same basis as basic EPS, after adjusting for the effects of potential dilutive equity shares unless the effect of the potential dilutive equity shares is anti-dilutive.

j) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent Liabilities

A Contingent Liability is disclosed where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Contingent Assets are not recognised.

5. Use of Estimates, assumptions and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures including the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require an adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities in future periods. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Estimates and Assumptions

i. Taxes

The Company provides for tax considering the applicable tax regulations and based on reasonable estimates. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns giving due considerations to tax laws and establishes provisions in the event if required as a result of differing interpretation or due to retrospective amendments, if any.

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on availability of sufficient taxable profits in the company against which such assets can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

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ii. Allowance for Trade receivable

The Company follows a 'simplified approach' (i.e. based on lifetime ECL) for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables (including lease receivables). For the purpose of measuring lifetime ECL allowance for trade receivables, the Company estimates irrecoverable amounts based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience. Further, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogeneous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible. Refer Note 9.

iii. Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment

The useful life to depreciate property, plant and equipment is based on technical obsolescence, nature of assets, estimated usage of the assets, operating conditions of the asset, and manufacturers' warranties, maintenance and support period, etc. The charge for the depreciation is derived after considering the expected residual value at end of the useful life.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed by the management at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Further details about property, plant and equipment are given in Note 6.

iv. Impairment of Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets i.e. Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

v. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Evaluations of uncertain provisions and contingent liabilities and assets requires judgement and assumptions regarding the probability of realization and the timing and amount, or range of amounts, that may ultimately be incurred. Such estimates may vary from the ultimate outcome as a result of differing interpretations of laws and facts.

vi. Impact of COVID-19 (Global pandemic)

The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID - 19) pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slow down of economic activity. The Company has evaluated impact of this pandemic on its business operations and based on its review of the current indicators of economic conditions, there is no significant impact on its financial results.

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Note 6
Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Plant and machinery	Total
Cost		
As at April 1, 2018	**2,982**	**2,982**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**2,982**	**2,982**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**2,982**	**2,982**
Accumulated Depreciation		
As at April 1, 2018	**824**	**824**
Depreciation charge for the period	2,158	2,158
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**2,982**	**2,982**
Depreciation charge for the period	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**2,982**	**2,982**
Net Book Value		
As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2019	**-**	**-**

Note: During the year ended March 31, 2019, depreciation charge for the year amounting to ₹ 2,158 is due to the impact of change in estimated useful life of assets from 8 years to 3 years.

Note 7
Other non-current financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Deposits and balances with government authorities	500	500
Total	**500**	**500**

Note 8
Other non-current assets (Considered Good unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Advance income tax	2,876	8,691
GST recoverable (considered doubtful)	1,718	1,718
	4,594	**10,409**
Allowance for doubtful advances (refer note 22)	(1,718)	(1,718)
Total	**2,876**	**8,691**

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Note 9
Trade receivables (Unsecured, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Billed Receivables		
Unsecured - Considered Good	-	-
Unsecured - Considered Doubtful	1,110	1,110
	1,110	**1,110**
Allowance for doubtful debts (refer note 22)	(1,110)	(1,110)
Total	**-**	**-**

Note 10
Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	2,724	426
- In deposit accounts (having maturity less than 3 months)	2,273	-
Total	**4,997**	**426**

Note 11
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Bank deposits with maturity from 3-12 months	21,000	-
Total	**21,000**	**-**

Note 12
Other current financial assets (Considered Good unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Interest receivable (including amount referred in note 27)	358	-
Total	**358**	**-**

Note 13
Other current assets (Considered Good unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
GST Recoverable	1,178	691
Prepaid expenses	361	362
Total	**1,539**	**1,053**

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Note 14
Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL				
Authorised share capital				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	1,010,000	101,000	10,000	1,000
	1,010,000	**101,000**	**10,000**	**1,000**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	1,009,400	100,940	10,000	1,000
	1,009,400	**100,940**	**10,000**	**1,000**

a) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Numbers	Amount	Numbers	Amount
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	1,000	10,000	1,000
Issue of share capital	999,400	99,940	-	-
Equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,009,400	100,940	10,000	1,000

b) Terms/ rights attached to issued, subscribed and paid up equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

Name of the shareholders	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Numbers	% holding in the class	Numbers	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
YOU Broadband India Limited, the immediate holding company and its nominees	1,009,400	100%	10,000	100%

Note 15
Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	(75,778)	(72,968)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(4,922)	(2,810)
Share issue expenses	(100)	-
Closing balance	**(80,800)**	**(75,778)**

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Note 16
Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Security deposits from customers and others	3,130	3,130
Total	**3,130**	**3,130**

Note 17
Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Taxes and other liabilities	222	109
Advance from related party (refer note 27)	361	63,871
Total	**583**	**63,980**

Note 18
Other operating income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Liabilities no longer required written back	35	2,895
Total	**35**	**2,895**

Note 19
Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Interest income (including amount referred in note 27)	1,903	-
Total	**1,903**	**-**

Note 20
Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Repairs and maintenance-Others	108	228
Insurance	7	-
Rates and taxes	24	48
Bad debts / advances written off	-	1,386
Bank charges	82	128
Legal and professional charges	4,856	1,070
Audit Fees (refer note 23)	1,000	1,000
Miscellaneous expenses	751	-
Total	**6,828**	**3,860**

Note 21
Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Interest -others	32	6
Total	**32**	**6**

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Note 22
Movement of allowances for doubtful debts/advances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Opening Balance	2,828	2,830
Written back during the year	-	(2)
Closing Balance	**2,828**	**2,828**

Note 23
Auditor's Remuneration

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Statutory audit fees	1,000	1,000
Certification and Other services (included in Legal and Professional Charges)	500	-
Out of pocket expenses (included in Miscellaneous expenses)	120	-
Total Remuneration	**1,620**	**1,000**

Note 24
Income Tax Expenses

Reconciliation of average effective tax rate and applicable tax rate :

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Loss before Income tax expense	(4,922)	(2,810)
Applicable tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Increase/ reduction in taxes on account of:		
Effects of expenses that are not deductible in determining the taxable profits	-0.10%	-0.08%
Effect of items for which no deferred tax is recognised	-25.90%	-25.92%
Effective tax rate	0.00%	0.00%

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unabsorbed depreciation and tax losses can be utilised. Accordingly, in view of uncertainty the Company, on a conservative basis, has not recognized deferred tax assets in respect of carried forward tax losses / temporary differences/MAT Credit of ₹ 11,638 as of March 2020 (March 31, 2019: ₹ 68,944)

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Note 25
Movement in Deferred Tax

Particulars	As at April 1, 2018	Recognised in			As at March 31, 2019	Recognised in			As at March 31, 2020
		Profit and Loss	OCI	Other equity		Profit and Loss	OCI	Other equity	
Liabilities									
Depreciation & Amortisation	88	(88)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	**88**	**(88)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Assets									
Provisions for doubtful debts/ advances	88	(88)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	**88**	**(88)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities/ (assets) (A-B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As per Financials :									
Deferred Tax Asset	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Deferred Tax Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note 26
Basic & Diluted Earnings/(Loss) per Share

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2020**	**For the year ended March 31, 2019**
Nominal value of equity shares (₹)	10/-	10/-
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(4,922)	(2,810)
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders	(4,922)	(2,810)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period	845,564	10,000
Basic and Diluted earnings per share (₹)	(0.58)	(28.10)

Note 27
Related party transactions

Relationship	**Related Party**
Ultimate Holding Company	Vodafone Group PLC (Till August 30, 2018)
	Vodafone Idea Limited (From August 31, 2018)
Intermediate Holding Company	Vodafone International Holdings B.V. (Till August 30, 2018)
	CGP India Investments Limited (Till August 30, 2018)
	Vodafone India Limited (Till August 30, 2018)
Immediate holding company	You Broadband India Limited

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You System Integration Private Limited * MUMBAI

A. Transactions with Related Parties for the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019

Particulars	Immediate Holding Company
Repayment of Advances from Related Parties	63,510 -
Loan given	24,000 -
Repayment of Loan given	24,000 -
Interest Income on loan given	920 -
Issue of Share Capital	99,940 -
Reimbursement of expenses on behalf of	431 (68)

(Figure in bracket is for the year ended March 31, 2019)

B. Balances with Related Parties

Particulars	Immediate Holding Company
Trade and other payables	- (11,054)
Interest receivable on loan given	158 -
Advances from Related Parties	361 (63,871)

(Figures in brackets are as at March 31, 2019)

Note 28
Financial Instruments

(a) Financial Instruments by Category: The following table provides categorisation of all financial instruments at carrying value -

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Amortised Cost	As at March 31, 2019 Amortised Cost
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,997	426
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	21,000	-
Deposits and balances with government authorities	500	500
Interest receivable (including amount referred in note 27)	358	-
Total Financial Assets	**26,855**	**926**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 Amortised Cost	As at March 31, 2019 Amortised Cost
Financial Liabilities		
Trade Payables	8,364	18,338
Security Deposits from Customers and Others	3,130	3,130
Total Financial Liabilities	**11,494**	**21,468**

(b) Fair value hierarchy
The carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities are reasonable approximation of their fair values. Accordingly, the fair values of such financial assets and financial liabilities have not been disclosed separately.

Note 29
Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise, trade payables and security deposits from customers and others. The Company's principal financial assets comprise bank balance and deposit with government authorities.

The Company is exposed to various financial risks such as market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Directors of the Company oversee management of these risks and assure that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

a) Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. The Company does not have market risks.

b) Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and financing activities.

- Other financial assets and cash deposits
The Company maintains its Cash and cash equivalents with banks and financial institutions having good reputation, good past track record and high quality credit rating and also reviews their credit-worthiness on an on-going basis in close co-ordination with its ultimate holding company's Treasury team.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 on its carrying amounts is disclosed in notes 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

c) Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

The Company has necessary cash balance for settling its liabilities as and when they are due.

Note 30
Capital risk management
For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The company has Financial liabilities of trade and other payables which are payable within one year. The Company maintains sufficient cash and other liquid financial assets to meet the payment of financial liabilities within the due dates.

Note 31
The Company had ceased to carry on its business as System Integrators and Enterprise and Home Solution Providers. The Board of directors has passed the resolution for the amalgamation of the Company with its holding Company in its meeting dated June 14, 2019. The Company has filed the resolution of the approval of the scheme with the Registrar of Companies. The application for the scheme is pending for submission to the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") as at the date of Board of Directors meeting for adoption of accounts.

Accordingly, based on definitive plan for merger the financial statements are prepared on going concern basis.

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Note 32

Previous year figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary to conform to the current year grouping.

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 101049W/E300004

Nilangshu Katriar

Nilangshu Katriar
Partner
Membership No.: 58814

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 25, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of You System Integration Private Limited

You System Integration Private Limited MUMBAI

Suraj Kalra	**Ambrish Jain**
Director	Director
(08016758)	(07068438)

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 25, 2020