S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants

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Golf View Corporate Tower - B
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Gurugram - 122 002, Haryana, India
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Affle (India) Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of Affle (India) Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31 2019, 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 standalone 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, 2019, its profit 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 of the standalone 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 Standalone 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to note 38.1 to the financial statements, which indicate that business combination under common control has been accounted for using purchase method in accordance with previous GAAP resulting in the recognition of goodwill amounting to Rs. 59.24 Mn as on March 31, 2019 as prescribed under court scheme instead of using pooling interest method as prescribed under Ind AS 103 Business Combinations as the approved court scheme will prevail over applicable accounting standard.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

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

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

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

In connection with our audit of the standalone 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 financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. The Director's 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 Standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone 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 based on our audit, 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2018, as amended;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

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

(g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2019 has been paid provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

(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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements - Refer note 29 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;

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

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership Number: 94941
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: June 01, 2019

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph [1] of report on other legal and regulatory requirements
Re: Affle (India) Limited ('the Company)

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

(b) Fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on 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 granted 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 Company is not in the business of sale of any goods. Therefore, in our opinion, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company. To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products/services of the Company.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, goods and service tax, cess, professional tax and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, goods and service tax, cess, professional tax and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, bank or government or dues to debenture holders.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money 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 hence 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/ material 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 managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

(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, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(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.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-1A 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

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership Number: 094941
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: June 01, 2019

ANNEXURE II TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFLE (INDIA) LIMTED

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 Affle (India) Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone 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 standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone 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 standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 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.

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

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership Number: 94941
Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: June 01, 2019

Affle (India) Limited (formerly known as "Affle (India) Private Limited")
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	6.56	3.67
(b) Goodwill	4	134.38	59.24
(c) Other intangible assets	4	94.73	88.18
(d) Intangible assets under development	4	17.95	-
(e) Investment in subsidiary	5(a)	138.19	-
(f) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5(b)	0.26	0.26
(ii) Loans	6	0.07	5.83
(g) Deferred tax asset (net)	8	-	4.94
(h) Other non-current assets	9	-	0.05
Total Non-current assets		**392.14**	**162.17**
II. Current assets			
(a) Contract asset	18	96.49	77.19
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	269.26	158.23
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	84.90	136.71
(iii) Other bank balance other than (ii) above	11	14.50	8.20
(iv) Loans	6	7.62	1.62
(v) Other financial assets	7	12.51	0.10
(c) Current tax asset (net)	12	36.15	24.35
(d) Other current assets	9	22.28	11.74
Total Current assets		**543.71**	**418.14**
Total Assets (I+II)		**935.85**	**580.31**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
III. EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	13	242.88	242.88
(b) Other equity		219.80	58.77
		462.68	**301.65**
LIABILITIES			
IV. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Long-term Provisions	14	15.37	11.42
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	8	2.68	-
Total Non-current liabilities		**18.05**	**11.42**
V. Current liabilities			
(a) Contract Liabilities	18	2.50	3.42
(b) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
- dues of micro and small enterprises	15	-	-
- others	15	323.74	220.24
(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	104.50	24.89
(c) Short-term Provisions	14	1.37	1.07
(d) Other current liabilities	17	23.01	17.62
Total Current liabilities		**455.12**	**267.24**
Total Equity and Liabilities (III+IV+V)		**935.85**	**580.31**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

As per our report of even date

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No.: 101049W/E300004

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No.: 94941
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Affle (India) Limited
CIN No. U65990MH1994PLC080451

Anuj Khanna Sohum
Chairman, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
[DIN: 01363666]
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

Anuj Kumar
Director
[DIN: 01400273]
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

Kapil Mohan Bhutani
Director, Chief Financial & Operations Officer
[DIN: 00554760]
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

Parmita Choudhury
Company Secretary
Membership No.: 26261
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

Affle (India) Limited (formerly known as "Affle (India) Private Limited")
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
I	**REVENUE**			
	Revenue from contracts with customers	18	1,177.94	837.56
	Other income	19	36.51	11.22
	Total revenue (I)		**1,214.45**	**848.78**
II	**EXPENSES**			
	Inventory and data costs	20	622.91	424.27
	Employee benefits expense	21	195.45	159.52
	Finance costs	22	4.47	10.78
	Depreciation and amortization expense	23	44.13	32.13
	Other expenses	24	112.07	86.12
	Total expenses (II)		**979.03**	**712.82**
III	**Profit before tax**		**235.42**	**135.96**
IV	**Tax expense:**	8		
	Current tax		60.96	46.20
	Deferred tax charge		7.67	1.45
	Total tax expense (IV)		**68.63**	**47.65**
V	**Profit for the year (III-IV)**		**166.79**	**88.31**
VI	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years	25		
	Re-measurement gains /(losses) on defined benefit plans		(0.25)	(0.12)
	Income tax effect		0.07	0.04
	Other Comprehensive Income / (loss) net of tax		**(0.18)**	**(0.08)**
VII	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year**		**166.61**	**88.23**
VIII	Earnings per equity share:			
	(1) Basic	26	6.87	3.64
	(2) Diluted	26	6.87	3.64

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

As per our report of even date

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No.: 101049W/E300004

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No.: 94941
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Affle (India) Limited
CIN No. U65990MH1994PLC080451

Anuj Khanna Sohum
Chairman, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
[DIN: 01363666]
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

Anuj Kumar
Director
[DIN: 01400273]
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

Kapil Mohan Bhutani
Director, Chief Financial & Operations Officer
[DIN: 00554760]
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

Parmita Choudhury
Company Secretary
Membership No.: 26261
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

Affle (India) Limited (formerly known as "Affle (India) Private Limited")
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
A	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities**		
	Profit Before Tax	235.42	135.96
	Adjustments to reconcile Profit Before Tax to net cash flow :		
	Depreciation and amortization expense	44.13	32.13
	Allowance for impairment of trade receivables and contract asset	(11.59)	11.22
	Employee share based payment expense	(5.58)	3.11
	Loss/ (Gain) on Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (net)	-	0.06
	Interest income	(2.26)	(2.10)
	Interest expense	4.28	10.24
	Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/ loss	(0.23)	(0.30)
	Advances given written off	0.08	0.04
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**264.25**	**190.36**
	Working capital adjustments:		
	Decrease/ (increase) in contract asset	(17.99)	(40.28)
	Decrease/ (increase) in trade receivables	(101.12)	(32.21)
	Decrease/ (increase) in financial assets	(11.95)	(0.56)
	Decrease/ (increase) in other current assets	(10.57)	12.95
	Increase/ (decrease) in contract liabilities	(0.92)	2.38
	Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	104.09	60.47
	Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities	12.88	2.59
	Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	5.39	6.00
	Increase/ (decrease) in provisions	4.00	1.78
	Net cash flow generated from operations	**248.06**	**203.48**
	Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(72.74)	(29.46)
	Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	**175.32**	**174.02**
B	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities:**		
	Investment made for the acquisition of business	(43.28)	-
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets including Capital work in progress	(71.53)	(37.25)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	0.02	0.04
	Purchase of non-current investments	-	(0.06)
	Investments in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	(6.30)	-
	Redemption in bank deposits (having original maturity of more than three months)	-	21.38
	Investment in subsidiary	(103.32)	-
	Interest received on bank deposits	1.56	1.89
	Net cash flow used in investing activities:	**(222.85)**	**(14.00)**
C	**Cash flow from Financing Activities:**		
	Interest paid	(4.28)	(10.03)
	Repayment of borrowings	-	(71.17)
	Net cash flow used in financing activities:	**(4.28)**	**(81.20)**
	Net change in cash and cash equivalent (A+B+C)	(51.81)	78.82
	Cash and cash equivalent as at the beginning of year	136.71	57.89
	Cash and cash equivalent as at the end of year	**84.90**	**136.71**
	Components of cash and cash equivalent:		
	Balance with banks		
	- On current account	84.81	116.36
	Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	20.00
	Cash in hand	0.09	0.35
	Total cash and cash equivalent (Refer Note 11)	**84.90**	**136.71**

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP *

AFFLE (INDIA) LIMITED

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

The reconciliation between the opening and the closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

For the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	March 31, 2018	Cash flow	Other non-cash adjustments	March 31, 2019
Short-term borrowings	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

For the year ended March 31, 2018

Particulars	March 31, 2017	Cash flow	Other non-cash adjustments	March 31, 2018
Long-term borrowings	42.09	(42.83)	0.74	-
Short-term borrowings	28.34	(28.34)	-	-
Total liabilities from financing activities	**70.43**	**(71.17)**	**0.74**	**-**

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

As per our report of even date

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No.: 101049W/E300004

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No.: 94941
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Affle (India) Limited
CIN No. U65990MH1994PLC080451

Anuj Khanna Sohum
Chairman, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
[DIN: 01363666]
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

Kapil Mohan Bhutani
Director, Chief Financial & Operations Officer
[DIN: 00554760]
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

Anuj Kumar
Director
[DIN: 01400273]
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

Parmita Choudhury
Company Secretary
Membership No.: 26261
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

(a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount (Rs.)
Balance as at April 1, 2017	**2,42,88,314**	**242.88**
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**2,42,88,314**	**242.88**
Balance as at April 1, 2018	**2,42,88,314**	**242.88**
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**2,42,88,314**	**242.88**

(b) Other Equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Capital contribution from Parent-Employee Share Based Payment (Note 36)	Total Other Equity
Balance as at April 01, 2017	**(37.64)**	**5.07**	**(32.57)**
Profit for the year	88.31	-	88.31
Other comprehensive income (Refer Note 25)	(0.08)	-	(0.08)
	88.23	-	**88.23**
Share based payments	-	3.11	3.11
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**50.59**	**8.18**	**58.77**
Balance as at April 01, 2018	**50.59**	**8.18**	**58.77**
Profit for the year	166.79	-	166.79
Other comprehensive income (Refer Note 25)	(0.18)	-	(0.18)
	166.61	-	**166.61**
Share based payments	-	(5.58)	(5.58)
Transferred to retained earnings	2.60	(2.60)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**219.80**	-	**219.80**

As per our report of even date

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No.: 101049W/E300004

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No.: 94941
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

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1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Affle (India) Limited ("the Company"), is a limited Company, domiciled in India, incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, and is a subsidiary of Affle Holdings Pte Ltd. The Company was incorporated on 18 August 1994. The Company is engaged in providing mobile advertisement services through information technology and software development services for mobiles.

The registered office of the Company is situated at 312, B-Wing, Kanakia Wallstreet, Andheri Kurla Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai 400 093. The principal place of business is in Haryana, India.

These financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with the resolution of directors on June 01, 2019.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

i) Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis as a going concern and under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value as required under relevant Ind AS.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest millions upto two decimals, except when otherwise stated. Amounts less than INR 1 million has been shown as "0".

ii) Business combinations under common control

Common control business combination means a business combination involving entities or businesses in which all the combining entities or businesses are ultimately controlled by the same party both before and after the business combination, and that control is not transitory.

The Company accounts for its business combination under common control using pooling of interest method of accounting as per Appendix C of Ind AS 103. Acquisition related costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the definition for recognition are recognized at their carrying amount at the acquisition date.

Transferor's reserves are preserved and appear in the financial statements of the transferee in the same form in which they appear in the financial statements of the transferor. Acquisition date is the beginning of the preceding period in case the common control is established prior to such date. However, if business combination had occurred after such date, the acquisition date shall be considered only from that date.

The financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the combining entities or businesses in which the common control combination occurs as if they had been combined from the date when the combining entities or businesses first came under the control of the controlling party.
The income statement includes the results of each of the combining entities or businesses from the earliest date presented or since the date when the combining entities or businesses first came under the common control, where there is a shorter period, regardless of the date of the common control combination.

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The comparative amounts in the financial statements are presented as if the entities or businesses had been combined at the previous balance sheet date or when they first came under common control, whichever is shorter.

Transaction costs, including professional fees, registration fees, costs of furnishing information to shareholders, costs or losses incurred in combining operations of the previously separate businesses, etc., incurred in relation to the common control combination that is to be accounted for by using merger accounting is recognised as an expense in the year in which it is incurred.

iii) **Business combinations and goodwill**

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

a) Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.

b) Liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Company entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.

c) Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.

d) Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS.

Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

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Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognizes the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

iv) **Current versus non-current classification**

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

v) **Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price and other directly attributable cost incurred in bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and initial estimate of decommissioning, restoring and similar liabilities. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent costs are capitalized on the carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when future economic benefits associated with the item are probable to flow to the Company and cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on the date of disposal or retirement.

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

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a pro-rata basis from the date on which the asset is ready to use, using written down value method ("WDV") over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management, which are in line with the useful lives prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment:

Asset Category	Useful lives estimated by management
Computers	3 years
Office equipments	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Motor vehicles	8 years

The residual value of these assets has been considered at 5% of original cost to the Company.

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

vii) **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets is recognized in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate all the following:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete the asset
- Its ability to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset
- The The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of expected future benefit from the related project. Amortization is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

A summary of amortization periods applied to the Company's intangible assets is as below:

Asset Category	Useful lives estimated by management
Computer software	5 years
Mobile application	4 years

viii) **Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

ix) **Leases**

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as the lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. Lease management fees, legal charges and other initial direct costs of lease are capitalized.

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A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor are recognized as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

x) **Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

xi) **Financial instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

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Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is most applicable to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR") method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

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

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

Equity Investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value. All changes in fair value including dividend are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

A financial asset is de-recognized only when

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

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

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:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

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 recognizes 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 expected credit loss (ECL) is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-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 cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the year is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head other expenses in the statement of profit and loss. For the financial assets measured as at amortized cost, ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance 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.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or payables, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Loans and borrowings

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

Amortized 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

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De-recognition

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

Offsetting of 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

xii) **Fair value measurement**

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

The fair value of an asset or 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.

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

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

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

- Level 1- Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active 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
- Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management or its expert verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

xiii) **Revenue from contracts with customers**

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The specific recognition criteria discussed below must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Consumer platform

Revenue from rendering of advertisement services is recognized on accrual basis as and when services are rendered based on the terms of the contract. The Company collects taxes on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue. In respect of consumer platform, the revenue is recognised over the period of time based on the activity of mobile users viewing the advertisements delivered by the Company.

Enterprise platform

Revenue from software development comprises income from time & material and fixed price contracts. Revenue with respect to time & material contracts is recognized when the related services are performed. Revenue from fixed price contracts is recognized in accordance with the proportionate completion method which is determined by reference to the milestone achieved as per the terms of the contract. The Company collects taxes on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the Company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue. In respect of enterprise platform, the revenue is recognised over the period of time based on the projects completed by the Company.

Contract balances

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

- **Trade receivables -** A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in clause xi) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

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

Interest

For all debt instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

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xiv) **Foreign currencies**

Functional and presentational currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates and is normally the currency in which the entity primarily generates and expends cash.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

xv) **Retirement and other employee benefits**

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure in the statement of profit and loss, when an employee renders the related service.

The Company operates an unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan for its employees. The cost of providing benefits under this plan is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end, using the projected unit credit method and charged to statement of profit and loss. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to Statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

xvi) **Taxes**

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

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Current tax

Current income-tax assets and liabilities is measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized outside statement of profit and loss is recognized outside statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable timing differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets 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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Moreover, deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences arising on investments in branches unless the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is 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 relating to items recognized outside statement of profit and loss is recognized outside statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

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

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xvii) **Cash and cash equivalent**

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks 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.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

xviii) **Provisions**

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

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 recognized as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

xix) **Contingent liabilities**

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

xx) **Share based payments**

Employees (including senior executives) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserves in equity, over the period in which the service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The statement of profit and loss expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognized in employee benefits expense.

Service conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

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No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest because service conditions have not been met.

xxi) **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share (EPS) are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company (after adjusting the corresponding income/charge for dilutive potential equity shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

xxii) **Segment reporting**

Identification of segments

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

Inter-segment transfers

The Company generally accounts for intersegment sales and transfers at cost plus appropriate margins.

Allocation of common costs

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment according to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs.

Unallocated items

Unallocated items include general income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment accounting policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

xxiv) **Recent accounting pronouncements**

Some amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in March 2019, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the company. The company has not early adopted any standards or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

(1) Amendment to Ind AS 38 Intangible assets acquired free of charge

The amendment clarifies that in some cases, an intangible asset may be acquired free of charge, or for nominal consideration, by way of a government grant. In accordance with Ind AS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, an entity may choose to recognize both the intangible asset and the grant initially at fair value. If an entity chooses not to recognize the asset initially at fair value, the entity recognizes the asset initially at a nominal amount plus any expenditure that is directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. The amendment also clarifies that revaluation model can be applied for asset which is received as government grant and measured at nominal value. These amendments are not applicable on the company.

(2) Appendix B to Ind AS 21 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Considerations

The appendix clarifies that, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine the date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. This Interpretation does not have any impact on the financial statements.

(3) Amendments to Ind AS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses

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

These amendments do not have any impact on the Company as the Company has no deductible temporary differences or assets that are in the scope of the amendments.

(4) Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) issued but not yet effective

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 which notified Ind AS 116, Leases. The amendment rules are effective from reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019. This standard replaces current guidance in Ind AS 17 and is a far-reaching change in accounting by lessees in particular.

Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for recognition, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The objective is to ensure that lessees and lessors provide relevant information in a manner that faithfully represents those transactions. This information gives a basis for users of financial statements to assess the effect that leases have on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity.

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to recognize a 'right-of-use asset' and a 'lease liability' for almost all leasing arrangements. Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under Ind AS 17. The lessor still has to classify leases as either finance or operating.

Ind AS 116 is effective for the Company w.e.f. April 01, 2019 using either one of the following two methods:

(a) retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, with the option to elect certain practical expedients as defined within Ind AS 116 (the full retrospective method); or

(b) retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying Ind AS 116 recognized at the date of initial application (April 01, 2019) and providing certain additional disclosures as defined in Ind AS 116 (the modified retrospective method).

The Company continues to evaluate the available transition methods and its contractual arrangements. The ultimate impact on leases resulting from the application of Ind AS 116 will be subject to assessments that are dependent on many variables, including, but not limited to, the terms of the contractual arrangements and the mix of business. The Company's considerations also include, but are not limited to, the comparability of its financial statements and the comparability within its industry from application of the new standard to its contractual arrangements.

(5) Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments to Ind AS 12, 'Income taxes'

The appendix corresponds to IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

This amendment clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of Ind AS 12 'Income taxes', are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. An uncertain tax treatment is any tax treatment applied by an entity where there is uncertainty over whether that treatment will be accepted by the tax authority. For example, a decision to claim a deduction for a specific expense or not to include a specific item of income in a tax return is an uncertain tax treatment if its acceptability is uncertain under tax law. The amendment applies to all aspects of income tax accounting where there is an uncertainty regarding the treatment of an item, including taxable profit or loss, the tax bases of assets and liabilities, tax losses and credits and tax rates.

The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019. The company is evaluating the impact of the amendment on the financial statements.

(6) Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement, Amendments to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits.

The amendments to Ind AS 19 clarify the accounting for defined benefit plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. They confirm that entities must:
(a) calculate the current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement by using the updated assumptions from the date of the change
(b) any reduction in a surplus should be recognised immediately in profit or loss either as part of past service cost, or as a gain or loss on settlement. In other words, a reduction in a surplus must be recognised in profit or loss even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling
(c) separately recognise any changes in the asset ceiling through other comprehensive income.

The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019. The company is evaluating the impact of the amendment on the financial statements.

(7) Annual Improvements to Ind AS

(a) Ind AS 23, 'Borrowing Cost'
The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

An entity applies those amendments to borrowing costs incurred or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2019. This amendment is not applicable on the Company.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Computers	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipments	Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost					
As at April 1, 2017	**3.70**	**1.53**	**1.55**	**0.35**	**7.13**
Additions during the year	0.37	-	-	1.60	**1.97**
Disposals during the year	2.14	-	-	-	**2.14**
As at March 31, 2018	**1.93**	**1.53**	**1.55**	**1.95**	**6.96**
Additions during the year	4.93	0.04	1.34	-	**6.31**
Disposals during the year	0.07	-	0.02	-	**0.09**
As at March 31, 2019	**6.79**	**1.57**	**2.87**	**1.95**	**13.18**
Accumulated Depreciation					
As at April 1, 2017	**2.21**	**0.48**	**0.69**	**0.12**	**3.50**
Depreciation for the year	0.71	0.34	0.38	0.40	**1.83**
Disposals during the year	2.04	-	-	-	**2.04**
As at March 31, 2018	**0.88**	**0.82**	**1.07**	**0.52**	**3.29**
Depreciation for the year	1.54	0.54	0.58	0.74	**3.40**
Disposals during the year	0.06	-	0.01	-	**0.07**
As at March 31, 2019	**2.36**	**1.36**	**1.64**	**1.26**	**6.62**
Net block					
As at March 31, 2019	**4.43**	**0.21**	**1.23**	**0.69**	**6.56**
As at March 31, 2018	**1.05**	**0.71**	**0.48**	**1.43**	**3.67**

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

4. Other Intangible Assets

Particulars	Goodwill (Refer Note 38)	Computer Software	Software application development	Total	Intangible assets under development
Gross block					
As at April 1, 2017	**59.24**	**24.30**	**110.48**	**194.02**	**3.06**
Additions during the year	-	0.42	37.92	**38.34**	-
Capitalised during the year	-	-	-	-	3.06
As at March 31, 2018	**59.24**	**24.72**	**148.40**	**232.36**	-
Additions during the year	-	0.36	36.99	**37.35**	17.95
Acquisition during the year	75.14	-	9.93	**85.07**	-
As at March 31, 2019	**134.38**	**25.08**	**195.32**	**354.78**	**17.95**
Accumulated Amortization					
As at April 1, 2017	-	**22.66**	**31.98**	**54.64**	-
Amortization for the year	-	0.70	29.60	**30.30**	-
As at March 31, 2018	-	**23.36**	**61.58**	**84.94**	-
Amortization for the year	-	0.95	39.78	**40.73**	-
As at March 31, 2019	-	**24.31**	**101.36**	**125.67**	-
Net block					
As at March 31, 2019	**134.38**	**0.77**	**93.96**	**229.11**	**17.95**
As at March 31, 2018	**59.24**	**1.36**	**86.82**	**147.42**	-

Net book value	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Goodwill*	134.38	59.24
Other intangible assets	94.73	88.18
Intangible assets under development	17.95	-
Total	**247.06**	**147.42**

* Goodwill includes amount of INR 59.24 million on account of business combination (refer Note 38.1) and INR 75.14 million on account of business acquisition (refer Note 38.2).

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

5(a). Investment in subsidiary

	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Unquoted equity investments fully paid-up		
Investments in equity instruments of subsidiary at cost		
711,268 (March 31, 2018: Nil) equity shares with face value of USD 1 each in Affle International Pte. Ltd.	138.19	-
Total	**138.19**	**-**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	138.19	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	-	-

5(b). Non-current investments

	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Unquoted equity investments fully paid-up		
Investment at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
101 (March 31, 2018: 101) preference shares with face value of INR 10 each and with premium of INR 1,972 each in OOO Marketplaces Private Limited	0.20	0.20
50 (March 31, 2018: 50) equity shares with face value of INR 10 each and with premium of INR 1,219 each in OOO Marketplaces Private Limited	0.06	0.06
Total	**0.26**	**0.26**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	0.26	0.26
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	-	-

6. Loans

	Non-current		Current	
	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
At amortised cost				
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated				
Security deposits	0.07	5.83	6.77	0.98
Loans to employees	-	-	0.85	0.64
Total	**0.07**	**5.83**	**7.62**	**1.62**

Notes:

1) During the year ended March 31, 2019 & March 31, 2018, there were no balances of loan to employees with a significant increase in credit risk or credit impairment.

2) There are no loans and advances to Directors / Promoters / Promoter group companies / Relatives of Promoters / Relatives of Directors.

3) List of persons /entities classified as 'promoters' and 'promoter group companies' has been determined by the management and relied upon by the auditors. The auditors have not performed any procedure to determine whether the list is accurate and complete.

7. Other financial assets

	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
At amortised cost		
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Interest accrued but not due on deposit	0.38	0.10
Others*	12.13	-
Total	**12.51**	**0.10**

* As at March 31, 2019, amount due to related parties is INR 0.46 million (March 31, 2018 : Nil).

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

8. Income Tax

The major component of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

Statement of Profit and Loss:

(i) Profit or loss section

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	60.96	46.20
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	7.67	1.45
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**68.63**	**47.65**

(ii) Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) section:

Deferred tax relating to items in OCI in the year:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Net (loss) /gain on measurement of defined benefit plans	(0.07)	(0.04)
Total	**(0.07)**	**(0.04)**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by the applicable tax rate(s):

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Accounting profit before income tax	235.42	135.96
At India's statutory income tax rate of 29.12% (March 31, 2018: 34.61%)	68.55	47.05
Share based payment	(1.62)	1.08
Non-deductible / taxable expenses for tax purposes	0.96	0.44
Rate difference	0.74	(0.92)
At the effective income tax rate of 29.15% (March 31, 2018: 35.05%)	**68.63**	**47.65**
Income tax expense reported in the Ind AS statement of profit and loss	**68.63**	**47.65**

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	As at	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Fixed assets: impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortisation charged for the financial reporting	5.25	2.40
Impact of fair valuation of financial instruments	0.03	0.01
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year and earlier years but allowable for tax purposes on payment basis	4.85	4.27
Allowance for impairment of trade receivables and contract asset	4.45	10.11
Tax deductible goodwill	(17.26)	(11.85)
Deferred tax (liability) / asset (net)	**(2.68)**	**4.94**

Reconciliation of deferred tax (liability) / asset (net):

	As at	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Opening balance of deferred tax asset (net)	4.94	18.96
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in profit or loss	(7.67)	(1.45)
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in OCI	0.07	0.04
MAT credit entitlement	-	(12.61)
Others	(0.02)	-
Closing balance of deferred tax (liability) / asset (net)	**(2.68)**	**4.94**

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

In assessing the realisibility of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is probable, that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the years in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable incomes over the years in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes that it is probable that the Company will be able to realise the benefits of those deductible differences in future.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

9. Other Assets

	Non-current		Current	
	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good				
Prepaid expenses	-	-	3.29	0.11
Deferred lease expense on security deposits paid	-	0.05	0.03	0.38
Balance with statutory/government authorities	-	-	13.02	6.62
Advances other than capital advances	-	-	5.94	4.63
Total	-	**0.05**	**22.28**	**11.74**

10. Trade Receivables

	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good		
Trade receivables from related parties (Refer Note 30)	40.47	4.26
Trade receivables from other than related parties	228.79	153.97
	269.26	**158.23**
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Trade receivables from other than related parties	15.02	25.30
	15.02	**25.30**
Allowance for impairment of trade receivables	(15.02)	(25.30)
Total	**269.26**	**158.23**

The movement in allowance for impairment of trade receivables is as follows:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Opening balance	25.30	24.09
Additions / (write back)	(10.28)	9.49
Baddebts written off (net of recovery)	-	(8.28)
Closing balance	**15.02**	**25.30**

Notes:

1) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on credit terms of 30 to 90 days. For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer Note 30.

2) Following are the amounts due from directors/promoters/promoter group companies/relatives of promoters/relatives of directors:

	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
NewU Health and Fitness Platform Pvt Ltd	-	0.35
Affle Global Pte. Ltd.	-	3.91
Affle International Pte. Ltd.	40.47	-
Total	40.47	4.26

3) List of persons /entities classified as 'promoters' and 'promoter group companies' has been determined by the management and relied upon by the auditors. The auditors have not performed any procedure to determine whether the list is accurate and complete.

4) During the year ended March 31, 2019 & March 31, 2018; there were no balances of trade receivables with a significant increase in credit risk or credit impairment.

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AFFLE (INDIA) LIMITED

Affle (India) Limited (formerly known as "Affle (India) Private Limited")
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

11. Cash and Bank Balances

(i) Cash and Cash Equivalent

	As at	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts [including in-transit amount of Nil (March 31, 2018: INR 41.66 million)]	84.81	116.36
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	20.00
Cash in hand	0.09	0.35
Total	**84.90**	**136.71**

(ii) Other bank balances

Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	14.50	8.20
Total	**14.50**	**8.20**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalent comprise the following:

	As at	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts [including in-transit amount of Nil (March 31, 2018: INR 41.66 million)]	84.81	116.36
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	20.00
Cash in hand	0.09	0.35
Total	**84.90**	**136.71**

12. Current Tax Asset (Net)

	As at	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Advance tax [net of provision for tax amounting to INR 104.78 million (March 31, 2018: 43.83 million)]	36.15	24.35
Total	**36.15**	**24.35**

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

13. Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Authorised share capital		
30,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 25,000,000) equity shares of INR 10 each	300.00	250.00
Issued share capital		
24,288,314 (March 31, 2018: 24,288,314) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	242.88	242.88
	242.88	**242.88**
Subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
24,288,314 (March 31, 2018: 24,288,314) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	242.88	242.88
	242.88	**242.88**

A. Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year

Particulars	As at			
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Opening balance	2,42,88,314	242.88	2,42,88,314	242.88
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	**2,42,88,314**	**242.88**	**2,42,88,314**	**242.88**

B. Terms/Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR10 per share. The holders of equity shares are entitled to receive dividends and are entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, equity shareholders will be entitled to receive assets of the Company in proportion to the number of shares held to the total equity shares outstanding as on that date.

C. Shares held by Holding Company and/or their subsidiaries

Out of the equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its Holding Company and its subsidiaries are as below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Affle Holdings Pte. Ltd., Singapore, ultimate holding Company 18,368,939 (March 31, 2018: 20,270,367) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	183.69	202.70
Affle Global Pte. Ltd. (earlier known as Affle Appstudioz Pte. Ltd.), Singapore, subsidiary of Affle Holdings Pte. Ltd. 4,017,911 (March 31, 2018: 4,017,913) equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	40.18	40.18

D. Details of shareholders holdings more than 5% shares

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number of shares held	Percentage of Holding	Number of shares held	Percentage of Holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
Affle Holdings Pte. Ltd., Singapore	1,83,68,939	75.63%	2,02,70,367	83.46%
Affle Global Pte. Ltd., Singapore	40,17,911	16.54%	40,17,913	16.54%
Malabar India Fund Limited, Mauritius	16,16,214	6.65%	-	0.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

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AFFLE (INDIA) LIMITED

Affle (India) Limited (formerly known as "Affle (India) Private Limited")
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14. Provisions

	Non-Current		Current	
	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 28)	11.77	8.83	0.88	0.62
Provision for leave benefits	3.60	2.59	0.39	0.30
Total (A)	**15.37**	**11.42**	**1.27**	**0.92**
Other provisions				
Provision for contingency (Refer Note 41)	-	-	0.10	0.15
Total (B)	**-**	**-**	**0.10**	**0.15**
Total (A+ B)	**15.37**	**11.42**	**1.37**	**1.07**

Movement in provision for contingency

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
At the beginning of the year	0.15	0.72
Write off/utilized during the year	(0.05)	(0.57)
At the end of the year	**0.10**	**0.15**

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

15. Trade Payables

	As at	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Current		
Trade payables - dues of micro and small enterprises (refer Note 37)	-	-
Trade payables - others*	323.74	220.24
Total	**323.74**	**220.24**

* As at March 31, 2019, amount due to related parties is INR 1.17 Mn (March 31, 2018 : Nil) (Refer Note 30).

16. Other current financial liabilities

	As at	
Current	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
At amortised cost		
Salary payable	37.77	24.89
Others*	66.73	-
Total	**104.50**	**24.89**

*** Notes:**
1) As at March 31, 2019, includes amount payable against business acquisition is INR 31.86 million (March 31, 2018: Nil) (Refer Note 38.2)
2) As at March 31, 2019, includes amount due to related parties is INR 34.87 Mn (March 31, 2018 : Nil) (Refer Note 30).

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:
-Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-day terms
-For terms and conditions with related parties, refer note 30

Notes:
1) Following amount is due to Directors / Promoters / Promoter group companies / Relatives of Promoters / Relatives of Directors.

	As at	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Affle International Pte. Ltd.	34.87	-
Affle Global Pte. Ltd.	1.17	-
	36.04	-

2) List of persons /entities classified as 'Promoters' and 'Promoter group companies' has been determined by the management and relied upon by the auditors. The auditors have not performed any procedure to determine whether the list is accurate and complete.

17. Other Current Liabilities

	As at	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
Statutory dues payable	23.01	17.62
Total	**23.01**	**17.62**

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AFFLE (INDIA) LIMITED

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

18. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

(i) Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Type of service		
Consumer platform	1,076.83	769.40
Enterprise platform	101.11	68.16
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**1,177.94**	**837.56**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Geographical markets		
India	1,088.55	770.22
Singapore	51.69	31.14
Others	37.70	36.20
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**1,177.94**	**837.56**

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Timing of revenue recognition		
Services transferred over time	1,177.94	837.56
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**1,177.94**	**837.56**

(ii) Contract balances

	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Trade receivables (Refer Note 10)	269.26	158.23
Contract asset		
Unbilled revenue [net of allowance for impairment amounting to INR 2.39 million (March 31, 2018: INR 3.70 million)]	96.49	77.19
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers	2.11	3.42
Deferred revenue	0.39	-
	2.50	**3.42**

Set out below is the amount of revenue recognised from:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	0.88	1.04
Performance obligations satisfied in previous year	-	-

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

(iii) Performance obligations

Information about the Company's performance obligations are summarised below:

Consumer platform
The performance obligation is satisfied over time and payment is generally due within 30 to 90 days of completion of services and acceptance of the customer. In some contracts, short-term advances are required before the advertisement services are provided

Enterprise platform
The performance obligation is satisfied over time and payment is generally due within 30 to 90 days of completion of services and acceptance of the customer. In some contracts, short-term advances are required before the software development services are provided.

As the duration of the contracts for consumer and enterprise platform is less than one year, the Company has opted for practical expedient and decided not to disclose the amount of the remaining performance obligations.

Notes:
Due to the adoption of Ind AS 115, there is no impact on the revenue recognised by the Company. Hence, the reconciliation of the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price is not required.

19. Other Income

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Recurring other income:		
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
Bank deposits	1.84	1.92
Security deposits	0.42	0.18
Bad debts recovered	-	0.30
Infrastructure support services	34.20	7.62
Non-recurring other income:		
Miscellaneous income	0.05	1.20
Total	**36.51**	**11.22**

Notes:
The classification of other income as recurring / non-recurring, to business entity is based on the current operations and business activity of the group as determined by the management.

20. Inventory and Data Costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Inventory cost	581.22	392.11
Platform cost	31.89	28.91
Cloud hosting charges	20.91	10.88
	634.02	**431.90**
Less: Cost capitalised as intangible assets or intangible assets under development (Refer Note 39)	(11.11)	(7.63)
Total	**622.91**	**424.27**

21. Employee Benefits Expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Salaries, wages and bonus	225.35	170.26
Contribution to provident and other funds	6.38	5.29
Gratuity expense (Refer Note 28)	3.43	2.51
Employee share based payment expense (Refer Note 36)	(5.58)	3.11
Staff welfare expenses	6.03	2.88
	235.61	**184.05**
Less: Cost capitalised as intangible assets or intangible assets under development (Refer Note 39)	(40.16)	(24.53)
Total	**195.45**	**159.52**

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AFFLE (INDIA) LIMITED

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

22. Finance Costs

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Interest on borrowings	3.02	8.84
Interest on income tax	1.26	1.40
Bank charges	0.16	0.41
Others	0.03	0.13
Total	**4.47**	**10.78**

23. Depreciation and Amortization Expense

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Depreciation of property, plant and equipments (Refer Note 3)	3.40	1.83
Amortization of intangible assets (Refer Note 4)	40.73	30.30
Total	**44.13**	**32.13**

24. Other Expenses

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Power and fuel	0.58	0.59
Rent	15.25	13.34
Rates and taxes	0.54	1.02
Insurance	1.36	0.83
Repair and maintenance - Others	6.58	4.58
Legal and professional fees (including payment to statutory auditor, refer detail below)*	18.28	7.12
Travelling and conveyance	13.61	9.33
Communication costs	1.48	1.36
Printing and stationery	0.68	0.40
Recruitment expenses	0.39	0.25
Business promotion	46.80	32.15
Impairment allowance of trade receivables and contract asset	(11.59)	11.22
Advances given written off	0.08	0.04
Loss on disposal of property, plants and equipment and intangible assets (net)	-	0.06
Exchange differences (net)	8.20	0.45
Project development expenses	-	0.55
Software license fee	1.81	1.25
Directors sitting fee	5.94	-
CSR expenses**	0.81	-
Miscellaneous expenses	4.94	4.27
Less: Cost capitalised as intangible assets or intangible assets under development (Refer Note 39)	(3.67)	(2.69)
Total	**112.07**	**86.12**

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2019	**March 31, 2018**
***Payment to statutory auditor:**		
As auditors:		
Audit fee	3.00	2.25
In other capacity		
Advisory and certification services	1.18	-
Reimbursement of expenses	0.04	0.20
Total	**4.22**	**2.45**

Note:

1) The audit fee pertaining to the quarter ended June 30, 2018 and period ended October 31, 2018 has been treated as Intital Public Offer (IPO) expenses and accordingly have been clubbed under the heading 'other financial assets'

**** Details of CSR expenses**

During the year Company has contributed INR 0.81 million (March 31, 2018: Nil) out of the total contributable amount of INR 0.77 million (March 31, 2018: Nil) in accordance with Section 135 read with Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013.

25. Other Comprehensive Income

The disaggregation of changes to other comprehensive income by each type of reserve in equity is shown below:

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	(0.25)	(0.12)
Income tax effect	0.07	0.04
Total	**(0.18)**	**(0.08)**

26. Earnings Per Share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted EPS, the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic earnings	166.79	88.31
Effect of dilution	-	-
Profit attributable to equity holders for the effect of dilution	**166.79**	**88.31**
Weighted Average number of equity shares used for computing basic earning per share (in million)	24.29	24.29
Effect of dilution	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	**24.29**	**24.29**
Basic EPS (absolute value in INR)	6.87	3.64
Diluted EPS (absolute value in INR)	6.87	3.64

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AFFLE (INDIA) LIMITED

27. Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements
In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has not made any significant judgement, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Estimates and assumptions
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. 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.

(a) Impairment of non-financial assets
Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash flow ("DCF") model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company has not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill recognised by the Company. Refer Note 38 for further disclosures.

(b) Allowance for impairment of trade receivables
Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience adjusted for forward-looking estimates. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible. For details of allowance for doubtful debts please refer Note 10.

(c) Income taxes
Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised based on the timing, likely and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Refer Note 8 for further disclosures.

(d) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)
The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for India. Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 28.

(e) Revenue from contracts with customers
The Company applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

- Determining the timing of satisfaction of services

(i) Consumer Platform
The Company concluded that revenue for consumer platform services is to be recognised over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company.

(ii) Enterprise Platform
The Company concluded that revenue for enterprise platform services is to be recognised over time because the Company's performance does not create an asset with alternative use and the Company has a right to payment for performance completed to date.

The Company determined that the input method is the best method in measuring progress of both the services because there is a direct relationship between the Company's effort and the transfer of service to the customer.

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AFFLE (INDIA) LIMITED

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

28. Employee Benefits

A. Defined Contribution Plans

Provident Fund:
The Company makes contribution towards employees' provident fund. The Company has recognised INR 6.38 million (March 31, 2018: INR 5.29 million) as an expense towards contribution to this plan.

B. Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity:

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, employees who have completed five years of service are entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefit provided depends on the member's length of service and salary retirement age. The employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to 15 days salary last drawn for each completed year of service with part thereof in excess of six months. The same is payable on termination of service or retirement or death whichever is earlier.

The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on an actuarial valuation as at the reporting date using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each year of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligations are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rate used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans is based on the market yields on Government bonds as at the date of actuarial valuation. Actuarial gains and losses (net of tax) are recognised immediately in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

This is a unfunded benefit plan for qualifying employees. The scheme provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan:

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are, as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Balance as at the beginning of the year	9.45	7.48
Current service cost	2.72	1.95
Interest cost	0.71	0.56
Benefits paid	(0.47)	(0.66)
Re-measurement (gains)/losses on obligation	0.24	0.12
Balance as at the end of the year	**12.65**	**9.45**

Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Current service cost	2.72	1.95
Interest cost	0.71	0.56
Net expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**3.43**	**2.51**

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Re-measurement (gains)/losses on arising from experience adjustment	0.24	0.12
Net expense recognised in other comprehensive income	**0.24**	**0.12**

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(INDIA) LIMITED

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

28. Employee Benefits (Continued)

The principal actuarial assumptions used in determining gratuity liability for the Company's plan is shown below:

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2019**	**For the year ended March 31, 2018**
Discount rate	7.65%	7.50%
Future salary increase	8.00%	8.00%
Withdrawal rate (per annum)		
- Up to 30 years	20.00%	20.00%
- From 31 years to 44 years	10.00%	10.00%
- From 44 years to 58 years	0.00%	0.00%
Retirement age (years)	58	58
Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2006 - 08)	100% of IALM (2006 - 08)

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government Securities as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations. The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2019**	**For the year ended March 31, 2018**
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the year	12.65	9.45
Impact of the change in discount rate		
Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	(0.67)	(0.50)
Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	0.73	0.55
Impact of the change in salary rate		
Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	0.73	0.55
Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(0.67)	(0.50)

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on define benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of reporting year.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2019**	**For the year ended March 31, 2018**
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting year)	0.88	0.62
Between 2 and 5 years	3.36	2.75
Between 5 and 10 years	8.41	6.08
Total expected payments	**12.65**	**9.45**

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting year is 8.48 years (March 31, 2018: 8.22 years).

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

29. Commitments and contingent liability

a. Leases

Operating lease : Company as lessee

The Company has taken office premises on lease. The lease has been entered for a period ranging from one to nine years with renewal option. The Company has the option, under some of its lease, to renew the lease for an additional years on a mutual consent basis. The lease payments amounting to INR 15.25 million (March 31, 2018: INR 13.34 million) has been charged to the statement of profit and loss.

Future minimum rentals payable under the operating lease is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Within one year	16.16	10.80
After one year but not more than five years	-	1.36

b. Capital commitments

As at March 31, 2019, the Company has commitments on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) is INR 11.99 million (March 31, 2018: INR 6.63 million).

c. Contingent liabilities

(i) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts includes the following:

- Income tax demand from the Income tax authorities of INR 4.6 million which is mainly on account of disallowance of amortization of goodwill as claimed by the Company in the income tax. The matter is pending before Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), Mumbai.

- demand from Goods and Service Tax authorities for payment of interest and penalty of INR 2.6 million upon completion of their tax investigation for fiscal 2012-13. The service tax demand is on account of interest and penalty calculated on the principal of service tax levied on import of customised software, by downloading electronically, as per provision of service tax, under Reverse Charge Mechanism. The principal demand of service tax was duly deposited on identification of the matter and management is of the contention that no interest and penalty is payable on it under provisions of revenue nuetrality.

The Company is contesting the demands and the Management, including its tax advisors, believes that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements for the demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

(ii) Other:

There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on PF dated 28th February, 2019. As a matter of caution, the company has made a provision on a prospective basis from the date of the SC order. The company will update its provision, on receiving further clarity on the subject.

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AFFLE (INDIA) LIMITED

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

30. Related Party Disclosures

(i) Names of related parties and related party relationship

S.No.	Relationship	Name of the related party
(i)	Holding company	Affle Holdings Pte Ltd. Singapore
(ii)	Subsidiary company	Affle International Pte Ltd Singapore (incorporated on April 01, 2018)
(iii)	Fellow subsidiaries	Affle Limited, United Kingdom (till August 21, 2018) Affle Global Pte Ltd. (earlier known as Affle Appstudioz Pte. Ltd., Singapore) OOO Marketplaces Private Limited
(iv)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	NewU Health and Fitness Platform Private Limited (till June 01, 2018)
(v)	Key management personnel	Anuj Kumar (Director) Anuj Khanna Sohum (Chairman, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer) Kapil Mohan Bhutani (Director, Chief Financial & Operations Officer) [w.e.f. September 30, 2017] Khushboo Sachdeva (Company Secretary) [till September 18, 2017] Akanksha Gupta (Company Secretary) [w.e.f. January 8, 2018 till April 30, 2019] Parmita Choudhury (Company Secretary) [w.e.f. June 1, 2019]

(ii) The following table provides the total value of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial years:

Particulars	Subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiary		Holding Company	
	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Rendering of service*					
Affle Global Pte. Ltd.	-	19.56	38.76	-	-
Affle International Pte Ltd.	66.33	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses to the Company					
Affle Global Pte Ltd.	-	10.18	30.88	-	-
Affle International Pte Ltd.	111.07	-	-	-	-
Affle Holdings Pte. Ltd	-	-	-	67.43	-
OOO Marketplaces Private Limited	-	0.03	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses by the Company					
Affle Global Pte. Ltd	-	15.99	9.64	-	-
Affle International Pte Ltd	22.41	-	-	-	-
Investment in subsidiary					
Affle International Pte Ltd.	138.19	-	-	-	-

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

30. Related Party Disclosures (Continued)

Transaction with Key Management Personnel

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Compensation paid:**		
Anuj Kumar		
Short-term employee benefits	11.37	10.50
Share based payments	(3.23)	-
Kapil Mohan Bhutani (w.e.f. September 30, 2017)		
Short-term employee benefits	8.12	2.86
Share based payments	(0.24)	0.08
Khushboo Sachdeva (till September 14, 2017)		
Short-term employee benefits	-	0.28
Akanksha Gupta (w.e.f. January 8, 2018)		
Short-term employee benefits	1.24	0.18
Anuj Khanna Sohum		
Short-term employee benefits	0.25	-

* Includes other income of INR 34.20 million (March 31, 2018: INR 7.62 million).

** The remuneration to the key management personnel does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the Group as a whole. Also, it does not include provision for incentives, payable on the basis of actual performance parameters, in next year.

(iii) Balances as at the year end

Particulars	Holding company	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Other financial assets		
Affle Holdings Pte. Ltd.	0.43	-

Particulars	Subsidiary company	Fellow subsidiary		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Trade receivables					
Affle Global Pte. Ltd.	-	-	3.91	-	-
NewU Health and Fitness Platform Private Limited	-	-	-	-	0.35
Affle International Pte. Ltd.	40.47	-	-	-	-
Trade payables					
Affle Global Pte. Ltd.	-	1.17	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities					
Affle International Pte. Ltd.	34.87	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets					
OOO Marketplaces Private Limited	-	0.03	-	-	-

Particulars	Key management personnel	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Payable to key management personnel:		
Anuj Kumar		
Other payable	0.20	-
Salary payable	0.16	0.90
Kapil Mohan Bhutani		
Other payable	0.04	-
Salary payable	0.34	0.52
Akanksha Gupta		
Other payable	-	0.00
Salary payable	0.08	0.07
Anuj Khanna Sohum		
Salary payable	0.02	-

No amount has been written off or written back in the year in respect of debts due from/to above related parties.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sale and purchase from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transaction. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended March 31, 2019 and the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment in undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

AFFLE (INDIA) LIMITED

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

31. Segment Information

Ind AS 108 establishes standards for the way that companies report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers.

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) being the Board of Directors (Board) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on analysis of various performance indicators pertaining to advertisement and software development segment.

The "Consumer platform" segment provides mobile advertisement services to its customers and is a reseller of advertisement space for online publishing companies.

The "Enterprise platform" segment provides customized mobile app development services.

Transfer prices between the operating segments are set at cost plus appropriate margins. Segment revenue, segment expenses and segment result include transfers between operating segments. Those transfers are eliminated in total revenue/expense/result.

The accounting principles used in preparation of the financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in segment information, and are as set out in the significant accounting policies.

The summary of the segmental information for the year ended and as at March 31, 2019 is as follows:

Particulars	Consumer platform	Enterprise platform	Elimination	Total
Income				
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,076.83	101.11	-	1,177.94
Other income	34.20	-	-	34.20
Total income (A)	**1,111.03**	**101.11**	-	**1,212.14**
Expenses				
Inventory and data costs	622.91	-	-	622.91
Employee benefits expenses	151.22	44.24	-	195.46
Depreciation and amortization expenses	44.13	-	-	44.13
Finance cost	4.47	-	-	4.47
Other expenses	99.21	12.85	-	112.06
Total expenses (B)	**921.94**	**57.09**	-	**979.03**
Segment profit (A-B)				**233.11**

Particulars	Consumer platform	Enterprise platform	Total
Segment assets	335.72	30.03	365.75
Total assets	**335.72**	**30.03**	**365.75**
Segment liabilities	43.39	13.62	57.01
Total liabilities	**43.39**	**13.62**	**57.01**
Capital expenditure:			
Property, plant and equipment	6.31	-	6.31
Other Intangible assets	47.28	-	47.28
Depreciation and amortization expenses	44.13	-	44.13
Other non-cash expenses	(17.09)	-	(17.09)

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AFFLE (INDIA) LIMITED

Affle (India) Limited (formerly known as "Affle (India) Private Limited")
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

31. Segment Information (Continued)

The summary of the segmental information for the year ended and as at March 31, 2018 is as follows:

Particulars	Consumer platform	Enterprise platform	Elimination	Total
Income				
Revenue from external customers	769.40	68.16	-	837.56
Other income	7.62	-	-	7.62
Total income (A)	**777.02**	**68.16**	-	**845.18**
Expenses				
Inventory and data costs	424.27	-		424.27
Employee benefits expenses	108.12	51.40	-	159.52
Depreciation and amortization expenses	32.13	-		32.13
Finance cost	10.78	-		10.78
Other expenses	75.15	10.97		86.12
Total expenses (B)	**650.45**	**62.37**	-	**712.82**
Segment profit (A-B)				**132.36**

Particulars	Consumer platform	Enterprise platform	Total
Segment assets	225.63	9.79	235.42
Total assets	**225.63**	**9.79**	**235.42**
Segment liabilities	25.40	15.40	40.80
Total liabilities	**25.40**	**15.40**	**40.80**
Capital expenditure:			
Property, plant and equipment	1.97	-	1.97
Other Intangible assets	38.34	-	38.34
Depreciation and amortization expenses	32.13	-	32.13
Other non-cash expenses	4.52	0.21	4.73

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

31. Segment Information (Continued)

Reconciliation to amounts reflected in the financial statements

Reconciliation of profit

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2019	For the period ended March 31, 2018
Segment profit	233.11	132.36
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
Bank deposits	1.84	1.92
Security deposits	0.42	0.18
Bad debts recovered	-	0.30
Miscellaneous income	0.05	1.20
Profit before tax	**235.42**	**135.96**

b. Reconciliation of assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Segment assets	365.75	235.42
Property, plant and equipment	6.56	3.67
Goodwill	134.38	59.24
Other intangible assets	94.73	88.18
Intangible assets under development	17.95	-
Loans	7.69	7.45
Other assets	9.26	5.17
Cash and cash equivalents	84.90	136.71
Other bank balances	14.50	8.20
Interest accrued but not due on deposits	0.38	0.10
Other financial assets - Others	12.13	-
Investment in subsidiary	138.19	-
Non-current investments	0.26	0.26
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	4.94
Tax assets	36.15	24.35
Balance with statutory/government authorities	13.02	6.62
Total assets	**935.85**	**580.31**

c. Reconciliation of liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Segment liabilities	57.01	40.80
Trade payables	323.74	220.24
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	2.68	-
Other current liabilities	23.01	17.62
Other financial liabilities - Others	66.73	-
Total liabilities	**473.17**	**278.66**

Geographical information

Year ended and as at March 31, 2019

Particulars	India	Singapore	Others	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers				
Sales to external customers	1,088.55	51.69	37.70	**1,177.94**
Other segment information				
Non-current assets (other than financial assets and deferred tax asset)	253.62	-	-	**253.62**
Capital expenditure:				
Property, plant and equipment	6.31	-	-	**6.31**
Intangible assets	47.28	-	-	**47.28**

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AFFLE (INDIA) LIMITED

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

31. Segment Information (Continued)

Year ended and as at March 31, 2018

Particulars	India	Singapore	Others	Total
Revenue from contracts with customers				
Sales to external customers	770.22	31.14	36.20	**837.56**
Other segment information				
Non-current assets (other than financial assets and deferred tax asset)	151.14	-	-	**151.14**
Capital expenditure:				
Property, plant and equipment	1.97	-	-	**1.97**
Intangible assets	38.34	-	-	**38.34**

Information about major customers

The Company had one customer who contributed more than 10% of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers for the year ended March 31, 2019 2018 and 2017. The total amount of revenue from contracts with this customer for the year ended March 31, 2019 was INR 546.04 million (March 31, 2018: INR 503.10 million and March 31, 2017: INR 203.68 million)

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

32. Statement of Fair Values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Financial assets				
A. FVTPL financial instruments:				
Investments	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
B. Amortised Cost:				
Loans	7.69	7.45	7.69	7.45
Trade receivables	269.26	158.23	269.26	158.23
Cash and cash equivalents	84.90	136.71	84.90	136.71
Other bank balances	14.50	8.20	14.50	8.20
Other financial assets	12.51	0.10	12.51	0.10
Total	**389.12**	**310.95**	**389.12**	**310.95**
Financial liabilities				
Amortised Cost:				
Trade payables	323.74	220.24	323.74	220.24
Other financial liabilities	104.50	24.89	104.50	24.89
Total	**428.24**	**245.13**	**428.24**	**245.13**

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, capital creditors, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Further, the subsequent measurements of all assets and liabilities (other than investments) is at amortised cost, using effective interest rate (EIR) method.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:
Receivables are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.

The fair value of unquoted instruments and other financial assets and liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently applicable for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

33. Fair Value Hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is insignificant to the fair value measurements as a whole

Level 1 Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level inputs that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement are observable, either directly or indirectly
Level 3 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input which has a significant effect on fair value measurement is not based on observable market data.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2019:

Particulars	Date of valuation	Valuation technique	Inputs used	Total	Fair value measurement using		
					Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:							
FVTPL financial instruments:							
Investments	March 31, 2019	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future cash flows	0.26	-	0.26	-
				0.26	-	**0.26**	-
Assets measured at amortised cost:							
Loans	March 31, 2019	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future cash flows	7.69	-	7.69	-
Trade receivables	March 31, 2019	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future cash flows	269.26	-	269.26	-
Cash and cash equivalents	March 31, 2019	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future cash flows	84.90	-	84.90	-
Other bank balances	March 31, 2019	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future cash flows	14.50	-	14.50	-
Other financial assets	March 31, 2019	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future cash flows	12.51	-	12.51	-
				388.86	-	**388.86**	-
Liabilities measured at amortised cost							
Trade payables	March 31, 2019	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future cash flows	323.74	-	323.74	-
Other financial liabilities	March 31, 2019	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future cash flows	104.50	-	104.50	-
				428.24	-	**428.24**	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2019.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2018:

Particulars	Date of valuation	Valuation technique	Inputs used	Total	Fair value measurement using		
					Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Assets measured at fair value:							
FVTPL financial instruments:							
Investments	March 31, 2018	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future cash flows	0.26	-	0.26	-
				0.26	-	**0.26**	-
Assets measured at amortised cost:							
Loans	March 31, 2018	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future cash flows	7.45	-	7.45	-
Trade receivables	March 31, 2018	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future cash flows	158.23	-	158.23	-
Cash and cash equivalents	March 31, 2018	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future cash flows	136.71	-	136.71	-
Other bank balances	March 31, 2018	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future cash flows	8.20	-	8.20	-
Other financial assets	March 31, 2018	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future cash flows	0.10	-	0.10	-
				310.69	-	**310.69**	-
Liabilities measured at amortised cost							
Trade payables	March 31, 2018	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future cash flows	220.24	-	220.24	-
Other financial liabilities	March 31, 2018	Discounted cash flow	Prevailing interest rates in the market, Future cash flows	24.89	-	24.89	-
				245.13	-	**245.13**	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2018.

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

34. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises trade payables, other payables, capital creditors and employee related payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalent that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is responsible to ensure that Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

a. Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of a change in market price.

(i) Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency).

The Company does not use derivative financial instruments such as forward exchange contracts or options to hedge its risk associated with foreign currency fluctuations or for trading / speculation purpose.

The amount of foreign currency exposure not hedged by derivative instruments or otherwise is as under:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Foreign currency	Amount in Rs.	Foreign currency	Amount in Rs.
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables				
USD	0.75	51.57	0.57	36.75
Contract liabilities				
USD	0.02	1.15	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents				
USD	0.55	37.70	0.22	14.34
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables				
USD	0.82	56.52	0.25	16.47
SGD	0.01	0.64	0.01	0.49

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in USD exchange rates on profit before tax arising as a result of the revaluation of the Company's foreign currency financial assets and unhedged liabilities.

Particulars	Effect on profit before tax		Effect on pre-tax equity	
	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Effect of 10% strengthening of INR against USD*	(4.15)	0.59	(4.15)	0.59
Effect of 10% strengthening of INR against SGD*	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)
Effect of 10% weakening of INR against SGD	4.15	(0.59)	4.15	(0.59)
Effect of 10% weakening of INR against SGD	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.05

* Figures in the bracket signifies credit to profit and loss account

b. Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions.

A counterparty whose payment is due more than 90 days after the due date is considered as a defaulted party. This is based on considering the market and economic forces in which the Company operates. The Company write-off the amount if the credit risk of counter-party increases significantly due to its poor financial position.

All the financial assets carried at amortised cost were into Good category except some portion of trade receivables considered under doubtful category (Refer Note 10).

Affle (India) Limited (formerly known as "Affle (India) Private Limited")
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

34. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (Continued)

Trade receivables
Trade receivables are typically unsecured. Credit risk is managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-payment by customers. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date. The Company uses a provision matrix to measure the expected credit loss of trade receivables.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables as of the reporting date is as follows:

ECL rate	Particulars	2.42%	17.34%	27.33%	27.33%	34.46%	100.00%	Total
Trade receivables as at		**0-90 days**	**90-180 days**	**180-360 days**	**1-2 year**	**2-3 year**	**> 3 year**	
March 31, 2019	Gross carrying amount	217.67	8.41	1.95	4.51	7.25	4.02	**243.81**
March 31, 2019	ECL - Simplified approach	5.28	1.46	0.53	1.23	2.50	4.02	**15.02**
March 31, 2019	Net carrying amount	**212.39**	**6.95**	**1.42**	**3.28**	**4.75**	-	**228.79**
March 31, 2018	Gross carrying amount	149.88	11.50	10.10	7.68	4.37	-	**183.53**
March 31, 2018	ECL - Simplified approach	7.22	2.61	3.42	7.68	4.37	-	**25.30**
March 31, 2018	Net carrying amount	**142.66**	**8.89**	**6.68**	-	-	-	**158.23**

The ageing analysis of contract asset as of the reporting date is as follows:

ECL rate	Particulars	2.42%	17.34%	27.33%	27.33%	34.46%	100.00%	Total
Trade receivables as at		**0-90 days**	**90-180 days**	**180-360 days**	**1-2 year**	**2-3 year**	**> 3 year**	
March 31, 2019	Gross carrying amount	98.88	-	-	-	-	-	**98.88**
March 31, 2019	ECL - Simplified approach	2.39	-	-	-	-	-	**2.39**
March 31, 2019	Net carrying amount	**96.49**	-	-	-	-	-	**96.49**
March 31, 2018	Gross carrying amount	80.89	-	-	-	-	-	**80.89**
March 31, 2018	ECL - Simplified approach	3.70	-	-	-	-	-	**3.70**
March 31, 2018	Net carrying amount	**77.19**	-	-	-	-	-	**77.19**

Reconciliation of impairment allowance on trade receivables and contract asset

Particulars	**March 31, 2019**	**March 31, 2018**
Opening impairment allowance	27.27	26.06
Add: Additions / (write back)	(11.59)	11.22
Less: Baddebts written off (net of recovery)	-	(10.01)
Closing impairment allowance	**15.68**	**27.27**

None of those trade debtors past due or impaired have had their terms renegotiated. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of debtors presented in the financial statement. The Company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over balances with third parties nor does it have a legal right of offset against any amounts owed by the Company to the counterparty. For receivables which are overdue the Company has subsequently received payments and has reduced its overdue exposure.

The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and operate in largely independent markets.

Financial instruments and cash deposits
Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's finance committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

c. 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 monitors their risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models. These models consider the maturity of their financial investments, committed funding and projected cash flows from operations. The Company's objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner.

A balance between continuity of funding and flexibility is maintained through the use of borrowings. The Company also monitors compliance with its debt covenants. The maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments is given in the table below:

Particulars	**Contractual undiscounted value**	**0-1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
As at March 31, 2019					
Trade payables	323.74	323.74	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	104.50	104.50	-	-	-
	428.24	**428.24**	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018					
Trade payables	220.24	220.24	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	24.89	24.89	-	-	-
	245.13	**245.13**	-	-	-

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

35. Capital Management

The Board's policy maintains a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitor the return on capital employed as well as the amount of dividend if any to shareholders.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital general reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 0% and 60%.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade payables (Note15)	323.74	220.24
Other financial liabilities (Note 16)	104.50	24.89
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (Note 11)	(84.90)	(136.71)
Net debts	**343.34**	**108.42**
Total capital	462.68	301.65
Capital and net debts	806.02	410.07
Gearing ratio (%)	**43%**	**26%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing borrowings in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

36. Share-Based Payments

Affle Holdings Pte. Ltd., Singapore (AHPL), the holding company, has certain stock options plans which entitle the employees of the group, including certain employees of the Company, the option to purchase shares of AHPL at the exercise date.

Description of the plan

Share options were granted to key management at the absolute discretion of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors under the Affle Employee Share Option Scheme and Affle Restricted Share Plan, which became operative on 18 June 2009.

The option shall vest at the rate of one-fourth (1/4) per year starting on every one-year anniversary from the grant date. Vesting of the options granted under the Scheme is conditional on
(i) the key management or employee remaining in the Company at grant date
(ii) atleast 30% year on year revenue growth of AHPL

Once the options are vested, they are exercisable for a period of ten years. The options may be exercised in full or in part, to purchase a whole number of vested shares not less than 100 shares, unless the number of shares subscribed is the total number available for subscription under the option.

The details of the plan is as follows:

Date of grant	January 15, 2010	May 31, 2011	April 1, 2013	April 1, 2014	April 1, 2015	April 1, 2016
Exercise price	41.09	62.35	105.40	137.55	132.09	154.96
Options granted	10,42,500	2,36,250	2,03,250	30,000	57,000	57,000
Method of settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity
Validity	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years	10 years
Vesting schedule	25% of the options vest every year from the respective grant dates up to the 4th year					

On July 11, 2018, the Annual General Meeting of Affle Holdings Pte. Ltd (AHPL) was held in which resolution for the forfeiture of all the vested, unvested and unexercised options under Affle Employee Share Option Scheme (ESOS) and Affle Restricted Share Plan (RSU) for years 2008 to 2018 was passed with immediate effect as the vesting conditions relating to options was not met.

Subsequently on July 12, 2018 the employees who were granted ESOS - RSU options signed the waiver letter with regards to their unexercised options right.

Accordingly, as per the provisions of Ind AS 102 Share Based Payments, the expense previously recognised for the unvested options has been reversed.

Movements during the year

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options during the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Number	WAEP	Number	WAEP
Outstanding at the beginning	**12,76,250**	**55.71**	**12,76,250**	**55.71**
Granted during the year	-	-	-	-
Forfeited during the year	(12,76,250)	(55.71)	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Exercisable at the end	-	-	**12,76,250**	**55.71**

The expenses arising from equity settled share based payment transactions in the year ended March 31, 2019 was INR (1.29) million (March 31, 2018: INR 0.92 million).

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at March 31, 2019: Nil and March 31, 2018: 6.60 years.

The range of exercise prices for options outstanding at the end of of the year was INR Nil and March 31, 2018 was INR 41.09 to INR 154.96

The following table lists the inputs to the models used for the plan:

Particulars	January 15, 2010	May 31, 2011	April 1, 2013	April 1, 2014	April 1, 2015	April 1, 2016
Dividend yield (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected volatility (%)	85.0 - 86.8	80	78.4 - 84.2	75.1 - 79.3	75.1 - 79.3	66.1 - 68.9
Risk free interest rate (%)	2.6 - 3.2	2.7 - 3.3	0.9 - 1.2	1.8 - 2.0	1.8 - 2.0	1.8 - 2.0
Expected life of share options (years)	5.5 - 7.10	5.5 - 7.10	5.5 - 7.10	5.5 - 7.10	5.5 - 7.10	5.5 - 7.10
Weighted average share price (INR)	36.09	28.40	47.29	16.78	42.37	82.13
Model used	Black Scholes	Black Scholes	Black Scholes	Black Scholes	Black Scholes	Black Scholes

The expected life of the share options is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

Restricted Share Plan
Under Affle Restricted Share Plan, the employee is not required to pay for the grant of the awards. Awards are forfeited when either of the vesting conditions as stated above is not met.

The details of the plan is as follows:

Date of grant	April 1, 2015	April 1, 2016
Options granted	1,66,428	2,60,000
Vesting period	10 years	10 years
Method of settlement	Equity	Equity
Share price (INR)	42.96	82.39

Movements during the year

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	Number	Number
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**3,16,055**	**3,16,055**
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	(3,16,055)	-
Exercised during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	**3,16,055**

The expenses arising from equity settled share based payment transactions was INR (4.29) million (March 31, 2018: INR 2.38 million).

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at March 31, 2019 was Nil years (March 31, 2018 was 7.83 years).

(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

37. Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

In term of the requirement of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006, the Company has continuously sought confirmations. Based on the information available with the Company, there is no principal/interest amount due to micro and small enterprises.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	Nil	Nil
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	Nil	Nil

38. Business Combination

38.1 Business combinations under common control

Scheme of amalgamation in accordance with previous GAAP

The scheme of amalgamation ('the Scheme') is for the amalgamation of the AD2C Holdings Private Ltd (Transferor Company No. 1), AD2C India Private Ltd (Transferor Company No. 2) and Appstudioz Technologies Private Ltd (Transferor Company No.3) with Affle India Ltd (Formerly known as "Affle (India) Private Limited") (Transferee Company or 'the Company').

All the four companies, i.e. AD2C Holdings, AD2C India, Appstudioz Technologies and Affle India, were subsidiaries of the same parent company based out of Singapore. Therefore, the parent company decided to merge its Indian operations to create a single robust entity which would carry on businesses that are integrated and complimentary in nature. Accordingly, their businesses are combined conveniently/ advantageously, which is expected to ensure the benefit of the shareholders, the employees and all the stakeholders of the four companies.

The Scheme has been approved by the board of the directors of the Company in their meeting held on 13 May 2015.

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP

AFFLE (INDIA) LIMITED

38. Business Combination (Cont'd)

38.2 Business combinations under non-common control entities

Acquisition of Identified Business of Vizury Interactive Solutions Private Limited

On September 1, 2018, Affle (India) Limited ("the Company") acquired the Commerce Business ("Identified Business") of Vizury Interactive Solutions Private Limited ("Vizury India") for a consideration of INR 106.44 million (equivalent to USD 1.50 million at the exchange rate of USD1= INR 70.96) minus profit after tax of Vizury India for the period 15 May 2018 to 31 August 2018 of INR 21.37 million (equivalent to USD 0.30 million at the exchange rate of USD1= INR 70.96).

The Company acquired the Identified Business of Vizury India so as to continue the expansion of the consumer platform segment. From the date of acquisition, Vizury India has contributed INR 52.61 million of revenue to continuing operations of the Company. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of year ended March 31, 2019, the total Company's revenue from continuing operations would have been INR 1,203.60 million.

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed

The goodwill computed in case of above acquisition is based on provisional purchase price allocation ("PPA") available with the Company. The management of the Company shall be using the services of an external expert to carry out a detailed PPA of the purchase consideration paid / payable to the shareholders of Vizury India. Adjustment, resulting from such PPA shall be carried out in the financial statements of the Company. Consequently, the values of assets and liabilities acquired, and the resultant goodwill could be materially different once the PPA valuation is completed. The forgoing is in line with the provisions of Ind AS 103 Business Combinations which allows the initial accounting for a business combination to be completed within one year from the acquisition date. Based on the provisional PPA information obtained, the fair value of the identifiable net asset arising from the transaction are as follows:

Assets	**Fair value recognised on acquisition (INR million)**
Software application development	9.93
Total identifiable net assets	**9.93**
Goodwill arising from acquisition	75.14
	85.07

Analysis of cash flow on acquisition:

	INR million
Transaction costs of the acquisition (included in cash flows from operating activities)	1.02
Consideration paid in cash (included in cash flows from investing activities)	53.22
Consideration payable in cash	31.85
Net cash flow on acquisition	**86.09**

Acquisition related costs

The Company has incurred acquisition-related costs of INR 1.02 million on legal fees and due dilligence costs. These costs have been recognised as an expense in statement of profit or loss in the current year, within the 'other expenses' line item.

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Affle (India) Limited (formerly known as "Affle (India) Private Limited")
Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

38. Business Combination (Cont'd)

Impairment testing of Goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations have indefinite life. The Company performed its impairment test for the year ended March 31, 2019 and the year ended March 31, 2018. The Company considers the relationship between its value in use and its carrying value, among other factors, when reviewing for indicators of impairment.

The recoverable amount of the goodwill is determined based on value in use ('VIU') calculated using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by management covering a period of five year period and the terminal value (after considering the relevant long-term growth rate) at the end of the said forecast periods. The Company has extrapolated cash flows beyond 5 years using a growth rate of 2% (March 31, 2018 : 2%).

The said cash flow projections are based on the senior management past experience as well as expected met trends for the future periods. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the decreased demand for services. The calculation of weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is based on the Company's estimated capital structure as relevant and attributable to the Company. The WACC is also adjusted for specific risks, market risks and premium, and other inherent risks associated with similar type of investments to arrive at an approximation of the WACC of a comparable market participant. The said WACC being pre-tax discount rates reflecting specific risks, are then applied to the above mentioned projections of the estimated future cash flows to arrive at the discounted cash flows.

The key assumptions used in the determination of VIU are the revenue annual growth rates and the EBITDA growth rate. Revenue and EBITDA growths are based on average value achieved in preceeding years. Also, the growth rates used to extrapolate the cash flows beyond the forecast period are based on industry standards.

Based on the above assumptions and analysis, no impairment was identified as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018. Further, on the analysis of the said calculation's sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in any of the above mentioned key assumptions / parameters on which the Management has based determination of the recoverable amount, there are no scenarios identified by the Management wherein the carrying value could exceed its recoverable amount.

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(Amount in INR million, unless otherwise stated)

39. Capitalisation of Intangible Assets

The Company has capitalized the following expenses of revenue nature to the internally developed software. Consequently, the expenses disclosed under the respective heads are net of amounts capitalized by the Company.

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Salaries, allowances and bonus	40.16	24.53
Rent	2.32	1.74
Power and fuel	0.09	0.08
Printing and stationery	0.10	0.05
Repairs and maintenance - others	0.98	0.69
Communication	0.18	0.13
Inventory and data costs	11.11	7.63
Total	**54.94**	**34.85**

40. The Company is in contravention of certain provisions under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) due to certain administrative and regulatory non-filings by authorized dealer with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) related to non-allotment of equity shares within stipulated time and is in the process of applying for relevant approvals with the regulatory authorities. The Company, basis legal opinion obtained in earlier year, was reasonably confident of receiving approval/ condonation from the regulatory authorities with respect to the above non-compliance after incurring certain penalties. The Holding Company has guaranteed to reimburse any liability arising on the Company on account of such non-compliance and accordingly, the Company has recorded provision and corresponding indemnification assets of amounting INR 7.50 million as at March 31, 2014. The Company has revised its estimate of provision due to regularization of the non-compliance and accordingly, has reduced the provision and indemnification asset at INR 2.20 million and INR 0.50 million as at March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2016 respectively.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, RBI has compounded the contravention on payment of INR 0.50 million by order dated August 02, 2017.

41. The Company has filed complaint with the police department for embezzlement of the Company's car and filed the statement of claims to recover full cost of the Company's car amounting to INR 0.61 million (March 31, 2018: INR 0.61 million). This embezzlement was done by ex- director of the Company, by transferring the Company's car to the name of his father without any form of consent from the Company. Therefore, the Company has written down entire net book value of the Company's car amounting to INR 0.10 million (March 31, 2018: INR 0.15 million) in the books.

42. The Company has appointed independent consultants for conducting a Transfer pricing study to determine whether the transactions associated enterprise were undertaken at "arm length price". The management confirms that all domestic and international transactions with associated enterprises are undertaken at negotiated contracted price on usual commercial terms and is confident of there being no adjustment on completion of the study. Adjustment, if any, arising from the transfer pricing study shall be accounted for as and when the study is completed.

43. The Company enter into various transaction for purchase and sale of services with oversee customers and vendors. As per the guidelines issued by RBI, payment for all imports should be made within a period of 6 months and collection for all exports should be made within a period of 9 months respectively, unless approved by the Authorized Dealer. As at March 31, 2019; the aggregate amount of payable outstanding for more than 6 Month is INR 6.55 million and receivable outstanding for more than 9 Month is INR 7.17 million. The Company has intimated the Authorised Dealer about the delays in recovery and expects to get relief from any penalties being imposed, once the transaction is completed and has accordingly not provided for any penalties in these financial statements.

44. Previous Year Figures
Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary, to confirm to this year's classification and figure for the year ended March 31, 2019.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No.: 101049W/E300004

per Yogesh Midha
Partner
Membership No.: 94941
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Affle (India) Limited
CIN No. U65990MH1994PLC080451

Anuj Khanna Sohum
Chairman, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
[DIN: 01363666]
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

Anuj Kumar
Director
[DIN: 01400273]
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

Kapil Mohan Bhutani
Director, Chief Financial & Operations Officer
[DIN: 00554760]
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019

Parmita Choudhury
Company Secretary
Membership No.: 26261
Place: Gurugram
Date: June 1, 2019