NUCLEUS SOFTWARE NETHERLANDS B.V.
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

Particulars	Notes Ref.	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
		(Euro)	(Euro)	(Rupees)	(Rupees)
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Financial assets					
Other financial assets	2.1	184	184	15,778	15,230
Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.2	14,204	19,808	1,218,006	1,639,482
Other Current Assets	2.3	275	286	23,638	23,645
TOTAL ASSETS		**14,663**	**20,278**	**1,257,422**	**1,678,357**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
Equity Share capital	2.4	750,000	750,000	64,312,500	62,077,500
Other equity	2.5	(737,311)	(731,268)	(63,224,436)	(60,527,052)
		12,689	**18,732**	**1,088,064**	**1,550,448**
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	2.6	1,974	1,546	169,358	127,909
		1,974	**1,546**	**169,358**	**127,909**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**14,663**	**20,278**	**1,257,422**	**1,678,357**

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial Statements 1 & 2

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dusad Vishnu Rampratap
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Date: 2021.06.02 18:38:32 +05'30'

VISHNU R DUSAD
General Managing Director

Place : Noida
Date : 02 June 2021

NUCLEUS SOFTWARE NETHERLANDS B.V.
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

		Notes Ref.	Year ended 31 March 2021 (Euro)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Euro)	Year ended 31 March 2021 (Rupees)	Year ended 31 March (Rupees)
1.	**REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**					
	Sales and services	2.7	-	-	-	-
2.	**OTHER INCOME**	2.8	2	37	215	2,921
3.	**TOTAL REVENUE (1+2)**		**2**	**37**	**215**	**2,921**
4.	**EXPENSES**					
	a. Operating and other expenses	2.9	4,428	4,130	382,245	323,874
	b. Finance cost	2.10	1,617	1,786	139,947	140,102
	TOTAL EXPENSES		**6,045**	**5,916**	**522,191**	**463,976**
5.	**LOSS BEFORE TAX (3-4)**		**(6,043)**	**(5,879)**	**(521,976)**	**(461,055)**
6.	**TAX EXPENSE**		-	-	-	-
7.	**LOSS FOR THE YEAR**		**(6,043)**	**(5,879)**	**(521,976)**	**(461,055)**
8.	**OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**					
	Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
	Currency Translation reserve		-	-	-	-
	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-	-	-
9.	**TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (7+8)**				-	-
10.	**EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE**					
	Equity shares of Euro 100 each					
	a. Basic		(0.81)	(0.78)	(69.60)	(61.47)
	b. Diluted		(0.81)	(0.78)	(69.60)	(61.47)
	Number of shares used in computing earnings per share					
	a. Basic		7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
	b. Diluted		7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dusad Vishnu Rampratap
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Date: 2021.06.02 18:39:02 +05'30'

VISHNU R DUSAD
General Managing Director

Place : Noida
Date : 02 June 2021

NUCLEUS SOFTWARE NETHERLANDS B.V.
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Notes Ref.	Year ended 31 March 2021 (Euro)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Euro)	Year ended 31 March 2021 (Rupees)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Rupees)
A. Cash flow from operating activities					
Loss before tax		(6,043)	(5,879)	(521,976)	(461,055)
Adjustments for:					
Exchange difference on translation of foreign currency accounts		-	-	62,882	106,174
Operating profit/ (loss) before working capital changes		**(6,043)**	**(5,879)**	**(459,094)**	**(354,881)**
Adjustment for (increase)/decrease in operating assets					
Decrease / (increase) in other current assets					
Other Current Assets		11	10	944	790
Adjustment for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities					
Trade payables		428	(150)	36,674	(12,400)
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (A)		**(5,604)**	**(6,019)**	**(421,476)**	**(366,491)**
B. Cash flow from financing activities		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net cash flow from financing activities (B)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B)		**(5,604)**	**(6,019)**	**(421,476)**	**(366,491)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the Year	2.2	**19,808**	**25,827**	**1,639,482**	**2,005,973**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Year	2.2	**14,204**	**19,808**	**1,218,006**	**1,639,482**

See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dusad Vishnu Rampratap
Digitally signed by Dusad Vishnu Rampratap
Date: 2021.06.02 18:39:14 +05'30'

VISHNU R DUSAD
General Managing Director

Place : Noida
Date : 02 June 2021

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. Equity Share Capital

(Amount in Euro)

Balance as of 1 April 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as on 31 March 2021
750,000	-	750,000

(Amount in Euro)

Balance as of 1 April 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as on 31 March 2020
750,000	-	750,000

(Amount in Rupees)

Balance as of 1 April 2020	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as on 31 March 2021 (refer note below)
62,077,500	-	64,312,500

(Amount in Rupees)

Balance as of 1 April 2019	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as on 31 March 2020 (refer note below)
58,252,500	-	62,077,500

Note: There has been no change in equity share capital during the year but closing balances have been restated due to translation from Euro to Rupees

B. Other Equity

(Amount in Euro)

	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained earnings	
Balance as of 1 April 2020	**(731,268)**	**(731,268)**
Profit for the year	(6,043)	(6,043)
Balance as of 31 March 2021	**(737,311)**	**(737,311)**

(Amount in Euro)

	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained earnings	
Balance as of 1 April 2019	(725,389)	(725,389)
Profit for the year	(5,879)	(5,879)
Balance as of 31 March 2020	**(731,268)**	**(731,268)**

(Amount in Rupees)

	Reserves and Surplus	Items of OCI	Total
	Retained earnings	Currency Translation reserve	
Balance as of 1 April 2020	**(54,464,825)**	**(6,062,227)**	**(60,527,052)**
Profit for the year	(521,976)	(2,175,408)	(2,697,384)
Balance as of 31 March 2021	**(54,986,801)**	**(8,237,635)**	**(63,224,436)**

(Amount in Rupees)

	Reserves and	Items of OCI	Total
	Retained earnings	Currency Translation reserve	
Balance as of 1 April 2019	(54,003,770)	(2,337,198)	(56,340,968)
Profit for the year	(461,055)	(3,725,029)	(4,186,084)
Balance as of 31 March 2020	**(54,464,825)**	**(6,062,227)**	**(60,527,052)**

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dusad Vishnu Rampratap

Digitally signed by Dusad Vishnu Rampratap Date: 2021.06.02 18:39:30 +05'30'

VISHNU R DUSAD
General Managing Director

Place : Noida
Date : 02 June 2021

Note 1:

1.1 Company Overview

Nucleus Software Netherlands B.V. ('the Company') was incorporated on 3 February 2006 in Netherlands. The Company's entire share capital is held by Nucleus Software Exports Ltd., India ('the Holding Company'). The principal activities of the Company consists of dealing in software systems and providing support and technical advisory and consultancy services, which are executed through a service level agreement with the Holding Company.

1.2. Significant accounting policies

i. Basis of preparation of financial statements

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

The Financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 02 June 2021.

b) Functional and Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is also the Company`s functional currency and the financial statements are also translated from Euro to Rupees.

c) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement Basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments)	Fair Value

d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual result may differ from these estimates.

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

Judgments

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Lease classification – Note 2.13

e) Measurement of fair values

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

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

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

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

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

ii. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from fixed price contracts and sale of license and related customisation and implementation is recognised in accordance with the percentage completion method calculated based on output method. Provision for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become certain based on the current estimates.

Revenue from annual technical service contracts is recognised on a pro rata basis over the period in which such services are rendered.

Service income accrued but not due represents revenue recognised on contracts to be billed in the subsequent period, in accordance with the terms of the contract.

iii. Other income

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset ; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit- impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

iv. Financial instruments

a) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

b) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)-equity investment; or
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial asset are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely for payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment`s fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI-equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivatives financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirement to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

– contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
– terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
– prepayment and extension features; and
– terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non- recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held- for- trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

c) Derecognition

Financial assets

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

d) Offsetting

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

v. Impairment

a) Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on:
- financial assets measured at amortised cost;

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets are carried at amortised cost A financial asset is 'credit- impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:
- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward- looking information.

Measurement of expected credit losses
Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

b) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

vi. Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

Post Sales client support and warranties

The Company provides its clients with fixed period warranty for correction of errors and support on its fixed price product orders. Revenue for such warranty period is allocated based on the estimated effort required during warranty period.

Onerous contracts

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

vii. Foreign Currency

a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

viii. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the year-end, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

ix.Taxation

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

a) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

b) Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognizes a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized. Deferred tax assets – unrecognized or recognized, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognized/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realized.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be real.

x. Cash Flow Statement

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

xi. Operating leases

Lease payments under operating lease are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor`s expected inflation increases.

xii. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA"), through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified the following new and amendments to Ind ASs which the Company has not applied as they are effective from 1 April 2019:

Ind AS - 116

Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases standard, Ind AS 17 Leases. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lessee accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The Company will adopt Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning 1 April 2019. The Company will apply the standard to its leases, retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard, recognised on the date of initial application (1 April 2019). Accordingly, the Company will not restate comparative information, instead, the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard will be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on 1 April 2019. On that date, the Company will recognise a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The right-of-use asset is recognised at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate as at 1 April 2019. In accordance with the standard, the Company will elect not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

On transition, the Company will be using the practical expedient provided in the standard and therefore, will not reassess whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application. The Company is in the process of finalising changes to systems and processes to meet the accounting and reporting requirements of the standard.

With effect from 1 April 2019, the Company will recognise new assets and liabilities for its operating leases of premises and other assets. The nature of expenses related to those leases will change from lease rent in previous periods to a) amortization change for the right-to-use asset, and b) interest accrued on lease liability.

Previously, the Company recognised operating lease expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

On preliminary assessment, no significant impact is expected.

Ind AS 12 Income taxes (amendments relating to income tax consequences of dividend and uncertainty over income tax treatments)

The amendment relating to income tax consequences of dividend clarify that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The Company does not expect any impact from this pronouncement.

The amendment to Appendix C of Ind AS 12 specifies that the amendment is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. It outlines the following: (1) the entity has to use judgment, to determine whether each tax treatment should be considered separately or whether some can be considered together. The decision should be based on the approach which provides better predictions of the resolution of the uncertainty (2) the entity is to assume that the taxation authority will have full knowledge of all relevant information while examining any amount (3) entity has to consider the probability of the relevant taxation authority accepting the tax treatment and the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates would depend upon the probability. The Company does not expect any significant impact of the amendment on its financial statements.

Ind AS 109 – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

The amendments relate to the existing requirements in Ind AS 109 regarding termination rights in order to allow measurement at amortised cost (or, depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income) even in the case of negative compensation payments. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any impact on its financial statements.

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
		(Euro)	(Euro)	(Rupees)	(Rupees)
2.1	**OTHER FINANCIALS ASSETS**				
a	Security Deposits	184	184	15,778	15,230
		184	**184**	**15,778**	**15,230**
2.2	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**				
	Balance with non scheduled bank - in current account Citibank-Netherlands	14,204	19,808	1,218,006	1,639,482
		14,204	**19,808**	**1,218,006**	**1,639,482**
2.3	**OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**				
a	Balances with Government Authorities	107	123	9,138	10,187
b.	Prepaid Expenses	168	163	14,500	13,458
		275	**286**	**23,638**	**23,645**
2.4	**SHARE CAPITAL**				
a.	**Authorised**				
	Equity Shares 7,500 (Previous Year 7,500) equity shares of Euro 100 each	**750,000**	**750,000**	**64,312,500**	**62,077,500**
b.	**Issued, subscribed and paid-up**				
	7,500 (Previous Year 7,500) equity shares of Euro 100 each, fully paid up, held by Nucleus Software Exports Limited,India (the Holding Company).	**750,000**	**750,000**	**64,312,500**	**62,077,500**

Refer noted (i) to (iii) below

(i) Reconciliation of number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of year :

	31 March 2021 (Euro)	31 March 2020 (Euro)	31 March 2021 (Rupees)	31 March 2020 (Rupees)
As at the beginning of the year				
- Number of shares	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
- Amount	750,000	750,000	62,077,500	58,252,500
Shares issued / (bought back) during the year				
- Number of shares	-	-	-	-
- Amount	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year				
- Number of shares	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
- Amount	750,000	750,000	64,312,500	62,077,500

(ii) Rights, preference and restrictions attached to shares :

The Company has one class of equity shares having par value of Euro 100 each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

(iii) Details of share held by the Holding Company :

	31 March 2021 (Euro)	31 March 2020 (Euro)	31 March 2021 (Rupees)	31 March 2020 (Rupees)
Nucleus Software Exports Limited				
- Number of shares	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
- Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%
- Amount	750,000	750,000	64,312,500	62,077,500

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (Euro)	As at 31 March 2020 (Euro)	As at 31 March 2021 (Rupees)	As at 31 March 2020 (Rupees)
2.5	**OTHER EQUITY**				
	Retained earnings	(737,311)	(731,268)	(54,986,801)	(54,464,825)
	Currency translation reserve	-	-	(8,237,635)	(6,062,227)
		(737,311)	**(731,268)**	**(63,224,436)**	**(60,527,052)**

	Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021 (Euro)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Euro)	Year ended 31 March 2021 (Rupees)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Rupees)
a.	**Retained Earnings**				
	Opening Balance	(731,268)	(725,389)	(54,464,825)	(54,003,770)
	Add: Profit / (Loss) for the Year	(6,043)	(5,879)	(521,976)	(461,055)
	Closing balance	**(737,311)**	**(731,268)**	**(54,986,801)**	**(54,464,825)**
b.	**Other Comprehensive Income**				
	Currency Translation Reserve				
	Opening Balance	-		(6,062,227)	(2,337,198)
	Add / (Less) : Effect of Foreign Exchange rate variations during the Year	-	-	(2,175,408)	(3,725,029)
	Closing balance	**-**	**-**	**(8,237,635)**	**(6,062,227)**
		(737,311)	**(731,268)**	**(63,224,436)**	**(60,527,052)**

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (Euro)	As at 31 March 2020 (Euro)	As at 31 March 2021 (Rupees)	As at 31 March 2020 (Rupees)
2.6	**TRADE PAYABLES**				
a.	Trade Payables	1,974	1,546	169,358	127,909
		1,974	**1,546**	**169,358**	**127,909**

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	Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021 (Euro)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Euro)	Year ended 31 March 2021 (Rupees)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Rupees)
2.7	**SALES AND SERVICES**				
	a. Software Development Services	-	-	-	-
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**
2.8	**OTHER INCOME**				
	a. Net loss on foreign currency transactions	2	37	215	2,921
		2	**37**	**215**	**2,921**
2.9	**OPERATING AND OTHER EXPENSES**				
	a. Rent	2,010	1,944	173,990	152,468
	b. Printing and Stationary	1	1	55	78
	c. Legal and professional	2,412	2,175	207,761	170,547
	d. Communication	5	10	439	781
		4,428	**4,130**	**382,245**	**323,874**
2.10	**Finance cost**				
	Bank Charges	1,617	1,786	139,947	140,102
		1,617	**1,786**	**139,947**	**140,102**
2.11	**Legal and Professional expenses include:**				
	Audit fees (excluding tax)	577	638	50,000	50,000

2.12 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

List of related parties

a. Holding Company
- Nucleus Software Exports Limited

Transactions with related parties

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021 (Euro)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Euro)	Year ended 31 March 2021 (Rupees)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Rupees)
a. Reimbursement of expenses to				
- Nucleus Software Exports Limited	595	644	50,000	50,483

2.13 Operating Lease

Obligations on long-term, non-cancelable operating leases

The Company leases office space and other assets under operating lease . The Lease rental expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year in respect of such lease is Euro 2,010 (previous year Euro 1,944). The future minimum lease payment in respect of such lease is as follows:

2.14 Earnings per share

Basic and Diluted

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 Euro	As at 31 March 2020 Euro	As at 31 March 2021 (Rupees)	As at 31 March 2020 (Rupees)
a. Profit / (Loss) after tax	(6,043)	(5,879)	(521,976)	(461,055)
b. Weighted average number of equity shares	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
c. Earnings per share	(0.81)	(0.78)	(69.60)	(61.47)

2.15 Segment Reporting

Based on the guiding principles stated in indAS 108 on “Segment Reporting” with the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act, as applicable, the Company has identified its business of providing software development services as one reportable business segment only. Accordingly, no additional disclosure for segment reporting have been made in the financial statements.

2.16 As at 31 March 2021, the Company has unabsorbed losses. In view of absence of convincing evidence of realisation of unabsorbed tax losses, no deferred tax asset has been recognised by the Company as at 31 March, 2021.

2.17 Financial Instruments

a) Financial Instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories of 31 March 2021 were as follows:

(Amount in Euro)

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through OCI	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents (2.2)	14,204	-	-	14,204	14,204
Other financial assets (2.1)	184	-	-	184	184
	14,388	**-**	**-**	**14,388**	**14,388**
Liabilities:					
Trade payables (2.6)	1,974	-	-	1,974	1,974
	1,974	**-**	**-**	**1,974**	**1,974**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories of 31 March 2020 were as follows:

(Amount in Euro)

Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through OCI	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents (2.2)	19,808	-	-	19,808	19,808
Other financial assets (2.1)	184	-	-	184	184
	19,992	**-**	**-**	**19,992**	**19,992**
Liabilities:					
Trade payables (2.6)	1,546	-	-	1,546	1,546
	1,546	**-**	**-**	**1,546**	**1,546**

The carrying amount of current trade receivables, trade payables, security deposit, current financial assets and cash and cash equivalent are considered to be same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

b) Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks arising from financial instruments

- Liquidity risk

The company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents.The company has no outstanding bank borrowings. The company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

As of 31 March 2021, the Company had a working capital of Euro 12,690 (31 March 2020: Euro 18,733)

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2021:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	Total
Trade payables	1,974	-	**1,974**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of 31 March 2020:

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	Total
Trade payables	1,546	-	**1,546**

c) Capital Management

The Company’s objectives when managing capital are to:

-safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and

- maintain an appropriate capital structure

As at 31 March 2021, the accumulated losses of the Company aggregate to Euro 737,311 (Rupees 63,224,436). However, having regard to the accumulated losses of the Company which have eroded the net worth of the Company, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is significantly dependent on the improvement of the Company’s future operations and continued financial support from its Holding Company. The Holding Company has confirmed to provide such financial support as and when a need arises.

2.18 Going Concern Assumption

During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company has incurred an operating loss of Euro 6,042 (Rupees 521,976). As at 31 March 2021, the accumulated losses of the Company aggregate to Euro 737,310 (Rupees 63,224,351). The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared on the basis that the Company is a going concern. However, having regard to the accumulated losses of the Company which have eroded the net worth of the Company, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is significantly dependent on the improvement of the Company's future operations and continued financial support from its Holding Company. The Holding Company has confirmed to provide such financial support as and when a need arises.

Accordingly, the financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and the classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2.19 the Company has considered internal and external information and has performed sensitivity analysis based on current estimates in assessing the recoverability of right-of-use assets, trade receivables and other financial and non financial assets, for possible impact on the Standalone Financial Statements. However, the impact of COVID·19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

2.20 Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with current year classification/disclosure.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dusad Vishnu Rampratap
Digitally signed by Dusad Vishnu Rampratap
Date: 2021.06.02 18:40:03 +05'30'

VISHNU R DUSAD
General Managing Director

Place : Noida
Date : 02 June 2021