



Independent Auditor's Opinion

To the Members of IGATE INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Ind As financial statements

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind As financial statements of **IGATE Infrastructure Management Services Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement for the year ended as at 31st March 2017 then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Ind As financial statements

The Company's Management is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act 2013("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind As financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2016. 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Ind As financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Standalone Ind As financial statements based on our audit.

We have conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Ind As financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Standalone Ind As financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Ind As financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making, those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation and fair



presentation of the Standalone Ind As financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Standalone Ind As financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Standalone Ind As financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view and are in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- (a) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2017;
- (b) in the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss, of the loss of the Company for the year ended on 31st March 2017;
- (c) In the case of the Cash flow Statement, the cash flows of the company for the year ended as on 31st March 2017.

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 in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order and a report on internal financial controls under 143(3)(i) of the companies Act 2013.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have 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, Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2016.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.



(f) 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, 2016, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us;

- i) The company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position
- ii) The company does not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses
- iii) The company does not have any amount to be transferred to the Investors Education and Protection Fund
- iv) The company has provided requisite disclosure in its Standalone Ind As financial statements as to holding as well as dealings in specified banks notes during the period from 8th November 2016 to 30th December 2016 and there are in accordance with books of accountants maintained by the company.

Bangalore

25 JUL 2017

For M/s.T. Ramachandran & Co.,
Chartered Accountants (FRN 009009S)

T Ramachandran
Partner (Membership No 207600)



ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH (1) OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE AS REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION 11 OF SECTION 143 OF THE ACT

1) Fixed assets

- a. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination carried out by us, the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, the management has conducted the physical verification of fixed assets and in our opinion, the procedures followed for such verification is reasonable having regard to size of the company and no material discrepancies were noticed during such verification.
- c. The company does not hold any immovable property

2) Inventories

The company is a service company and does not hold any inventory hence the clause 3(ii) relating to inventory is not applicable to the company.

3) Loans

The company has not given any loans to directors or companies other than the loans given to employees in the regular course of business and the terms and conditions of the same are not prima facie prejudicial to the interest of the company.

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification the company has not made any investments or given guarantees to the parties listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the act.

4) Loans, advances, guarantee and securities

The company has not granted any loans, guarantee and not provide any security to director and company has not made any investment in other company.

5) Deposits

Based on our scrutiny of the company's records and according to the information and explanations provided by the management, in our opinion, the company has not accepted any deposits so far upto 31st March 2017.

6) Cost Records

We have been informed by the management, that no cost records have been prescribed under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the operations of the company.

7) Statutory Dues :

- a) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the records of the company examined by us, in our opinion, the company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including the provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, wealth tax, sales tax, service tax, excise duty, and cess and any other material statutory dues as may be applicable with the appropriate authorities



- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed dues payable in respect of income tax, sales tax, customs duty, cess were outstanding as at 31st March 2017 for a period more than six months from the date they became payable.
- 8) According to the records of the company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to banks, financial institutions.
- 9) The company did not raise any money by way of of initial public offer or further public offer (Including debt instruments) and term loans during the year under review and hence the question of end use of the same does not arise
- 10) According to the information and explanations furnished to us and based on the representation given by the management and based on the examination carried out by us in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, no fraud against or by the company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- 11) Managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals taken from the board meeting. Provision of section 197 read with Schedule 5 to the Company Act, 2013 is not applicable for private company.
- 12) The company is not a Nidhi company and hence the clause relating to Nidhi Company is not applicable.
- 13) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination carried out by us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Standalone Ind As financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- 14) 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 the requirement of section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company
- 15) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and if so, during the year under review and hence the Clause 3(xv) of CARO 2016 is not applicable to the company
- 16) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

For M/s.T. Ramachandran & Co.,
Chartered Accountants (ERN 009009S)


T Ramachandran
Partner (Membership No 207600)

Bangalore

25 JUL 2017



ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH (1) OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE AS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 143 (3) (i) OF THE ACT ON THE AUDITED STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS STATEMENT OF IGATE INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the Internal financial controls under the clause(i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the companies act 2013.

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of IGATE Infrastructure Management Services Limited as of 31st March 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the audited Standalone Ind As financial statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

Mangement`s Responsibility For internal Financial Controls

The Company`s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal controls Over Financial Reporting criterial 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 maintainance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company`s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accurecy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the companies Act, 2013.

Auditors Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company`s internal financial controls over financial reporsting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the guidance note on audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting and standards on auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the companies act,2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial control and, both issued by thr Institute of chartered accountnst of India. Those standards and guidance note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assuarance about whether adequate internal financial comtrols over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all amterial aspects.

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



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

Meaning Of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of Standalone Ind As financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in responsible 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 Standalone Ind As financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals 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 company's assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Ind As financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion , the company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, based on the internal controls Over Financial Reporting criterial 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

Bangalore

25 JUL 2017

For M/s. T. Ramachandran & Co.,
Chartered Accountants (FRN 009009S)

T Ramachandran
Partner (Membership No 207600)



IGATE Infrastructure Management Services Limited
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2017

(Rs. in thousands)

	Notes	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant & equipment	3	-	-	-
Intangible assets	4	-	-	-
Other non-current assets	6	78,831	68,560	83,343
Total non-current assets		78,831	68,560	83,343
Current assets				
Financial Assets				
Current investments	7(a)	7,604	4,040	-
Trade receivables	7(b)	-	6,185	31,678
Cash and bank balances	7(c)	364	302	11,669
Other financial asset	5	27	112	754
Other current assets	6	-	41,738	29,520
Total current assets		7,995	52,377	73,621
Total Assets		86,826	120,937	156,964
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity Share capital	8	28,579	28,579	28,579
Other Equity				
Reserves and surplus	9	(39,048)	(30,621)	(1,824)
Total equity		(10,469)	(2,042)	26,755
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	10	47,100	72,900	55,300
Other financial liabilities	11	6,724	12,263	6,378
Provisions	12	-	588	442
Total non-current liabilities		53,824	85,751	62,120
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	10	35,800	10,000	2,600
Trade payables	13	7,601	17,441	63,632
Provisions	12	-	317	132
Other current liabilities	14	70	9,470	1,725
Total Current liabilities		43,471	37,228	68,089
Total liabilities		97,295	122,979	130,209
Total equity and liabilities		86,826	120,937	156,964
Summary of significant accounting policies	2			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

T Ramchandran & Co
Firm registration number: 009009S
Chartered Accountants

T Ramchandran
Partner
Membership no. 207600

Place : Bangalore
Date : July 25, 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IGATE Infrastructure Management Services Limited

Rajesh Ramdas
Director
DIN: 06746960
Place : Bangalore
Date : July 25, 2017

Mukund Srinath
Director
DIN: 00025017
Place : Bangalore
Date : July 25, 2017



IGATE Infrastructure Management Services Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2017

(Rs. in thousands)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Income			
Revenue from operations		-	16,985
Other income	15	9,245	1,292
Total Income (I)		<u>9,245</u>	<u>18,277</u>
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	16	-	25,378
Finance costs	18	8,337	6,546
Other expenses	17	9,335	15,150
Total Expenses (II)		<u>17,672</u>	<u>47,074</u>
Profit before tax (I) - (II)		(8,427)	(28,797)
Income tax expense			
Deferred tax		-	-
Current tax		-	-
Total tax expense		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit for the year		<u>(8,427)</u>	<u>(28,797)</u>
Other comprehensive income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(8,427)</u>	<u>(28,797)</u>
Earnings per equity share[nominal value of share of Rs 10 (31 March 2016: Rs 10)]	20	(2.95)	(10.08)
Basic & Diluted			
Computed on the basis of profit for the year			
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

T Ramchandran & Co
Firm registration number: 009009S
Chartered Accountants

T Ramchandran
Partner
Membership no. 207600

Place : Bangalore
Date : July 25, 2017



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IGATE Infrastructure Management Services Limited

Rajesh Ramdas
Director
DIN: 06746960
Place : Bangalore
Date : July 25, 2017



Mukund Srinath
Director
DIN: 00025017
Place : Bangalore
Date : July 25, 2017

IGATE Infrastructure Management Services Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2017

(Rs. in thousands)

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(8,427)	(28,797)
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Provision for Bad debts	-	11,216
Net gain on sale of current and non current investments	(164)	(740)
Interest expense	8,290	6,539
Operating profit before working capital changes	(301)	(11,782)
Movements in working capital:		
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(9,840)	(46,191)
Increase/(Decrease) in short-term provisions	(316)	185
Decrease in other current liabilities	(9,400)	7,745
Increase/(Decrease) in long-term provisions	(588)	146
Decrease in trade receivables	6,185	14,277
Decrease in short-term loans and advances	85	1,214
Decrease in long-term loans and advances	-	420
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	6,163	(4,687)
Increase/(Decrease) in other non-current assets	-	-
Cash generated from operations	(8,012)	(38,673)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	25,304	6,260
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	17,292	(32,413)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of current investments	(7,225)	(21,000)
Proceeds from sale of current investments	3,825	17,700
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	(3,400)	(3,300)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from Borrowings	-	25,000
Proceeds from issuance of share capital	-	-
Interest paid	(13,830)	(654)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities (C)	(13,830)	24,346
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year (A+B+C)	62	(11,367)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	302	11,669
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	364	302
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	364	302
Margin money deposit	-	-
	364	302
Summary of significant accounting policies	2	

As per our report of even date

T Ramachandran & Co
Firm registration number: 009009S
Chartered Accountants

T Ramachandran
Partner
Membership no. 207600

Place : Bangalore
Date : July 25, 2017



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IGATE Infrastructure Management Services Limited

Rajesh Ramdas
Director
DIN: 06746960
Place : Bangalore
Date : July 25, 2017



Mukund Srinath
Director
DIN: 00025017
Place : Bangalore
Date : July 25, 2017

IGATE Infrastructure Management Services Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2017

a. Equity share capital

	Number of Shares	Equity share capital (INR Actuals)
Issued and Paid up Capital at April 1, 2015	2,857,877	28,578,770
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2016	2,857,877	28,578,770
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2017	2,857,877	28,578,770

b. Other equity

	Reserves and surplus				Total other equity (INR in thousands)
	Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	Capital redemption reserve	General reserve	
Balance at 1st April 2015	-	(1,824)	-	-	(1,824)
Profit for the year	-	(28,797)	-	-	(28,797)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(28,797)	-	-	(28,797)
Balance at 31 Mar 2016	-	(30,621)	-	-	(30,621)
Profit for the year	-	(8,427)	-	-	(8,427)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(8,427)	-	-	(8,427)
Balance at 31 Mar 2017	-	(39,048)	-	-	(39,048)

As per our report of even date

T Ramachandran & Co
Firm registration number: 0096095
Chartered Accountants

T Ramchandran
Partner
Membership no. 207600

Place : Bangalore
Date : July 25, 2017



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IGATE Infrastructure Management Services Limited

R.R.M.
Rajesh Ramdas
Director
DIN: 06746960
Place : Bangalore
Date : July 25, 2017

M. Srinath
Mukund Srinath
Director
DIN: 00025017
Place : Bangalore
Date : July 25, 2017



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1. Corporate information

IGATE Infrastructure Management Services Limited ("the Company") is a public Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is primarily engaged in providing comprehensive range of IT support services including system integration, system maintenance and support services which are broadly categorized into Facility Management Services and Maintenance Services.

On July 18, 2016, the Company's Board of Directors approved the plan to merge the Company with its Holding Company Capgemini Technology Services India Limited (formerly known as IGATE Global Solutions Limited) and the Company Summons for Directions (CSD) was filed in the Honorable High Court of Bombay, India on August 01, 2016 under the provisions of Sections 391-394 of the (old) Companies Act, 1956 and the same was pending before the Bombay High Court.

With effect from December 15, 2016 the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified Sections 230-234 of the Companies Act, 2013 (corresponding to Sections 391-394 under the Companies Act, 1956) and transferred certain pending cases in the High Courts including matters in relation to schemes of amalgamation to the National Company Law Tribunals ("NCLT") with appropriate jurisdiction.

The Financials statements are authorized for issue by Board of Directors on July 25, 2017.

2. Significant accounting policies

a Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and other relevant provisions of the Act. For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2015, the standalone financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values. GAAP comprises mandatory accounting standards as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the provisions of the Act, other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, to the extent applicable and Accounting Standard 30, 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' ('AS 30') read with Accounting Standard 31 - 'Financial Instruments: Presentation' ('AS 31') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

b Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period. Examples of such estimates include estimates of contract costs to be incurred to complete software development project, provision for taxes, employee benefit plans, provision for doubtful debts and advances and estimated useful life of Property, plant and equipment. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

c Current-non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

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

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

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

- it is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

d Tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs, if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of fixed asset is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing fixed assets, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of fixed assets 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.



Till the year ended 31 March 2014, Schedule XIV to the Companies Act, 1956, prescribed requirements concerning depreciation of fixed assets. From current year, Schedule XIV has been replaced by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The applicability of Schedule II has resulted in the following changes related to depreciation of fixed assets. Unless stated otherwise, the impact mentioned for the current year is likely to hold good for future years also.

Till the year ended 31 March 2014, depreciation rates prescribed under Schedule XIV were treated as minimum rates and the company was not allowed to charge depreciation at lower rates even if such lower rates were justified by the estimated useful life of the asset. Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 prescribes useful lives for fixed assets which, in many cases, are different from lives prescribed under the erstwhile Schedule XIV. However, Schedule II allows companies to use higher/ lower useful lives and residual values if such useful lives and residual values can be technically supported and justification for difference is disclosed in the financial statements.

Depreciation on fixed assets is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management, or those prescribed under the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of fixed assets, though these rates in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II. The Company has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its fixed assets.

Asset	Years (SLM)
Computers and related assets	3
Office equipments	5
Furniture and fixtures	5

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the primary lease period or remaining useful life, whichever is lower, on a straight line basis.

As per Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013 Assets individually costing Rs 5,000 or less are not required to depreciate fully within 12 months from the date of purchase. However, the management has decided to depreciate asset costing Rs 5000 or less with in 12 months from the date of purchase.

f. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life and are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

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.

Goodwill is amortized over a period of 10 years and computer software held for use in business purpose is amortized over an estimated useful life of 3 years or the period of licenses, whichever is lower.

g. Leases

Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

h. Impairment on Tangible and intangible 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 net selling price 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 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 net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses 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.

i) Investments

Investments, which are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made, are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments. However, that part of long term investments which is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date is also presented under 'current assets' as "current portion of long term investments" in consonance with the current/non-current classification scheme of Schedule III.

Long term investments are stated at cost less other than temporary decline in the value of such investments, determined separately for each individual investment .

Current investments are carried in financial statements at lower of cost and fair value determined by category of investment. The fair value is determined using quoted market price/market observable information adjusted for cost of disposal. The comparison of cost and fair value is done separately for each individual investment.

Any reductions in the carrying amount and any reversals of such reductions are charged or credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.



j) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Income from services

The Company's principal sources of revenue arise from facility management services and maintenance contracts. Revenue from maintenance contract and facility management services is recognized on a pro-rata basis over the period of the contracts.

Amounts received or billed to the extent corresponding services are yet to be rendered are recorded as deferred revenues.

Unbilled receivables represents amounts recognized as revenues for the periods presented based on services performed in accordance with the terms of contracts that will be billed in subsequent periods.

Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Other income

Other income is recognized on accrual basis.

k Foreign currency transactions and balances

i) Initial Recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

ii) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

iii) Exchange Differences

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting such monetary items of Company at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

l) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The contributions to the provident fund are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year when the contributions are due. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve 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.



n Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Company operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences for the earlier years. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible timing differences only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. In situations where the Company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidence that they can be realized against future taxable profits.

In the situations where the Company is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India or tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where it operates, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of timing differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the Company's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of timing differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognized in the year in which the timing differences originate. However, the Company restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the timing differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It recognizes unrecognized deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. The Company writes down the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realized. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

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 tax assets and deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

n Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

o Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of 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. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

p 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.

q Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.



3 Property, Plant & Equipment	(Rs. in thousands)			
	Computers	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Total
Gross Block				
At 01 April 2015	11,124	2,334	2,410	15,868
Additions	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	11,124	2,334	2,410	15,868
Additions	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	11,124	2,334	2,410	15,868
Accumulated Depreciation				
At 01 April 2015	11,124	2,334	2,410	15,868
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	11,124	2,334	2,410	15,868
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	11,124	2,334	2,410	15,868
Net block				
At 01 April 2015	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2016	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	-	-	-	-

4 Intangible Assets	(Rs. in thousands)	
	Goodwill	Total
Gross Block		
At 01 April 2015	63,696	63,696
Purchase	-	-
At 31 March 2016	63,696	63,696
Purchase	-	-
At 31 March 2017	63,696	63,696
Amortization		
At 01 April 2015	63,696	63,696
Charge for the year	-	-
At 31 March 2016	63,696	63,696
Charge for the year	-	-
At 31 March 2017	63,696	63,696
Net block		
At 01 April 2015	-	-
At 31 March 2016	-	-
At 31 March 2017	-	-



5 Other financial assets

	Non-current		Current			
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands
Security deposit	-	-	-	-	-	50
Advances to employees	-	-	-	-	109	126
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	-	-	-	27	3	578
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>754</u>

6 Other Assets

	Non-current		Current			
	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands
Unbilled revenues	-	-	-	-	4,739	-
Gratuity receivable (refer note 21)	-	-	-	-	1,424	1,476
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-	-	-	572
Balances with statutory/government authorities	-	-	420	-	-	-
Advance income-tax (net of provision for tax)	77,441	67,170	81,533	-	35,575	27,472
Interest income on income tax receivable	1,390	1,390	1,390	-	-	-
	<u>78,831</u>	<u>68,560</u>	<u>83,343</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,738</u>	<u>29,520</u>

7 Financial Assets

7(a) Current investments

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands
Current investments (valued at fair value)			
Unquoted mutual funds			
18671.475 (31 March 2016 - 16,602.64) units of Rs.261.31 each fully paid in Birla sun Life Cash Plus - Growth-Direct Plan	4,879	4,040	-
Stan Chart Bank FD (31 March 2016 - Nil)	2,725	-	-
	<u>7,604</u>	<u>4,040</u>	<u>-</u>

7(b) Trade receivables

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment			
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	1,828
Unsecured, considered doubtful	5,112	11,007	-
Provision for doubtful receivables	(5,112)	(11,007)	-
(A)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,828</u>
Other receivables			
Unsecured, considered good	-	6,185	29,850
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	209	-
Provision for doubtful receivables	-	(209)	-
(B)	<u>-</u>	<u>6,185</u>	<u>29,850</u>
Total (A+B)	<u>-</u>	<u>6,185</u>	<u>31,678</u>

In determining the allowance for doubtful trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in provision matrix.

7(c) Cash and bank balances

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands
Cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with banks:			
On current accounts	364	302	11,249
Other bank balances			
Margin money deposit	-	-	420
	<u>364</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>11,669</u>

Margin money deposits with a carrying amount of NIL (31 March 2016 Rs.NIL; 1st April 2015 Rs 420 thousands) against guarantees issued by banks on behalf of the Company to customers.

Specified bank notes (SBN)

The Company had no transactions / balances of Specified Bank Notes during the specified period

As per Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013 and Rules 11(d) of the Companies (Auditor and Auditor's) Amendment Rules, the company has disclosed the details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016

Particulars	SBNs	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8-Nov-2016	Nil	Nil	Nil
(+) Permitted receipts	Nil	Nil	Nil
(-) Permitted payments	Nil	Nil	Nil
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	Nil	Nil	Nil
Closing cash in hand as on 30-Dec-2016	Nil	Nil	Nil



8. Share capital

	31 March 2017 Rs. in thousands	31 March 2016 Rs. in thousands	1 April 2015 Rs. in thousands
Authorised shares			
6,000,000 (31 March 2016 - 6,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	60,000	60,000	60,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares			
2,857,877 (31 March 2016 - 2,857,877) equity shares of Rs.10 each	28,579	28,579	28,579
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	28,579	28,579	28,579

a. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		1 April 2015	
	No. of shares	Rs. in thousands	No. of shares	Rs. in thousands	No. of shares	Rs. in thousands
At the beginning of the period	2,857,877	28,579	2,857,877	28,579	2,857,877	28,579
Outstanding at the end of the period	2,857,877	28,579	2,857,877	28,579	2,857,877	28,579

b. Terms/right attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. Any dividends proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates

Out of total equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/associates are as below:

	31 March 2017 Rs. in thousands	31 March 2016 Rs. in thousands	1 April 2015 Rs. in thousands
Capgemini Technology Services India Limited, the Holding company (fka IGATE Global solutions Limited)	28,579	28,579	28,579
2,857,867 (31 March 2016 - 2,857,867) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	28,579	28,579	28,579

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		1 April 2015	
	No. of shares	% holding in the class	No. of shares	% holding in the class	No. of shares	% holding in the class
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid						
Capgemini Technology Services India Limited, the Holding company (fka IGATE Global solutions Limited)	2,857,867	99.9%	2,857,867	99.9%	2,857,867	99.9%

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

9 Reserves and surplus

	31 March 2017 Rs. in thousands	31 March 2016 Rs. in thousands	1 April 2015 Rs. in thousands
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss			
Balance as per the last financial statements			
Profit for the year	(30,621)	(1,824)	29,935
	(8,427)	(28,797)	(31,259)
Net deficit in the statement of profit and loss	(39,048)	(30,621)	(1,824)
Total reserves and surplus	(39,048)	(30,621)	(1,824)



10 Borrowings						
	31 March 2017	Non-current portion 31 March 2016	1 April 2015	31 March 2017	Current maturities 31 March 2016	1 April 2015
	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands
Term Loans						
10% Inter-corporate deposit (unsecured)	47,100	72,900	55,300	35,800	10,000	2,600
	<u>47,100</u>	<u>72,900</u>	<u>55,300</u>	<u>35,800</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>2,600</u>
Inter-corporate deposit carries interest @ 10% p.a. The loan is repayable after 3 years from the date of disbursement of the loan amounts.						
11 Other Financial liabilities						
				31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
				Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings				6,724	12,263	6,378
				<u>6,724</u>	<u>12,263</u>	<u>6,378</u>
12 Provisions						
	31 March 2017	Long-term 31 March 2016	1 April 2015	31 March 2017	Short-term 31 March 2016	1 April 2015
	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands
Provision for employee benefits						
Provision for leave benefits	-	588	442	-	317	132
	<u>-</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>442</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>317</u>	<u>132</u>
13 Trade payables						
				31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
				Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands
Trade payables (refer note 19)				7,601	17,441	63,632
				<u>7,601</u>	<u>17,441</u>	<u>63,632</u>
14 Other current liabilities						
				31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
				Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands
Accrued salaries and benefits						
Salaries	-	-	-	-	11	30
Bonus and incentives	-	-	-	-	3,773	309
Cash settled share based awards	-	-	-	-	5,431	-
Others						
Statutory liabilities	70	-	-	70	255	1,386
	<u>70</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>9,470</u>	<u>4,725</u>



IGATE Infrastructure Management Services Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

15 Other income	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
	March 2017	March 2016
	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands
Interest income on bank deposits	168	36
Interest income others	3,266	516
Net gain on sale of current investments	164	740
Provision no longer required written back	5,468	-
Exchange gain (net)	179	-
	<u>9,245</u>	<u>1,292</u>

16 Employee benefit expense	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
	March 2017	March 2016
	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands
Salaries, wages and bonus	-	18,708
Employee stock compensation expense (refer note 23)	-	5,287
Contribution to provident and other fund	-	685
Staff welfare expenses	-	45
Other employee benefits	-	653
	<u>-</u>	<u>25,378</u>

17 Other expenses	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
	March 2017	March 2016
	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands
Sub-contracting expenses	2,333	781
Rent	-	7
Rates and taxes	1,486	467
Repairs and maintenance	-	51
Building	-	14
Advertisement and sales promotion	-	-
Other Expenses	4,636	-
Travel and conveyance	21	65
Communication costs	-	52
Recruitment and training	-	5
Legal and professional fees	539	594
Outside consultancy charges	-	-
Payment to auditor	204	350
Exchange differences (net)	-	724
Bad debts	-	11,216
Miscellaneous expenses	116	824
	<u>9,335</u>	<u>15,150</u>

Payment to auditor	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
	March 2017	March 2016
	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands
As auditor:		
Audit Fee	150	300
Tax audit fee	50	50
Reimbursement of expenses	4	-
	<u>204</u>	<u>350</u>

18 Finance costs	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
	March 2017	March 2016
	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands
Interest on loans	8,290	6,539
Bank charges	47	7
	<u>8,337</u>	<u>6,546</u>

19 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Based on information available with the Company, there are no suppliers who are registered as micro, small or medium enterprises under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" as at 31 March, 2017 and 31 March, 2016.

20 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
	March 2017	March 2016
	Rs. in thousands	Rs. in thousands
Net profit/(loss) for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	(8,427)	(28,797)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	2,857,877	2,857,877
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs)	(2.95)	(10.08)



21. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every eligible employee gets gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded.

The following table summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the plan.

Statement of profit and loss

Net employee benefit expense recognized in the employee cost

	31 March 2017 Rs. in thousands	31 March 2016 Rs. in thousands
Current service cost	-	184
Interest cost on benefit obligation	-	114
Expected return on plan assets	-	(261)
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognized	-	44
Effect of limit in para 59 (b)	-	(28)
Net benefit expense	-	53
Actual return on plan assets	257	203

Balance Sheet

Benefit asset/liability

	31 March 2017 Rs. in thousands	31 March 2016 Rs. in thousands
Present value of defined benefit obligation	-	(1,418)
Fair value of plan assets	2,413	3,574
Amount not recognised as an asset	-	(732)
Plan (liability)/asset	2,413	1,424

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

	31 March 2017 Rs. in thousands	31 March 2016 Rs. in thousands
Opening defined benefit obligation	-	-
Current service cost	1,418	1,365
Interest cost	-	184
Benefits paid	-	114
Actuarial (gain)/losses	(1,418)	(230)
Liabilities assumed on divestiture	-	(15)
Closing defined benefit obligation	-	1,418

Change in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	31 March 2017 Rs. in thousands	31 March 2016 Rs. in thousands
Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
Contributions by employer	3,574	3,601
Expected return	-	261
Actuarial (gain)/losses	-	(58)
Benefits paid	257	(230)
Closing fair value of plan assets	2,413	3,574

The Company expects to contribute Nil to gratuity in next one year (31 March 2016; Nil)

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Investments with the Insurer	100%	100%

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity are shown below:

Increase in compensation cost	-	8.00%
Employee turnover	-	14% - 27%
Discount rate	-	7.75%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	-	8.00%

Amounts for the current and previous four periods are as follows:

	31 March 2017 Rs. in thousands	31 March 2016 Rs. in thousands	31 March 2015 Rs. in thousands	31 March 2014 Rs. in thousands	31 March 2013 Rs. in thousands
Gratuity					
Defined benefit obligation	-	1,418	1,365	6,177	7,553
Plan assets	2,413	3,574	3,601	6,229	6,859
Surplus / (deficit)	2,413	2,156	2,236	52	(694)
Exp Adj on Plan Liabilities	-	(84)	814	(1,454)	575
Exp Adj on Plan Assets	-	(58)	(150)	(263)	443



22. Employee stock option plans

The employees of the Company were entitled to participate in share based awards issued by IGATE Corporation the ultimate holding company till 30 June 2015. Costs pertaining to share based awards issued to the Company's employee are cross charged by the ultimate holding company. Such expenses are accounted for as part of employee benefits and the liability to the ultimate holding company is settled in cash.

During the year, the company has been cross charged Rs. Nil thousands (31 March 2016: Rs. 5,287 thousands) by the ultimate holding company as stock compensation expense towards the cost incurred by the ultimate holding company for providing stock options to some of its employees. The Company recognises the intra group recharge when it is actually levied or paid. The stock compensation expense has been recorded in the statement of profit and loss under employee benefit expense.

23. Expenditure in foreign currency (accrual basis)

	31 March 2017 Rs. in thousands	31 March 2016 Rs. in thousands
Employee stock compensation expense	-	5,287

24. Unhedged foreign currency exposure

Particulars	31 March 2017 Rs. in thousands		31 March 2016 Rs. in thousands	
	Trade receivables	Trade Payables	Trade receivables	Trade Payables
USD	-	-	-	-
GBP	-	-	-	2



IGATE Infrastructure Management Services Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017

25. Related party disclosures

Names of related parties and related party relationship

Ultimate Holding Company
Capgemini SE

Holding Company

Capgemini Technology Services India Limited (fka IGATE Global Solutions Limited)

Associate Companies / Fellow Subsidiaries

IGATE Singapore Pte Ltd

Key Management Personnel

Sujit Sircar
Mukund Srinath
Rajesh Ramdas

Related party transactions

	31 March 2017 Rs. 000	31 March 2016 Rs. 000
a) Sub-contracting Expenses		
IGATE Singapore Pte Ltd	2,333	-
b) Loan taken during the year		
Capgemini Technology Services India Limited (fka IGATE Global Solutions Limited)	-	25,000
c) Interest payable on the loan		
Capgemini Technology Services India Limited (fka IGATE Global Solutions Limited)	8,290	6,539
d) Expense cross charged		
IGATE Corporation (Subsequently merged with Capgemini North America Inc)	-	5,287
Loans taken from related party are @ 10% interest		
	31 March 2017 Rs. 000	31 March 2016 Rs. 000
Balances outstanding		
a) Trade payables		
Capgemini Technology Services India Limited (fka IGATE Global Solutions Limited)	6,013	17,007
IGATE Singapore Pte Ltd	1,389	-
c) Borrowings		
Capgemini Technology Services India Limited (fka IGATE Global Solutions Limited)	82,900	82,900
d) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings		
Capgemini Technology Services India Limited (fka IGATE Global Solutions Limited)	6,724	12,263
Loans taken from related party are @ 10% interest		



26 First-time adoption of Ind AS

Transition to Ind AS

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The accounting policies set out in Note 2, have been applied in preparing the financial statements from the year ended 31 March 2017, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at 1 April 2015 (the Company's date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the Company has adjusted the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes.

A. Exemptions and exceptions availed

Set below are the applicable Ind AS optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

A.1 Ind AS optional exemptions

A.1.1 Deemed cost

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 *Intangible Assets*.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value.

A.1.2 Leases

Appendix C to Ind AS 17 requires an entity to assess whether a contract or arrangement contains a lease. In accordance with Ind AS 17, this assessment should be carried out at the inception of the contract or arrangement. Ind AS 101 provides an option to make this assessment on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition to Ind AS, except whether the effect is expected to be not material.

The Company has elected to apply this exemption for such contracts/arrangements.

A.2 Ind AS mandatory exceptions

A.2.1 Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2015 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP.

A.2.2 De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Ind AS 101 requires a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transitions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, Ind AS 101 allows a first-time adopter to apply the de-recognition requirements in Ind AS 109 retrospectively from a date of the entity's choosing, provided that the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognised as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initially accounting for those transactions.

The Company has elected to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS.

A.2.3 Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the fact and circumstances that exists at the date of transition to Ind AS.



27 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amounts at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation state.

The Company classifies its inputs used to measure fair value into the following hierarchy :

Level 1 : Unadjusted quoted market prices in active market

Level 2 : Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities or Unadjusted quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active or Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability

Level 3 : Inputs for assets and liabilities that are based on unobservable market data

March 31, 2017	Carrying amount				Level 1	Fair value		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total		Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	364	364	-	-	-	-
Current investments	7,604	-	-	7,604	7,604	-	-	7,604
Other Current financial asset	-	-	27	27	-	-	-	-
	7,604	-	391	7,995	7,604	-	-	7,604
Financial liabilities								
Long term borrowings	-	-	47,100	47,100	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	-	-	35,800	35,800	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	7,601	7,601	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Current financial liabilities	-	-	6,724	6,724	-	-	-	-
	-	-	97,225	97,225	-	-	-	-

March 31, 2016	Carrying amount				Level 1	Fair value		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total		Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	302	302	-	-	-	-
Current investments	4,040	-	-	4,040	4,040	-	-	4,040
Trade and other receivables	-	-	6,185	6,185	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial asset	-	-	112	112	-	-	-	-
	4,040	-	6,599	10,639	4,040	-	-	4,040
Financial liabilities								
Long term borrowings	-	-	72,900	72,900	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	17,441	17,441	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Current financial liabilities	-	-	12,263	12,263	-	-	-	-
	-	-	112,604	112,604	-	-	-	-



B. Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

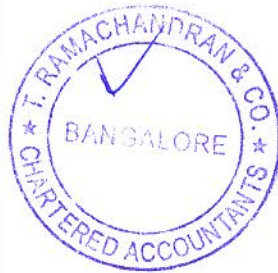
Reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2015

	Amount as per IGAAP	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-
Other Intangible assets	-	-	-
Other non-current assets	83,343	-	83,343
Total non current assets	83,343	-	83,343
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Current investments	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	31,678	-	31,678
Cash and cash equivalents	11,669	-	11,669
Short-term loans and advances	754	-	754
Other current assets	29,520	-	29,520
Total current assets	73,621	-	73,621
TOTAL ASSETS	156,964	-	156,964
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	28,579	-	28,579
(b) Other equity			
Retained earnings	(1,824)	-	(1,824)
Total equity	26,755	-	26,755
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Long term borrowings	55,300	-	55,300
Other non-current financial liabilities	6,378	-	6,378
Provisions	442	-	442
Total non current liabilities	62,120	-	62,120
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Short term borrowings	2,600	-	2,600
Trade and other payables	63,632	-	63,632
Other current liabilities	1,725	-	1,725
Provisions	132	-	132
Total current liabilities	68,089	-	68,089
Total liabilities	130,209	-	130,209
Total Equity and Liabilities	156,964	-	156,964



Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2016

	Amount as per IGAAP	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	-
Other Intangible assets	-	-	-
Other non-current assets	-	-	-
Total non current assets	68,560		68,560
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Current investments	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	3,785	255	4,040
Cash and cash equivalents	14,859	(8,674)	6,185
Short-term loans and advances	302	-	302
Other current assets	112	-	112
Total current assets	41,738		41,738
	60,796	(8,419)	52,377
TOTAL ASSETS	129,356	(8,419)	120,937
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	-	-	-
(b) Other equity	28,579	-	28,579
Retained earnings	(22,202)	(8,419)	(30,621)
Reserves representing unrealized gains / losses	-	-	-
Other reserves	-	-	-
Total equity	6,377	(8,419)	(2,042)
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Long term borrowings	-	-	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	72,900	-	72,900
Provisions	12,263	-	12,263
Total non current liabilities	85,751		85,751
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Short term borrowings	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	10,000	-	10,000
Other current liabilities	17,441	-	17,441
Provisions	9,470	-	9,470
Total current liabilities	37,228		37,228
Total liabilities	122,979		122,979
Total Equity and Liabilities	129,356	(8,419)	120,937



Reconciliation of profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Amount as per IGAAP	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
Revenue			
I. Revenue from Operations (Gross)	16,985	-	16,985
II. Other income	1,037	255	1,292
III. Total Income (I+II)	18,022	255	18,277
IV. Expenses			
Employee Benefits	25,378	-	25,378
Finance costs	6,546	-	6,546
Other Expenses	6,476	8,674	15,150
Total Expenses (IV)	38,400	8,674	47,074
V. Profit/(loss) before Tax	(20,378)	(8,419)	(28,797)
VI. Tax expense:			
1. Deferred Tax	-	-	-
2. Current Tax	-	-	-
Total Tax Expenses (VI)	-	-	-
VII. Profit/(Loss) for the Year	(20,378)	(8,419)	(28,797)
VIII. Other comprehensive income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
(ii) Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
(ii) Income tax related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-
IX. Total comprehensive income for the period	(20,378)	(8,419)	(28,797)



27 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

A. Accounting classification and fair values (Continued)

April 1, 2015	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Carrying amount		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
			Amotised Cost	Total				
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	11,669	11,669	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	31,678	31,678	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial asset	-	-	754	754	-	-	-	-
	-	-	44,101	44,101	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Long term borrowings	-	-	55,300	55,300	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	-	-	2,600	2,600	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	63,632	63,632	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Current financial liabilities	-	-	6,378	6,378	-	-	-	-
	-	-	127,910	127,910	-	-	-	-

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 fair values

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique
Investments	The Company's investments consist primarily of investment in debt linked mutual funds. Fair value of debt linked mutual funds are based on prices as stated by the issuers of mutual funds and are classified as Level 1 or 2 after considering whether the fair value is readily determinable.

During the reporting period ending 31 March 2017, 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015, there have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements



27 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

C. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and

i. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Trade and other receivables

The Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of its customers, taking into account the financials condition, current economic trends and analysis of historic bad debts and ageing of accouts receivable. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery from the customer.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows.

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Balance at the beginning of the year	11,216	-
Impairment loss recognised/ reversed	(6,104)	11,216
Balance at the end of the year	5,112	11,216

Others

Credit risk of the Company on cash and cash equivalents and investments is subject to low credit risk since the investments of the Company are in banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.



27 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

March 31, 2017	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	
		Within 1 year	More than 1 year
Non current financial liabilities	53,824	-	53,824
Current financial liabilities	35,800	35,800	-
Trade and other payables	7,601	7,601	-

March 31, 2016	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	
		Within 1 year	More than 1 year
Non current financial liabilities	85,163	-	85,163
Current financial liabilities	10,000	10,000	-
Trade and other payables	17,441	17,441	-

28 Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified, where necessary, to confirm to this year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For T Ramachandran & Co
 Firm registration number: 009009S
 Chartered Accountants

T Ramchandran
 Partner
 Membership no. 207600

Place : Bangalore
 Date : July 25, 2017



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
 IGATE Infrastructure Management Services Limited

Rajesh Ramdas
 Director
 DIN: 06746960

Place : Bangalore
 Date : July 25, 2017

Mukund Srinath
 Director
 DIN: 00025017

Place : Bangalore
 Date : July 25, 2017

