NELCO NETWORK PRODUCTS LIMITED

CIN: U32309MH2016PLC285693

6th ANNUAL REPORT

2021-22

NELCO NETWORK PRODUCTS LIMITED

6th ANNUAL REPORT 2021-22

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors : Mr.P.J.Nath

Mr. Ajay Kumar Pandey (w.e.f. 30th July 2021)

Mr. Saurabh Ray (w.e.f. 29th May 2022)

Company Secretary : Mr. Shreyans Upadhyay

Bankers : Axis Bank Ltd.
ICICI Bank Ltd.
IDFC First Bank

Auditors : S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants

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Registered Office: MIDC, EL-6 TTC Industrial Area,
Electronics Zone, Mahape,
Navi Mumbai – 400 710

nelco unlock potential | Network Products

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To
The Members

As informed earlier, the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai Bench approved the Composite Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation (Scheme) involving the internal restructuring of the various businesses of the Nelco Ltd. (Nelco) and its two wholly owned subsidiaries viz. Tatanet Services Limited (TNSL) and Nelco Network Products Limited (NNPL). As per the NCLT order, the scheme shall be effective on the date on which the last of all the approvals and sanctions from appropriate authorities as may be required under the law in respect of the Scheme have been obtained. Nelco received the requisite approval from Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on 9th June 2021 for transfer of the Internet Service Provider license and VSAT license from TNSL to the Nelco under the Scheme. Accordingly, the Scheme became effective on 9th June 2021.

1. Financial Results

(Rs. lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
(a)	Net Sales / Income from Operations	11,734	9,516
(b)	Other Income	245	145
(c)	Total Income	11,979	9,661
(d)	Operating Expenditure	8,878	7,381
(e)	Profit before finance cost, tax and depreciation and amortization (PBITDA)	3,101	2,280
(f)	Less: Finance cost	485	516
(g)	Less: Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,638	1,433
(h)	Profit before tax	2,616	1,764
(i)	**Profit before Tax**	**978**	**331**
(j)	Tax Expenses	400	27
(k)	**Net Profit after Tax**	**578**	**304**
(l)	Other comprehensive income	34	15
(m)	**Total comprehensive income**	**612**	**319**

2. Dividend

The Board of Directors has not recommended dividend for the year ended 31st March 2022.

3. State of Company's Affairs

During the year under review, the total income was Rs. 11,979 Lakhs as against Rs. 9,661 Lakhs in the previous year i.e. a 24% growth over the previous year. The profit before tax was Rs. 978 Lakhs as against Rs. 331 Lakhs in the previous year. The profit after tax was at Rs. 578 Lakhs as against Rs 304 Lakhs in the previous year.

No material changes and commitments have occurred after the close of the year under review till the date of this Report which affect the financial position of the Company.

The Company aims to be the most customer centric digital solution provider, bringing the benefits of the digital revolution to unserved and under-served customers using Satcom, in India and beyond. The Company has been playing an important role in the development and growth of important industry segments like Banking & Financial Services, Renewable Energy, Mining, Offshore Oil & Gas exploration, Distance Education etc., by providing Satcom services for business-critical applications in the remotest locations through Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs). Satcom continues to be best suited to provide data connectivity in remote and rural locations due to its ability of rapid deployment of VSATs and reliability, consistency, flexibility and scalability of services across all regions and terrains.

There is an emerging need for reliable connectivity at remote sites in sectors like eCommerce, telemedicine, logistics, mining and construction. Telecom operators have started using satcom solutions for Cellular Backhaul (CBH) in remote locations where it is unviable or uneconomical to have a terrestrial solution. The potential for deploying Satcom services in Government sector also is likely to increase in future due to the thrust on village connectivity, education, healthcare, warehousing, public distribution system and water management especially in rural and remote locations. The Company is also continuously working to develop newer verticals in the Enterprise market. All these sectors will positively impact the Satcom services business and the VSAT installed base in the future. The Company has also established itself as a leading player in both Aero IFC and Maritime communication services in India, collectively referred as Inflight and Maritime Communication (IFMC).

Newer generation GEO satellites as well as LEO satellite constellations are likely to be available in India for commercial use in the coming years, which will make many more applications viable. The Company is technology agnostic and adopts technologies best suited for customer requirements. VSAT terminals which are deployed at the customer premises, need to be of the same technology as what is deployed in the central satellite gateway.

The Company also offers turnkey solutions for Satellite Communication involving setting up of dedicated and private networks for large organizations, particularly in the Govt & PSU sector. The Company has a vast experience in building and running operations and maintenance of large communication networks involving multiple satcom technologies.

4. Reserves

The Board of Directors has not proposed any amount for transfer to reserves for the year under review.

5. Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures/Associates

The Company has no subsidiaries, Joint Ventures or Associates.

6. Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

Mr. Ajay Kumar Pandey was appointed as an Additional Director w.e.f. 30th July 2021. He holds office upto the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. A notice under Section 160 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been received from a member signifying his intention to propose the appointment of Mr. Pandey as Director.

Mr. Uday Banerjee stepped down from the Directorship w.e.f. 30th July 2021 as a part of reconstitution of the Board after the Scheme became effective.

On 28th May 2022, Mr. R.R.Bhinge, Chairman will cease to be Director of the Company on attaining the age of 70 years (the age of retirement), as per the Group Governance Guidelines on Board Effectiveness for retirement of Non-Executive Directors.

The Board place on record its deep sense of appreciation of the valuable contribution made by Mr. Bhinge and Mr. Banerjee during their association with the Company.

Mr. P.J.Nath retires by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and is eligible for reappointment.

During the year under review, five meetings of the Board of Directors were held on 26th April 2021, 30th July 2021, 19th October 2021, 19th January 2022 and 1st March 2022. All Directors attended the said meetings.

During the year under review, the Directors of the Company had no pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company, other than sitting fees and reimbursement of expenses incurred by them for attending Board meetings of the Company.

7. **Regulatory and legal**
The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position.

8. **Risk Management Framework**
With the main objective of ensuring sustainable business growth, the Company continuously identifies, assesses and monitors the risks across the market segments it serves. The Company has a Risk Management framework to inform the Board members about risk assessment and minimization procedures. The Board reviews the Risks and the mitigation plans periodically. There are no elements of risk, which in the opinion of the Board may threaten the existence of the Company.

The exchange rate fluctuations impact the profitability of operations since a large part of VSAT equipment is imported. The supply chains of global semiconductor industry, which was badly affected during Covid-19 period is facing further disruptions due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The semiconductor chip shortage may also have an impact on the satcom industry. Any sudden disruption of global and domestic supply chains poses a risk for the Company. Since the Satcom sector is regulated by Department of Telecom and Department of Space, any major unfavorable changes in the regulations could impact multiple areas like addressable market, profitability, etc. The Company's framework of risk management process helps in informed decision making at all levels of the organization for anticipating and minimizing the impact of the risks on an ongoing basis.

Internal Controls & Systems:
The Company has an adequate system of internal controls to ensure that all assets are safeguarded and accounted for and business transactions are authorized and recorded. The Company has designed, implemented & maintained adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business.

9. **Sustainability**
   a. Safety – Care for our people
   The operations of the Company are not of a hazardous nature. However, the Company emphasizes on maintaining a healthy and safe environment in and around its facilities as well as contract sites where projects will be under execution. Requisite training on safety has also been imparted to the franchisee engineers working on sites of the customers, apart from its own employees.

   b. Care for our environment
   Though the operations of the Company are not of hazardous nature, the Company takes all necessary precautions to maintain healthy and safe environment in and around its facilities.

10. **Human Resources**
The Company maintained cordial industrial relations during the year under review. The Company has an instituted Policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH), which seeks to govern the guidelines and grievance redressal procedures as required under Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. As per policy, a Complaints Redressal Committee/Internal Complaints Committee has been formed in the Company with inclusion of an external lady member. POSH theme training was conducted for employees and allied resources. No complaints related to POSH have been received during the year.

11. **Credit Rating**
During the year CRISIL has assigned ratings for long term and short-term bank facilities of the Company to CRISIL A Stable and CRISIL A1 respectively.

12. Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo

The Company has export service revenue of Rs. 37 Lakhs

The foreign exchange earned during the year under review was Rs. 37 Lakhs.

Total outgo of foreign currency was Rs. 2,673 Lakhs.

13. Conservation of energy, Technology absorption

The details are given in the Annexure-1 attached to this report.

14. Related Party Transactions

None of the transactions with related parties falls under the scope of Section 188(1) of the Act. The information on transactions with related parties pursuant to Section 134(3)(h) of the Act read with Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 in Form AOC-2 is not applicable to the Company for FY 2021-22 and hence the same is not provided.

15. Deposits

The Company has not accepted any deposits from public and as such, no amount on account of principal or interest on deposits from public was outstanding as on the date of the balance sheet.

16. Annual Return

Pursuant to Section 92 of the Act read with the appliable Rules, the Annual Return for the year ended 31st March 2022 can be accessed on the following link https://www.nelco.in/pdf/disclosure-of-events/annual-return-2021-22-nelco-network.pdf.

17. Particulars of Employees and Remuneration

Disclosures pertaining to remuneration and other details as required under Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rule 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 ('Rules) is provided in Annexure - II (A) forming part of this Report.

Statement containing particulars of top 10 employees and the employees drawing remuneration in excess of limits prescribed under Section 197 (12) of the Act read with Rule 5(2) and (3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 is provided in the Annexure II (B) forming part of this report. None of the employees listed in the said Annexure II (B) is related to any Director of the Company. In terms of proviso to Section 136(1) of the Act, the Report and Accounts are being sent to the shareholders excluding the aforesaid Annexure. The said Statement is also open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company. Any member interested in obtaining a copy of the same may write to the Company Secretary.

18. Particulars of loans, guarantees or investments under Section 186

During the year under review the Company has not advanced any loans, given any guarantees or made any investments, the particulars of which are required to be given under Section 186.

19. Auditors

Members of the Company at the AGM held on 13th August 2020, approved the appointment of S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants, (ICAI Firm Registration No. 101049W/E300004), as the statutory auditors of the Company for a period of 5 years commencing from the conclusion of the 4th AGM held on 13th August 2020 until the conclusion of 9th AGM of the Company to be held in the year 2025.

20. Auditors' Report

The Auditors' Report does not contain any qualifications, reservations or adverse remarks. The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time. The Notes to the Accounts referred to in the Auditors' report are self-explanatory and therefore do not call for any further clarification under section 134(3)(f) of the Act.

During the year under review, the statutory auditors and secretarial auditors have not reported any instances of fraud committed against the Company by its officers or employees, the details of which would need to be mentioned in the Board's report.

21. Secretarial Audit Report

As required under Regulation 24A of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015, the Company appointed M/s. Bhandari & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, as Secretarial Auditors to conduct Secretarial Audit of records and documents of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2022. The Secretarial Audit Report confirms that the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, and Guidelines, etc. The Secretarial Audit Report is given in Annexure - III forming part of this report. There are no remarks, qualifications or reservations in the Secretarial Audit Report. The Company confirms compliance with the requirements of Secretarial Standards 1 and 2.

22. Maintenance of cost records

Maintenance of cost records as specified by the Central Government under Section 148 (1) of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

23. Directors' Responsibility Statement

Based on the framework of internal financial controls and compliance systems established and maintained by the Company, work performed by the statutory and secretarial Auditors, the Board is of the opinion that the Company's internal financial controls were adequate and effective during the financial year 2021-22.

Accordingly, pursuant to Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors, to the best of their knowledge and ability, confirm that:

(a) In the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended 31st March 2022, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures.

(b) they have, in the selection of the accounting policies, consulted the Statutory Auditors and have applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2022 and of the profit of the Company for that year;

(c) they have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

(d) they have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and

(e) they have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

24. Acknowledgements

The Directors are thankful to the Government Authorities and Bankers.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

R. R. Bhinge
Chairman

Date: 26th April 2022
Place: Mumbai

Annexure 1 – Conservation of Energy and Technology Absorption

(Ref.: Board's Report, Section 12)

A. Conservation of Energy

(i) The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:
Although energy is not a major element of the cost for the Company, constant endeavors have been made to conserve energy and consequently minimize power and diesel costs.

(ii) The steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy:
Power requirement of Company is too low to utilize alternate sources of energy.

(iii) The capital investment on energy conservation equipment: Nil

B. Technology Absorption

(i) Efforts made towards Technology Absorption:
The major thrust of technology absorption will be in the areas of increasing and improving the VSAT services.

Technology absorption, adaptation and innovation:
Constant endeavors have been made towards technology absorption, adaptation and innovation. The focus is on improving the quality of the services as well as creating new services and solutions adapted to suit the customers' requirements for specific industry segments.

(ii) Benefits derived: NA.

(iii) Expenditure incurred on Research and Development: Nil

(iv) In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year)

a. Technology imported: The Company has not imported any technology in the last 3 years
b. Year of Import: NA
c. Has technology been fully absorbed: NA?
d. If not fully absorbed, areas where this has not taken place, reasons thereof and future plans of action: NA

C. Foreign Exchange earnings and outgo

	Rs.in Lakhs
Total foreign exchange earned:	37
Total foreign exchange used:	2,673

Annexure- II(A): Disclosure of Managerial Remuneration

(Ref: Board's Report, Section 17)

(a) The ratio of the remuneration of each Director to the median remuneration of the employees of the company for the financial year

Director	Ratio of Director's remuneration to the median remuneration of the employees of the Company for the financial year
Non-Executive Directors	
Mr. R. R. Bhinge	0.5
Mr. P. J. Nath	NA
Mr. Ajay Kumar Pandey	0.5
Mr. Uday Banerjee	NA

Effective from 9th June 2021, Directors are paid remuneration by way of sitting fees for attending the meetings of Board of Directors.

(b) The percentage increase in remuneration of each Director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary or Manager, if any, in the financial year:

Director	Percentage increase in remuneration in the financial year
Non-Executive Directors	
Mr. R. R. Bhinge	Not Applicable
Mr. P. J. Nath	Not Applicable
Mr. Ajay Kumar Pandey (Appointed w.e.f. 30 July 2021)	Not Applicable
Mr. Uday Banerjee (Resigned w.e.f. 30 July 2021)	Not Applicable

Before the Scheme of Arrangement & Amalgamation, which was effective from 9th June 2021, no sitting fees was paid to the Directors for attending the meetings of the Board. The composition of the Board was changed after the Scheme became effective.

(c) Percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year 2021-22: **NA**
(The median is not available, as the employees were transferred from Nelco Ltd. to this Company only after the Scheme was effective from 9th June 2022. There was no employee employed in the Company before the Scheme became effective.

(d) Number of permanent employees on the rolls of Company as on 31st March 2022: **83**

(e) Average percentile increases already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration:

Particulars	% change in remuneration *
Average increase in salary of employees (other than managerial personnel)	Not Applicable
Average increase in remuneration of managerial personnel	Not Applicable

(There was no managerial employee in the employment of the Company before the Scheme became effective.*

(f) **Affirmation that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the company:**

It is affirmed that the remuneration to the employees and sitting fees to the Directors is as per the policy of the Company.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

R. R. Bhinge
Chairman

Date: 26th April 2022
Place: Mumbai

Annexure- III
Secretarial Audit Report
(Ref: Board's Report, Section 21)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2022
[Pursuant to Section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To
The Members,
NELCO NETWORK PRODUCTS LIMITED
CIN: U32309MH2016PLC285693

We have conducted the Secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **NELCO NETWORK PRODUCTS LIMITED** (hereinafter called "the Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on **31st March, 2022** complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022 according to the provisions of:

i. The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
ii. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the Rules made thereunder;
iii. The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
iv. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings#.
v. The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):-
   a. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011#;
   b. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015#;
   c. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018#;
   d. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021#;
   e. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021#;
   f. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client#;
   g. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021#; and
   h. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018#;

[#] *The Regulations or Guidelines, as the case may be were not applicable for the period under review.*

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

i. Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
ii. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, if applicable[#].

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above to the extent applicable.

We further report that -

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Adequate notice was given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

During the period under review, decisions were carried through unanimously and no dissenting views were observed, while reviewing the minutes.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that during the audit period, the Company has issued and allotted 9,50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each at par to Nelco Limited (holding company) on Rights basis.

Note: The National Company Law Tribunal ('the NCLT') at its final hearing held on November 2, 2018 approved the composite scheme of arrangement ('the Scheme') between the Company, Nelco Limited and Tatanet Services Limited (TNSL). As per the said NCLT order, the scheme shall be effective on the date on which the last of all the approvals and sanctions from appropriate authorities as may be required under the law in respect of the Scheme have been obtained. The requisite approval from Department of Telecommunications (DoT) was received on June 9, 2021, for transfer of the Internet Service Provider license and VSAT license from the Amalgamating Company i.e. Tatanet Services Limited to the Amalgamated Company i.e. Nelco Limited under the Scheme. Accordingly, the Scheme has become effective on June 9, 2021.

For **Bhandari & Associates**
Company Secretaries

Manisha Maheshwari
Partner
ACS No: 30224; C P No. : 11031
Mumbai| April 26th, 2022
ICSI UDIN: A030224D000201221

This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure 'A' and forms an integral part of this report.

'Annexure A'

To
The Members,
NELCO NETWORK PRODUCTS LIMITED
CIN: U32309MH2016PLC285693

Our Secretarial Audit Report for the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2022 of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.

2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.

4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.

5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.

6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For **Bhandari & Associates**
Company Secretaries

Manisha Maheshwari
Partner

ACS No: 30224; CP. No: 11031
Mumbai|, April 26, 2022
ICSI UDIN: A030224D000201221

S.R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants

12th Floor, The Ruby
29 Senapati Bapat Marg
Dadar (West)
Mumbai - 400 028, India
Tel: +91 22 6819 8000

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Nelco Network Products Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Nelco Network Products Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2022. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the 'Emphasis of matters' section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Ind AS financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying Ind AS financial statements.

<table>
<tr><th>Key audit matters</th><th>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</th></tr>
<tr><td>Revenue recognition related to multiple element arrangements (as described in notes 1.11 and 2.1(a) of the Ind AS financial statements).

The contracts with customers include multiple elements including sale of products and ancillary services like installation, commissioning, annual maintenance etc. and rental income for equipments given on lease. In certain cases, the contracts also involve multiple entities in the Group. The identification of performance obligations under the contracts with customers, allocation of consideration to the performance obligations identified and determination of the timing of revenue recognition in accordance with Ind AS 115 requires exercise of judgement by the Company's management.

We considered this to be a Key Audit Matter in view of the customer contracts being complex and non-standard.</td><td>Our audit procedures included the following:
• We obtained an understanding and evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls over revenue recognition;
• We assessed the appropriateness of the accounting policies applied by the Company in line with the applicable accounting standards.
• We tested contracts with customers on a sample basis to assess the contractual terms which impacted identification and timing of performance obligations, allocation of consideration to these performance obligations based on determination of standalone selling prices and determination of timing of recognition for each of these revenue components;
• We performed tests related to non-standard manual journal entries related to revenue.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assessment of Accounting pursuant to Scheme approval by NCLT and DOT (as described in Note 29 to the Ind AS financial statements)

Pursuant to provisions of Section 230-232 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors of the Company on September 1, 2017 approved the scheme as follows:
• transfer by way of slump sale on a going concern basis, for a lump sum consideration to its wholly owned subsidiary, Nelco Network Products Ltd (NNPL) of the following:
a) Integrated Security and Surveillance Solution ('ISSS') business and
b) Very Small Aperture Terminals ("VSAT") hardware business and allied services consisting of network management, project management, infrastructure services, turnkey solutions for satellite communication systems, and colocation services to customers other than Tatanet Services Ltd (TNSL); and</td><td>Our audit procedures included the following:
• We obtained and read the documents filed by the Company with the Registrar of Companies, including the NCLT order/DOT Order with respect to transfer of discontinued operations to NNPL, based on which the Scheme became effective;
• Tested the underlying workings prepared by management for transfer of assets and liabilities pertaining to discontinued operations as per the Scheme;
• Assessed accounting in accordance with Scheme and as per applicable accounting standards;
• Tested the underlying workings for revised tax computations, read independent opinion obtained by the management on taxation matters relating to the revised tax computations and involved tax specialist for review of independent opinion
• Assessed the disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements for compliance with disclosure requirements</td></tr>
</table>

• the amalgamation of TNSL with the Company, through a composite scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation (Proposed Scheme). The proposed scheme was approved by NCLT on November 2, 2018 and approved by Department of Telecommunications on June 9, 2021 The Scheme has been accounted as follows: • Discontinued operations have been transferred to NNPL in accordance with IND AS 105 The Scheme has a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company including revenue, profit, tax, reserve and comparative figures basis which the same is considered as a key audit matter for the year The Company's disclosures are included in Note 29 to the financial statements, which outlines the scheme accounting.	

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2019;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

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

(g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2022 has been paid by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

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

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

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

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

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

Sd/-
per Vineet Kedia

Partner
Membership Number: 212230
UDIN: 22212230AHUMXK4823
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 26, 2022

Annexure 1 referred to in clause 1 of paragraph on the report on 'Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date
Re: Nelco Network Products Limited (the "Company")

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) All property, plant and equipment except for equipment's given on lease, installed at the customer premises were physically verified by the management of the Company in the previous year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in a year which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. The existence of equipment on lease lying at customer premises is verified by management on the basis of 'active customer status'.

(c) There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right of use assets) or Intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2022.

(e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management of the Company during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them as at year end and no material discrepancies were noticed in respect of such confirmations.

(b) As disclosed in note 12 to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks and/or financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. The quarterly returns/statements filed by the Company with such banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.

(iii) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained to us by the management, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, for the products/services of the Company.

(vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. The provisions relating to sales tax, service tax, value added tax and duty of excise are not applicable to the Company. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable

(b)There are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess, goods and service tax and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer or further public offer or debt instruments hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(x) (b) are not applicable to the Company and, not commented upon.

(xi) (a) No fraud/material fraud by the Company or no fraud/ material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us] in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended). Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) (a), (b) and (c) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business

(b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.

(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Group has 6 Core Investment Company as part of the Group.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 43 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(iv) (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act.

(b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act.

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

Sd/-
per Vineet Kedia
Partner
Membership Number: 212230
UDIN: 22212230AHUMXK4823
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 26, 2022

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements of Nelco Network Products Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Nelco Network Products Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with Reference to Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

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

Sd/-
per Vineet Kedia
Partner
Membership Number: 212230
UDIN: 22212230AHUMXK4823
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 26, 2022

Nelco Network Products Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021 (Refer note 29)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	4,082	4,763
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3(a)	18	44
(c) Right-of-use assets	3(b)(i)	1,491	1,843
(d) Other intangible assets	3(a)	4	8
(e) Financial assets			-
(i) Other financial assets	4 (a)	193	374
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	28	462	387
(g) Other non-current assets	5 (a)	4	9
Total non-current assets		6,254	7,428
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	6	1,582	1,138
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	4,385	4,189
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,087	4
(iii) Loans	7	-	3
(iv) Other financial assets	4 (b)	512	2,565
(c) Contract assets	18	137	-
(d) Other current assets	5 (b)	116	61
Total current assets		**7,819**	**7,960**
TOTAL ASSETS		**14,073**	**15,388**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	10	100	5
(b) Other equity			
Reserve and surplus	11	3,382	2,770
Total equity		**3,482**	**2,775**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12 (a)	1,875	1,514
(ia) Lease liabilities	3(b)(ii)	1,251	1,538
(ii) Trade payables	13 (a)		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises			
(b) total outstanding dues other than (ii) (a) above		-	167
(b) Provisions	14 (a)	-	148
(c) Non-current tax liability (net)	15	265	-
(d) Other non- current liabilities	16(a)	4	8
Total non-current liabilities		3,395	3,375
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12 (b)	1,825	3,301
(ia) Lease liabilities	3(b)(ii)	298	297
(ii) Trade payables	13 (b)		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises			
(b) total outstanding dues other than (ii) (a) above		4,102	2,210
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	366	3,118
(b) Provisions	14 (b)	106	150
(c) Contract Liabilities	18	425	152
(d) Other current liabilities	16(b)	74	10
Total Current liabilities		**7,196**	**9,238**
Total liabilities		**10,591**	**12,613**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**14,073**	**15,388**

Summary of significant accounting policies. **1**

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

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

Sd/-
Vineet Kedia
Partner
Membership No. 212230

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 26, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NELCO NETWORK PRODUCTS LIMITED

Sd/-
R. R. Bhinge
Director
(DIN: 00036557)

Sd/-
P.J. Nath
Director
(DIN: 05118177)

Sd/-
Shreyans Upadhyay
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 26, 2022

Nelco Network Products Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Particulars	Note No.	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021 (Refer note 29)
Revenue from operations	19	11,734	9,516
Other income	20	245	145
Total income		**11,979**	**9,661**
Expenses			
(a) Purchase of stock-in-trade		4,910	2,902
(b) (Increase) / decrease in inventories of stock-in-trade	21	(444)	(86)
(c) Employee benefits expense	22	1,288	1,512
(d) Sub contracting expenses	23	1,392	1,619
(e) Other expenses	23	1,732	1,434
Total expenses		**8,878**	**7,381**
Profit before finance cost, tax and depreciation and amortization (PBITDA)		**3,101**	**2,280**
(a) Finance costs	24	485	516
(b) Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	1,638	1,433
Profit before tax		**978**	**331**
Tax expense			
- Current tax	26(a)	367	251
- Deferred tax (credit)/charge	26(a)	(122)	(224)
- Tax adjustment for earlier years pursuant to scheme		155	-
Total tax expenses		**400**	**27**
Profit for the year		**578**	**304**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations	27	34	15
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax		**34**	**15**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**612**	**319**
Earnings per share (Face value of Rs 10/- per share) : (Basic and diluted)	39	277.44	608.54

Summary of significant accounting policies **1**

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

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

Sd/-
Vineet Kedia
Partner
Membership No. 212230

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 26, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NELCO NETWORK PRODUCTS LIMITED

Sd/-
R. R. Bhinge
Director
(DIN: 00036557)

Sd/-
P.J. Nath
Director
(DIN: 05118177)

Sd/-
Shreyans Upadhyay
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 26, 2022

Nelco Network Products Limited

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Refer note 29)
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	**978**	**331**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,638	1,433
Finance costs	485	516
Liabilities no longer required written back	(132)	(16)
Profit on sale of property, plant & equipment	(8)	(28)
Unwinding of discount on financial asset measured at amortised cost	(16)	(14)
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	48	123
Amortisation of processing fees	7	8
Unrealised mark to market (gain) / loss on forward contracts	(50)	-
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss (net)	7	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	**2,957**	**2,354**
Movement in working capital		
- (Increase) / decrease in inventories	(444)	(86)
- (Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(244)	944
- (Increase) / decrease in financial assets - current -Loans	3	1
- (Increase) / decrease in other financial assets - current	2,069	(924)
- (Increase) / decrease in other financial assets - Non Current	181	(23)
- (Increase) / decrease in other current assets	(55)	39
- (Increase) / decrease in other non current assets	5	19
- (Increase) / decrease in contract assets	(137)	-
Movements in liabilities		
- (Decrease) / increase in trade payables	1,900	(343)
- (Decrease) / increase in other financial liabilities - non current		
- (Decrease) / increase in other liabilities - non current	(4)	(3)
- (Decrease) / increase in provisions - non current	(148)	(10)
- (Decrease) / increase in other financial liabilities - current	(72)	80
- (Decrease) / increase in contract liabilities	273	(170)
- (Decrease) / increase in other current liabilities	64	-
- (Decrease) / increase in provisions - current	(9)	(51)
Cash generated from operations	**6,339**	**1,827**
- Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(210)	(414)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	**6,129**	**1,413**
B. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment / intangible assets	(654)	(425)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment / intangible assets	-	11
Purchase of VSAT and ISSS division from holding company	(2,591)	-
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)	**(3,245)**	**(414)**

Nelco Network Products Limited

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Refer note 29)
C. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from borrowings	9,700	3,793
Repayment of borrowings	(10,821)	(5,546)
Issue of shares during the year	95	-
Proceeds from sales and lease back	-	1,382
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(306)	(104)
Payment of interest portion of lease liabilities	(172)	(87)
Finance costs paid	(297)	(432)
Dividend paid (including dividend distribution tax)		
Net cash flows (used in) /generated from financing activities (C)	**(1,801)**	**(994)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash & cash equivalents [(A)+(B)+(C)]	**1,083**	**4**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**4**	**-**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,087**	**4**

Note :

1) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of :	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021 Refer note 29
a) Balance with scheduled banks in current accounts	975	4
b) Cheques on hand	112	-
Total	**1,087**	**4**

Refer Note 12(c) for Change in liabilities arising from financing activities.

Summary of significant accounting policies 1

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

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

Sd/-
Vineet Kedia
Partner
Membership No. 212230

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NELCO NETWORK PRODUCTS LIMITED

Sd/-
R. R. Bhinge
Director
(DIN: 00036557)

Sd/-
P.J. Nath
Director
(DIN: 05118177)

Sd/-
Shreyans Upadhyay
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 26, 2022

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 26, 2022

General Information

Nelco Network Products Limited ('NNPL') herein after referred to as "the Company" was established in 2016. The Company is a subsidiary of Nelco Limited. The Company did not commence its operations till March 31, 2021.

Nelco Limited was engaged in providing end to end networking solutions (Satcom Projects) services, sale/rental of VSATs and maintenance of private hubs and hybrid networks for its customers from government to corporates (Equipment business and related services). During the year, pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation (Scheme) [Refer note 29], Nelco Limited has transferred Equipment business to NNPL on a "going concern" basis by way of a slump sale.

The registered office of the Company is located at EL-6, TTC Industrial Area, MIDC, Electronic Zone, Mahape, Navi Mumbai – 400710, CIN: L32200MH1940PLC003164.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR) which is also functional currency of the Company.

1. Summary of Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1.1 Basis of preparation

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these standalone financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a. Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time.

b. Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that is measured at fair value;
- defined benefit and other long-term employee benefits;
- asset held for sale - measured at fair value less cost to sell.

c. Current -non current classifications

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

d. The figures reported for the year ended March 31, 2021 has been restated to give effect to the scheme of common control transaction effective April 1, 2020 (Refer note 29)

1.2 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the assets. Subsequent costs are added to existing item's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

a. Capital work-in-progress

Projects under which property, plant and equipment which are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising direct cost and related incidental expenses net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

b. Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate cost, net of their estimated residual value, over their estimated useful lives.

The useful lives and residual values are as prescribed under schedule II to Companies Act, 2013 except for the following type of assets where useful life is considered as per management estimate, based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, replacements generally required from the point of view of operational effectiveness.

Type of Assets	**Useful Life**
Plant and Machinery	Antenna – 10 Years Electronic equipment – 6 to 7.50 Years
Electrical installation	10 years
Furniture and fixture	10 years
Office equipment's – VSAT	Antenna – 10 Years Electronic equipment – 6 to 7.50 Years
Office equipment's (Computer hardware)	3 Years

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit and loss within other Income / other expenses.

1.3 Intangible assets

Intangible assets purchased are measured at cost as of the date of acquisition less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any. The Company amortises testing software using straight line method over 5 years period. The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

1.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

1.5 Financial instrument

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

A. Financial assets

a. Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section 1.11 Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

b. Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments):

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

i. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
ii. Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, and loan to an associate and loan to a director included under other non-current financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI) (debt instruments):

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

i. The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
ii. The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. For debt instruments, at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value changes recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit or loss.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments):

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment

has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.
The Company elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established.

c. Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's consolidated balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.
Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

d. Impairment of financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Disclosures for significant assumptions – see Note 31
- Trade receivables and contract assets – see Note 8 and 18

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. Also, the Company recognises allowances for any expected losses on account of non-recovery from customers on specific cases based on management estimates.

e. Income recognition

Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

B. Financial liabilities

a. Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

The Company’s financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

b. Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

• Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
• Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans and borrowings):

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer Note 13.

c. Derecognition

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

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdraft. Bank overdraft are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

1.7 Trade receivable

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

1.8 Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services received by the Company prior to the end of reporting period which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method.

1.9 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

1.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprises cost of purchases and includes all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined using the weighted average method and is net of provision for obsolescence and other anticipated losses, wherever considered necessary. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1.11 Revenue recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from providing Satellite Communication connectivity systems and solutions through sale of goods, providing installation and annual maintenance services, renting of goods. The Company also provides Integrated Security & Surveillance services and earns revenue through such contracts.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

a. Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer, being when the goods are delivered to the customer, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer’s acceptance of the goods. Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the goods in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

b. Rendering of services

- Revenue from annual maintenance contract and network management is recognized over the period of performance.
- Revenue from installation and commissioning services is recognized upon completion of installation of equipment.

c. Rental income

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised on straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease in accordance with contract with the customers.

1.12 Foreign currency translation

a. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency').

b. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other income / other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income.

1.13 Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank. Although the Company believes that these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they may not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments. Any derivative is categorized as a financial asset or financial liability, at fair value through profit or loss. Derivatives are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in net profit/loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss, when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, these derivatives are measured at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss and the resulting exchange gains or losses are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Assets/ liabilities in this category are presented as current assets/current liabilities if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

1.14 Current and deferred tax

The Income tax expenses or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

a. Current Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b. Deferred Tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and carry forward tax credits only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences, tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

1.15 Leases

As a lessee

Leases are recognised as right-of-use assets and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leases asset is available for use by the company. Contracts may contain lease and non-lease component. The company allocates the consideration in the contract to lease and non-lease component based on their relative prices. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on the present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.
- amounts expected to be payable by the company under residual value guarantees.
- the exercise price of purchase option if the company is reasonably certain to exercise the option and
- payment of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the company exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If the rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting points, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received
- uses a build-up approach that starts with Risk- free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by the Company, which doesn't have recent third party financing, and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease e.g. term, security etc

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right of use assets are measured at cost comprising the following;

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- Any initial direct cost, and
- Restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on straight line basis. If the company is reasonably certain to exercise purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases and all the leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis in profit and loss. Short term leases are leases with a term of lease term of 12 months or less.

As a lessor

Leases are classified as finance lease whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessee. Finance leases receivables are recocgnised at the inception of lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments receivable. Each lease payment received is allocated between the finance lease receivable and finance income. The finance income is recognised to the statement of profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the finance lease receivable for each period.

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying assets and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in balance sheet based on their nature. The company did not make any adjustments to the accounting for assets held as lessor as a result of adopting the new leasing standard.

1.16 Borrowing

Borrowing are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are derecognised from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is breach of a material provision of a long-term loan agreement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

1.17 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

1.18 Provisions and contingent liabilities

a. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management’s best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

The measurement of provision for restructuring includes only direct expenditure arising from the restructuring, which are both necessary entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the Company.

i. Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

ii. Warranties

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations under local sale of goods legislation are recognised at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the management’s best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Company's obligation.

b. Contingent liabilities

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

c. Contingent assets

A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

1.19 Employee benefits

a. Short-term obligations

Liabilities for salaries and wages, including other monetary and non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

b. Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The Company has liabilities for compensated absences which are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the appropriate market yield at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligations. Re-measurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The obligation is presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

c. Post-employment obligations (Defined Benefit Obligations)

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- defined benefit plans – Gratuity and Provident Fund
- defined contribution plans such as Superannuation Fund and Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC).

Defined Benefit Plans

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit provident fund and gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments, changes in actuarial assumptions and return on plan assets (excluding interest income) are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in statement of profit or loss as past service cost.

During the year Company has formed gratuity fund exclusively for gratuity payment to the employees. The gratuity liability amount is contributed to the approved gratuity fund formed. The gratuity fund has been approved by Income Tax authorities.

Defined contribution plans

Company pays Superannuation Fund, ESIC and PF contributions to publicly administered funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligation once the contribution has been made. Company’s contribution to Superannuation Fund, ESIC and PF is recognised on accrual basis in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises
termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of Ind AS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

1.20 Segment reporting

The Holding Company's Managing Director and CEO is identified as Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') for the Company and CODM reviews and allocates resources for consolidated business i.e. Network Systems products and services and accordingly, it is a single operating segment. i.e Network systems comprises sale of Very Small Aperture Terminals (“VSAT”) hardware and providing allied services consisting of network management, project management, infrastructure services, turnkey solutions for satellite communication systems, and co-location services to customers.

1.21 Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

1.22 Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.23 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

1.24 Measurement of EBITDA

The Company has elected to present earnings before finance cost, tax and depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss account. The Company measures EBITDA on the basis of profit from continuing operations. In its measurement, the Company does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance cost and tax expense.

2.1 Critical estimates and judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty: -

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1 above, the management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

In the following areas the management of the Company has made critical judgements and estimates

a) Revenue recognition

- The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple goods and services to a customer. The Company assesses the goods / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables. Each revenue component is recognised based on the policy noted in Note no 1.11 above.
- The Company uses judgement to determine an appropriate selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative selling price of each distinct goods or service promised in the contract. Where selling price is not observable, the Company uses the expected cost plus margin approach to allocate the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation.
- The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered.
- Contract fulfilment costs are expensed as incurred.

b) Estimation of defined benefit obligation

The cost of the defined benefit plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

c) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Company reviews the useful lives and carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation and amortisation expense in future periods.

d) Recognition of deferred taxassets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for based on estimated future taxable rate on all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and carry forward tax credits only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences, tax losses and tax credits. The management assumes that taxable profits will be available while recognising deferred tax assets.

e) Expected credit Loss on trade receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses a provision matrix and forward-looking information and an assessment of the credit risk over the expected life of the financial asset to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. Additionally, Company makes specific provision in relation to disputed receivables based on periodic credit evaluation. (Refer Note 32)

f) Estimation of provisions & contingent liabilities

The Company exercises judgement in measuring and recognising provisions and the exposures to contingent liabilities which is related to pending litigation or other outstanding claims. Judgement is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement. Because of the inherent uncertainty in this evaluation process, actual liability may be different from the originally estimated as provision or contingent liability. (Refer Note 37 and Note 40)

Nelco Network Products Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022
(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

A. Equity share capital
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid.

Particulars	Amount
As at March 31, 2020	**5**
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at March 31, 2021	**5**
Changes in equity share capital	95
As at March 31, 2022	**100**

B.Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to equity shareholders		
	Reserves and surplus	Other Reserves	Total
	Capital reserve	Profit and loss	
As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**(10)**	**(10)**
Pursuant to the scheme of Arrangement of Merger under Common control [Refer Note :29]	2,460	**-**	**2,460**
Restated balance at the beginning of current reporting period*	**2,460**	**(10)**	**2,450**
Profit for the year	-	304	**304**
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	15	**15**
As at March 31, 2021	**2,460**	**310**	**2,770**
Profit for the year	-	578	**578**
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	34	**34**
As at March 31, 2022	**2,460**	**922**	**3,382**

Summary of significant accounting policies **1**
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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

Sd/-
Vineet Kedia
Partner
Membership No. 212230

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 26, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NELCO NETWORK PRODUCTS LIMITED

Sd/-
R. R. Bhinge
Director
(DIN: 00036557)

Sd/-
P.J. Nath
Director
(DIN: 05118177)

Sd/-
Shreyans Upadhyay
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 26, 2022

Nelco Network Products Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 3(a) : Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and capital work-in-progress

Description	Cost				Accumulated Depreciation/ amortisation				NET BLOCK	
	As at April 1, 2021	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31,2022	As at April 1, 2021	Depreciation/ amortisation for the year	Disposals	As at March 31,2022	As at March 31,2022	As at March 31,2021
i. Property, plant and equipment										
Plant and machinery	1,774	162	3	1,933	1,176	199	15	1,360	573	598
	(1,520)	(254)	-	(1,774)	(986)	(190)	-	(1,176)	(598)	(534)
Electrical installation	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	8	-	-
	(8)	-	-	(8)	(8)	-	-	(8)	-	-
								-		
Furniture and fixture	65	4	-	69	62	1	-	63	6	3
	(65)	-	-	(65)	(61)	(1)	-	(62)	(3)	(4)
Office equipment								-	-	
i) Owned	243	19	-	262	211	24	-	235	27	32
	(238)	(5)	-	(243)	(182)	(29)	-	(211)	(32)	(56)
-> Lease										
ii) Given on lease (operating lease)	6,697	386	470	6,613	2,567	1,040	470	3,137	3,476	4,130
	(6,677)	(20)	-	(6,697)	(1,756)	(828)	(17)	(2,567)	(4,130)	(4,921)
				-						
Total Property, plant and equipment (i)	**8,787**	**571**	**473**	**8,885**	**4,024**	**1,264**	**485**	**4,803**	**4,082**	**4,763**
	(8,508)	**(279)**	**-**	**(8,787)**	**(2,993)**	**(1,048)**	**(17)**	**(4,024)**	**(4,763)**	**(5,515)**
ii. Other intangible assets										
Testing software	20	-	-	20	12	4	-	16	4	8
	(20)	-	-	(20)	(9)	(3)	-	(12)	(8)	(11)
Total Other intangible assets (ii)	**20**	**-**	**-**	**20**	**12**	**4**	**-**	**16**	**4**	**8**
	(20)	**-**	**-**	**(20)**	**(9)**	**(3)**	**-**	**(12)**	**(8)**	**(11)**
assets (i+ii)	**8,807**	**571**	**473**	**8,905**	**4,036**	**1,268**	**485**	**4,819**	**4,086**	**4,771**
	(8,528)	**(279)**	**-**	**(8,807)**	**(3,002)**	**(1,051)**	**(17)**	**(4,036)**	**(4,771)**	**(5,526)**
iii. Capital work-in-progress (iii)									**18**	**44**
									(44)	-

Ageing of capital work-in-progress	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at March 31,2022
Projects in progress	18	-	-	-	18
	(44)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(44)
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-
Total	**18**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	(44)	**(-)**	**(-)**	**(-)**	**-**

Figures in (brackets) represents previous year's figures.

Note :-

1) Property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company (refer note 35).

2) Contractual obligations in respect of capital commitment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment (refer note 45).

3) * figures below rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 3(b) : Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

3(b)(i) The Company as lessee

(i) Company has taken on lease various offices for its branches where lease term ranges from 1 year to 8 years.

(ii) Company has taken Office equipment (VSAT) on lease with lease term of 6-7 years.

a. Right of use assets

Description	Cost					Amortisation				Net Block	
	As at April 01, 2021	Additions	Adjustment on modification of leases during the year	Disposals	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021	Amortisation for the year	Disposals	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Leasehold premises	111	18	-	-	129	41	24	-	65	64	70
	(77)	(34)	-	-	(111)	(26)	(15)	-	(41)	(70)	(51)
Office equipment	2,190	-	-	-	2,190	417	346	-	763	1,427	1,773
	(440)	(1,718)	(32)	-	(2,190)	(148)	(269)		(417)	(1,773)	(292)
Total	**2,301**	**18**	**-**	**-**	**2,319**	**458**	**370**	**-**	**828**	**1,491**	**1,843**
	(517)	**(1,752)**		**-**	**(2,301)**	**(174)**	**(284)**	**-**	**(458)**	**(1,843)**	**(343)**

Note 3(b) : Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities
3(b)(ii).Lease liability

Description	As at April 1, 2021	During the year				As at March 31, 2022
		Additions	Adjustment on modification of leases during the year	Accrued finance cost	Payments	
Leasehold premises	**76**	**18**	**-**	**7**	**29**	**72**
	(68)	(28)	-	(8)	(28)	(76)
Office equipment	**1,759**	**-**	**-**	**165**	**449**	**1,475**
	(219)	(1,588)	(36)	(79)	(163)	(1,759)
Total	**1,835**	**18**	**-**	**172**	**478**	**1,547**
	(287)	(1,616)	(36)	(87)	(191)	(1,835)
Current	**297**					**298**
	-					(297)
Non Current	**1,538**					**1,251**
	-					(1,538)

c. Amount recognised in Statement of profit or loss

Amount recognised in Statement of profit or loss	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets	370	284
Interest on lease liabilities	172	87
Expenses related to short term leases	54	49

d.Amount recognised in statement of cash flows

Amount recognised in statement of cash flows	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Total cash outflow of leases	(478)	(191)

3(b).2 Operating Lease*

The Company as Lessor

(i) Operating leases related to VSATs given on lease, owned by the Company with lease terms between 3 to 7 years.

(ii) The lessee does not have an option to purchase the VSATs at the expiry of the lease period.

(iii) No refundable deposits are taken and the lease rentals recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss for the year included under sale of services under revenue (refer note 19) aggregate to Rs 2,790 Lakhs (Previous Year Rs. 2,743 Lakhs)

Non- Cancellable operating lease receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Not Later than 1 year	1,350	1,127
Later than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	1,642	2,679
Later than 5 years	-	-
Total	**2,992**	**3,806**

Disaggregation of property, plant and equipment given on operating lease as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Class of assets	Operating Lease		
	Gross block	Accumulated Depreciation	Carrying Amount
Office equipment	6,613	3,137	3,476
	(6,697)	(2,567)	(4,130)

Figures in (brackets) represents previous year's figures.

Note 4 (a) : Other financial assets - Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposit	165	149
SBI Finance Lease receivable	28	225
Total	**193**	**374**

Note 4 (b) : Other financial assets - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Security deposits	47	29
Security deposits which have significant increase in credit risk	21	21
Less: Impairment allowance on security deposits which have significant increase in credit risk	(21)	(21)
	47	29
MTM gain on forward contract	14	-
Receivable from holding company (Refer Note 28)	255	2,257
SBI Finance Lease receivable	196	279
Total	**512**	**2,565**

Note 5 (a) : Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Prepaid expenses	4	9
Total	**4**	**9**

Note 5 (b) : Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Prepaid expenses	56	40
Advance to suppliers	36	16
Balance with government authorities	24	2
Others	-	3
Total	**116**	**61**

Note 6 : Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Inventories (lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Traded goods	1,582	1,138
Total	**1,582**	**1,138**

During the year ended March 31, 2022, Rs. 56 lakhs (2021: Rs. 43 lakhs) has been recognised as an expense in relation to inventory being carried at net realisable value.

Note 7 : Loans- current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Loans to employees	-	3
Total	**-**	**3**

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 8 : Trade receivables- current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade receivables from contract with customers		
- Trade receiveables - considered good- secured	-	-
- Trade receiveables - considered good- unsecured	3,621	3,459
- Trade receiveables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
- Trade receiveables- credit impaired	13	16
	3,634	3,475
Trade receivables from contract with customers- related parties (refer note 38)	49	-
Less : Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	(211)	(197)
	3,472	3,278
Unbilled receivables	913	911
Total	**4,385**	**4,189**

1. Trade receivables are dues in respect of goods sold and services rendered in the normal course of business.
2. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 60 days.
3. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a detailed analysis of trade receivables.
4. There are no dues by directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director is a member.
5. Trade receivables from related parties (refer note 38).

Trade receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						As at
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	March 31, 2022
i. Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	2,147	836	297	132	60	-	**3,472**
ii. Undisputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	58	22	8	3	-		**91**
iii. Undisputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	49	58	**107**
iv. Disputed trade receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
v. Disputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
vi. Disputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	13	-	**13**
Total	**2,205**	**858**	**305**	**135**	**122**	**58**	**3,683**
Impairment allowance	**58**	**22**	**8**	**3**	**62**	**58**	**211**
Total	**2,147**	**836**	**297**	**132**	**60**	**-**	**3,472**

Unbilled receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	Ageing of unbilled receivables					As at
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	March 31, 2022
Unbiled receivables	892	21	-	-	-	**913**
Total	**892**	**21**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**913**

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						As at
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	March 31, 2021
i. Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	1,950	632	306	217	116	57	**3,278**
ii. Undisputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	108	35	17	12	6	3	**181**
iii. Undisputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
iv. Disputed trade receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
v. Disputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
vi. Disputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	15	1	-	**16**
Total	**2,058**	**667**	**323**	**244**	**123**	**60**	**3,475**
Impairment allowance	108	35	17	27	7	3	**197**
Total	**1,950**	**632**	**306**	**217**	**116**	**57**	**3,278**

Unbilled receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	Ageing of unbilled receivables					As at
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	March 31, 2021
Unbiled receivables	904	-	-	7	-	**911**
Total	**904**	**-**	**-**	**7**	**-**	**911**

Note 9 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
A. Cash and cash equivalents		
(a) Balances with banks:-		
-on current accounts	975	4
(b) Cheques on hand	112	-
Total	**1,087**	**4**

Nelco Network Products Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 10 : Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Authorised share capital:		
10,00,000 (50,000 as at March 31, 2021) equity shares of Rs.10/- each	100	5
	100	**5**
Issued equity share capital:		
10,00,000 (50,000 as at March 31, 2021) equity shares of Rs.10/- each	100	5
	100	**5**
Subscribed and paid-up share capital:		
10,00,000 (50,000 as at March 31, 2021) equity shares of Rs.10/- each	100	5
Total	**100**	**5**

Notes:

(i) Movement in equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	Rs in Lakhs	Number of shares	Rs in Lakhs
Opening balane	50,000	5	50,000	5
Shares issued during the year	9,50,000	95	-	-
Closing balance	**10,00,000**	**100**	**50,000**	**5**

(ii) Shares held by holding company, the ultimate holding company, their subsidiaries and associates

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up				
Nelco Limited	10,00,000	5	50,000	5

(iii) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a 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. The dividend proposed is subject to approval of the shareholaders in annual general meeting.

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

(iv) Details of shareholder holding more than 5% of the shares in the Company as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up				
Nelco Limited	10,00,000	5	50,000	5

As per records of the Company and other declarations received from shareholders, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

(v) Shareholding of the promoter in the Company as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

Promoter's Name	No of share	% total shares	% changed
Nelco Limited	10,00,000	100%	NIL

(vi) There are no shares bought back or allotted either as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or allotted under any contract without payment received in cash during 5 years immediately preceding March 31, 2022.

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 11 : Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Capital reserve	2,460	2,460
Profit and loss	922	310
Total	**3,382**	**2,770**

(i) Capital reserve

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening balance	2,460	-
Pursuant to the scheme of Arrangement of Merger under Common control [Refer Note :29]	-	2,460
Closing balance	**2,460**	**2,460**

(iii) Profit and loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening balance	310	(9)
Net Profit for the year	578	304
Other comprehensive income/(loss) (net of tax)	34	15
Closing balance	**922**	**310**

Capital reserve

It represents profits for the earlier years from April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2020 , pursuant to scheme of amalgamation (refer note 29).

General reserve

The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit and loss. The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the balance in this reserve and also considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 12 (a) : Borrowings- Non-current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Secured		-
(i) Long Term Loans from Banks(refer note (i) and (iii) below)	1,875	1,514
Total	**1,875**	**1,514**

Note 12 (b) : Borrowings- current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Loan in foreign currency		
Unsecured		
(i) Term loans from Banks (refer note (iii) below)	-	986
Loan in foreign currency (A)	**-**	**986**
Loan in indian currency		
Unsecured		
(i) Inter corporate deposits (refer note (iii) below)	-	15
(ii) Current maturity of term loan (refer note (iii) below)	-	1,020
Total unsecured loan in indian currency (I)	**-**	**1,035**
Secured		
(i) Short term loans from banks (refer note (i), (ii) and (iii) below)	1,000	1,199
Total secured loan in indian currency (II)	**1,000**	**1,199**
Loan in indian currency (B= I+II)	**1,000**	**2,234**
Current maturity of term loan (C)	825	81
Total (A+B+C)	**1,825**	**3,301**

Notes:

(i) The carrying amount of financial and non-financial assets pledged as security for current borrowings (refer note 35).

(ii) Disclosure related to returns filed with banks with respect to working capital facilities (refer note 41).

(iii) Repayment schedule is as follows :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021		Terms of Repayment	Rate of Interest (p.a.)	Nature of security
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current			
Term loan from Bajaj Finance Limited	1,875	825	-	-	36 monthly equal installments till April 2025	ROI linked to ICICI Bank MCLR+ Spread	Exclusive charge over the VSAT's Installed at HPCL, IOCL, Bank of India and BPCL Outlets
Long term loan current maturity from IDFC Bank Ltd (Loan in foreign currency)	-	-	-	986	Bullet repayment payable on due date	2.30%	Unsecured
Term loan from IDFC Bank Ltd (Loan in Indian currency)	-	-	-	1,005	Bullet repayment payable on due date	9.15 % to 10.50 %	Unsecured
Term loan from IDFC Bank Ltd	-	-	1,514	1,214	Quarterly installment begin from July, 2019, last date of installment April 30, 2023	MCLR +0. 65%	Exclusive charge on the VSATs. Value of VSATs installed against the loan provided by IDFC bank.
Current maturity of long term loan from South Indian Bank	-	-	-	81	Repayable in quarterly equal instalments till September, 2021	1 year MCLR+0.5%	Hypothecation by way of first charge on entire current assets of the Company
Inter Corporate Deposit	-	-	-	15	Payable on demand	9.75% to 10.25%	Unsecured
Term loan from IDFC Bank Ltd (Loan in Indian currency)	-	1,000	-	-	Bullet repayment payable on due date	7.30 % to 7.55 %	First Pari Passu charge on entire Current Assets of the Borrower present and future.
Total	**1,875**	**1,825**	**1,514**	**3,301**			

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Loan covenants
Bank loans contain certain debt covenants relating to limitation on indebtedness, debt-equity ratio, net Borrowings to EBITDA ratio and debt service coverage ratio. The limitation on indebtedness covenant gets suspended if the Company meets certain prescribed criteria. The debt covenant related to limitation on indebtedness remained suspended as of the date of the authorisation of the financial statements. The Company has also satisfied all other debt covenants prescribed in the terms of bank loan.

Net debt reconciliation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Cash & cash equivalents	1,087	4
Lease obligations	(1,547)	(1,835)
Non current borrowings	(1,875)	(1,514)
Current borrowings	(1,825)	(3,301)
Net debts	**(4,160)**	**(6,646)**

Note 12 (c) : Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Other Assets	Liabilities from financial activities			Total
	Cash & Bank Overdrafts	Lease obligation	Non current borrowings	Current borrowings	
Net debt as at March 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-
Addition on merger refer note 29	*	(287)	(2,807)	(3,755)	(6,849)
Additions during the year	-	(1,652)	-	-	(1,652)
Cash Flow	4	104	1,293	454	1,855
Interest expenses	-	(87)	(98)	(215)	(400)
Interest paid	-	87	98	215	400
Net debt as at March 31, 2021	**4**	**(1,835)**	**(1,514)**	**(3,301)**	**(6,646)**
Cash Flow	1,083	306	(358)	1,476	2,507
Acquisitions - Finance leases	-	(18)	-	-	(18)
Interest expenses	-	(172)	(143)	(447)	(762)
Interest paid	-	172	140	447	759
Net debt as at March 31, 2022	**1,087**	**(1,547)**	**(1,875)**	**(1,825)**	**(4,160)**

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 13 (a) : Trade payables Non -Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade Payables:		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 46 for details of dues to micro and small enterprises)	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	167
(iii) Trade payable to related parties (refer note 38)	-	-
Total	**-**	**167**

Particulars		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at March 31, 2022
Micro enterprises and small enterprises (A)		-	-	-	-	-
Disputed		-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed		-	-	-	-	-
Others (B)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Disputed		-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed		-	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Particulars		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at March 31, 2021
Micro enterprises and small enterprises (A)		-	-	-	-	-
Disputed		-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed		-	-	-	-	-
Others (B)		**-**	**167**	**-**	**-**	**167**
Disputed		-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed		-	167	-	-	167
Total (A+B)		**-**	**167**	**-**	**-**	**167**

Note 13 (b) : Trade payables Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade Payables:		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 46 for details of dues to micro and small enterprises)	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4,099	2,210
(iii) Trade payable to related parties (refer note 38)	3	-
Total	**4,102**	**2,210**

Particulars	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at March 31, 2022
Micro enterprises and small enterprises (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (B)	**582**	**3,234**	**71**	**207**	**8**	**4,102**
Disputed	-	-	5	11	-	16
Undisputed	582	3,234	66	196	8	4,086
Total (A+B)	**582**	**3,234**	**71**	**207**	**8**	**4,102**

Particulars	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	As at March 31, 2021
Micro enterprises and small enterprises (A)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others (B)	**215**	**1,310**	**576**	**90**	**19**	**2,210**
Disputed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed	215	1,310	576	90	19	2,210
Total (A+B)	**215**	**1,310**	**576**	**90**	**19**	**2,210**

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 14 : Provisions

a) Non-Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 36)	-	148
Total	**-**	**148**

b) Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
Compensated absences (refer note 36)	59	58
Gratuity (refer note 36)	-	34
	59	92
Warranty (refer Note 37)	47	58
Total	**106**	**150**

Note 15 : Non-current tax liability (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Opening balance	-	-
Less : Tax deducted at source and advance tax	(139)	-
Add: Current tax payable for the year	360	-
Add: Interest on current tax	44	
Closing balance	**265**	**-**

Note 16 (a) : Other non current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred - profit on sale of assets on finance lease	4	8
Total	**4**	**8**

Note 16 (a) : Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Statutory dues payable	68	-
Deferred - profit on sale of assets on finance lease	6	10
Total	**74**	**10**

Note 17 : Other current financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Interest accrued	16	-
Sundry deposits received from customers	24	24
Mark to market loss on forward contracts	-	33
Employee related payables	313	352
Capital creditors	13	118
Purchase consideration payable to Nelco	-	2,591
Total	**366**	**3,118**

Nelco Network Products Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 18 : Contract liability/(Assets)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Contract liability		
Deferred Revenue	247	67
Advance from customers	178	85
Total Contract liability	**425**	**152**
Contract Assets	137	-
Total Contract Assets	**137**	**-**

1. Significant changes in contract liabilities

Contract liabilities have been increased due to increase in advance received from customers and deferred revenue for the services to be rendered in next year.

i. Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities

The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current period relates to a carried forward contract liabilities and how much relates to performance obligation satisfied in prior year.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Revenue from contract with customers		
Revenue recognised that was included in contract liability balance at the beginning of the period	152	-
Revenue recognised from performance obligations satisified in previous periods	-	-

Nelco Network Products Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 19 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the Year ended Mar 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Revenue from operations		
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of products	5,715	3,821
Sale of services	6,018	5,695
Total (A)	**11,733**	**9,516**
Other Operating revenue		
Scrap sales	1	-
Total (B)	**1**	**-**
Total (A+B)	**11,734**	**9,516**

Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and

Particulars	For the Year ended Mar 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Revenue as per contracted price	**11,981**	**9,583**
Adjustments for:		
Deferred Revenue	247	67
Total	**11,734**	**9,516**

Note 20 : Other income

Particulars	For the Year ended Mar 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Interest Income:		
- On bank deposits	6	-
- On Interest On finance lease	37	66
	43	**67**
Other non-operating income		
Liabilities/Provisions no longer required, written back	132	16
Others	-	20
	132	**36**
Other gains		
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	8	28
Gain on mark to mark forward contract	46	-
Unwinding of discount on financial asset measured at amortised cost	16	14
	70	**42**
Total	**245**	**145**

Note 21: (Increase) / decrease in inventories of stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the Year ended Mar 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
As per scheme of internal restructuring (refer note 29)	-	1,052
Stock - in - trade	1,138	-
	1,138	1,052
Less : Inventories at the end of the year :		
Stock - in - trade	1,582	1,138
	1,582	1,138
Net (increase) / decrease in inventories of stock-in-trade	**(444)**	**(86)**

Nelco Network Products Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 22 : Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,136	1,356
Contributions to provident fund (refer note 36)	37	45
Contributions to superannuation and other funds (refer note 36)	18	10
Gratuity (refer note 36)	31	27
Staff welfare expenses	66	74
Total	**1,288**	**1,512**

Note 23 : Other expenses

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Consumption of loose tools	19	10
Power and fuel	65	32
Rent [refer note 3(b)]	54	49
Repairs and maintenance - others	314	270
Insurance	18	19
Rates and taxes	23	5
Travelling and conveyance	66	28
Freight and forwarding	439	315
Legal and professional charges	54	(4)
Consultancy charges	140	106
Installation expenses	207	214
Auditors remuneration (refer note below)	10	1
Bad debts written off	34	14
Less: Provision for doubtful debts made in earlier years written back	(34)	(14)
Provision for doubtful debts	48	123
Standing Advisory Committee on Radio Frequency Allocation (SACFA) Fees	-	113
Foreign exchange loss (net)	30	36
Sales commission	2	9
Software expenses	55	29
Vehicle charges	64	8
Telephone charges	23	15
Directors sitting fees	7	-
Warranty expenses	44	-
Miscellaneous expenses	50	56
Other expenses	**1,732**	**1,434**
Subcontracting expenses	1,392	1619
Total other expenses	**3,124**	**3,053**

Note: Auditors remuneration (excluding Goods and Service Tax)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Payments to the auditors comprises		
Audit fee	8	1
Tax audit	1	-
Other services	1	-
Total	**10**	**1**

Note 24 : Finance costs

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Interest expense on:		
- Borrowings	313	429
- Trade payables	18	-
- Leased liabilities	134	87
Bank charges	20	-
Total	**485**	**516**

Note 25 : Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
On property, plant and equipment (refer note 3 (a))*	1,264	1,146
On intangible assets (refer note 3 (a))	4	3
On right of use (refer note 3 (b) (i))	370	284
Total	**1,638**	**1,433**

* Depreciation for the year Mar 2021 includes depreciation of Rs. 98 lakhs related to assets transferred to continued operations.

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 26 : Current and deferred tax

26 (a) Statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the Year ended Mar 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	367	251
Current tax on profits for the earlier years	224	
Interest on current tax	47	-
Total current tax expense	**638**	**251**
Deferred tax		
Decrease / (Increase) in deferred tax assets	10	(907)
(Decrease) / Increase in deferred tax liabilities	(133)	683
(Decrease) / Increase in deferred tax liabilities for earlier years	(115)	-
Total deferred tax benefit	**(238)**	**(224)**
Total Income tax expense attributable	**400**	**27**

26 (b) Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rates:

Particulars	For the Year ended Mar 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Profit from operation before Income tax expenses	978	331
Total Profit for the year	**978**	**331**
Statutory Tax Rate (%)	25.17%	25.17%
Applicable tax rate of the reporting entity	25.17%	25.17%
Tax at the Indian Statutory Tax Rate	246	83
Other Items		
Tax charge related to earlier year including interest	271	-
Deferred tax created for earlier years	(115)	-
Reversal of excceess deferred tax assets	-	(31)
Others	(2)	(25)
Total tax expense	**400**	**27**

Note 27 : Other Comprehensive Income - Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss

Particulars	For the Year ended Mar 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations (refer note 36)	34	15
Total other comprehensive income	**34**	**15**

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 28 : Income tax

a. Components and movements of deferred tax assets / (liability) (net) :

Particulars	As at April 1, 2020	Recognised in the statement of profit and Loss	As per scheme of internal restrcuturing (refer note 29)	As at March 31, 2021	Recovered from Nelco	Recognised in the statement of profit and Loss	As at March 31, 2022
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d=a+b+c)	(e)	(f)	(g=d+e+f)
i. Items of deferred tax liabilities :							
Assets given on finance lease	-	147	-	147	-	(91)	56
Right-of-use assets	-	536	-	536	-	(161)	375
Others	-			-	-	4	4
Total deferred tax liability (i)	**-**	**683**	**-**	**683**	**-**	**(248)**	**435**
ii. Items of deferred tax assets :							
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	203	163	366	(163)	170	373
Lease liability	-	540	-	540	-	(148)	392
Disallowances under Section 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961, provision for legal dispute and employee benefits	-	70	-	70	-	(55)	15
Allowance for doubtful trade receivables and deposits	-	95	-	95	-	(20)	75
Others	-	-1	-	(1)	-	43	42
Total deferred tax assets (ii)	**-**	**907**	**163**	**1,070**	**(163)**	**(10)**	**897**
Net deferred tax assets (ii-i)	**-**	**224**	**163**	**387**	**(163)**	**238**	**462**

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 29 : Scheme of arrangement and amalgamation

A) Description

(A) Holding Company Nelco Limited vide its letter dated September 1, 2017 informed the stock exchange about the approval of the Board of Directors to

(i) transfer by way of slump sale on a going concern basis, for a lump sum consideration to its wholly owned subsidiary, Nelco Network Products Ltd (NNPL) of the following :

(a) Integrated Security and Surveillance Solution ('ISSS') business and

(b) Very Small Aperture Terminals ("VSAT") hardware business and allied services consisting of network management, project management, infrastructure services, turnkey solutions for satellite communication systems, and co-location services to customers other than Tatanet Services Ltd (TNSL); and

(ii) the amalgamation of TNSL with the Company, through a composite scheme of Arrangement and Amalgamation (Proposed Scheme).

(B) The Proposed Scheme has been approved by National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') and Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on November 2, 2018 and June 9, 2021 respectively. The scheme is effective from appointment date i.e. April 1, 2017. Pursuant to approval, the Proposed Scheme has been accounted for as follows:

- Discontinued operations has been transferred to NNPL in accordance with IND AS 105. Considering the materiality and convenience reason, demerger impact is given from June 1, 2021

B) Assets and liabilities acquired from Nelco

i. Assets and liabilities transferred to NNPL for lump sum consideration

Particulars	As at April 1, 2020
Non current assets	
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	7,027
Capital work-in-progress	58
Right-of-use assets	359
Intangible assets	8
Other financial assets	351
Other non current assets	28
	7,831
Current assets	
Inventories	1,052
Trade receivables	4,463
Loans	39
Inventories	1,258
Other current assets	100
	6,912
Total assets taken over	**14,743**
Non current liabilities	
Borrowings	2,807
Provisions	158
Other non current liabilities	191
	3,156
Current liabilities	
Borrowings	2,437
Lease liabilities	107
Trade Payable	2,729
Other financial liabilities	1,841
Provisions	216
Contract liabilites	322
Other current liabilites	10
	7,662
Total liabilities taken over	**10,818**
Net assets liabilites	**3,925**

Pursuant to the approval of the above scheme, management has given the following impact

Net asset transferred from Nelco pursuant to scheme	3,925
Purchase consideration payable to Nelco	(2,591)
Capital reserve (Profit for the period from April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2020)	(2,460)
Recoverable from Nelco [Balancing figure]	1,126

Note : Pursuant to the above, the Company has paid consideration to Nelco of Rs 2,591 and recovered Rs 1,126 from Nelco as per the Scheme.

Nelco Network Products Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 29 : Scheme of internal restructuring

I. Restated balance sheet as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	As per NNPL's audited statement March 31, 2021	Assets acquired pursuant to scheme	Total Restated balances as at March 31, 2021
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	7	4,756	4,763
Capital work-in-progress	-	44	44
Right-of-use assets	-	1,843	1,843
Intangible assets	-	8	8
Other financial assets	-	374	374
Deferred tax assets	-	387	387
Other non current assets	-	9	9
	7	**7,421**	**7,428**
Current assets			
Inventories	-	1,138	1,138
Trade receivables	-	4,189	4,189
Cash and cash equivalents	4	-	4
Loans	-	3	3
Other financial assets	-	2,565	2,565
Other current assets	1	60	61
	5	**7,955**	**7,960**
Total assets	**12**	**15,376**	**15,388**
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	5	-	5
Other equity			
Retained earnings	(9)	-	-9
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2021	-	319	319
Capital reserve (Refer note 29A)	-	2,460	2,460
Total Equity	**(4)**	**2,779**	**2,775**
Non current liabilities			
Borrowings	-	1,514	1,514
Contract liabilities	-	-	-
Lease Liabilties	-	1,538	1,538
Trade payables	-	167	167
Provisions	-	148	148
Other non current liabilities	-	8	8
	-	**3,375**	**3,375**
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	15	3,286	3,301
Lease liabilities	-	297	297
Trade Payable	1	2,209	2,210
Other financial liabilities	-	3,118	3,118
Provisions	-	150	150
Contract liabilites	-	152	152
Other current liabilites	-	9	10
	16	**9,221**	**9,238**
Total liabilites	**16**	**12,596**	**12,613**
Total liabilites including equity	**12**	**15,376**	**15,388**

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

II. Restated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		
	As per NNPL's audited statement March 31, 2021	Transactions pursuant to scheme	Total
Revenue from operations	4	9,512	9,516
Other income		145	145
Total income	**4**	**9,657**	**9,661**
Expenses			
(a Purchase of stock-in-trade	1	2,901	2,902
(b) (Increase) / decrease in inventories of stock-in-trade	-	(86)	(86)
(c) Employee benefits expense	-	1,512	1,512
(d) Sub contracting expenses	-	1,619	1,619
(e) Other expenses	1	1,433	1,434
Total expenses	**2**	**7,379**	**7,381**
Profit before finance cost, tax, depreciation and amortisation (PBITDA)	**2**	**2,278**	**2,280**
(f) Finance costs	1	515	516
(g) Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	1,433	1,433
Profit before tax	**1**	**330**	**331**
Tax expense			
- Current tax	-	251	251
- Deferred tax (credit)/charge	-	(224)	(224)
- Tax adjustment for earlier years pursuant to scheme	-	-	-
Total tax expenses	**-**	**27**	**27**
Profit for the year	1	303	304
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations	-	15	15
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	**-**	**15**	**15**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**1**	**318**	**319**

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 30: Financial Instruments

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

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

Note 31 : Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The carrying amount of all financial assets and liabilities appearing in the financial statements is reasonable approximation of fair value. The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company's assets and liabilities which are measured at FVPL,FVOCI and amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Trade receivable	-	-	4,385	-	-	4,189
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	1,087	-	-	4
Security deposit	-	-	212	-	-	178
Loans to employees	-	-	-	-	-	3
Mark to market gain on forward contracts	14	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	479	-	-	2,761
Total financial assets	**14**	**-**	**6,163**	**-**	**-**	**7,135**
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	3,700	-	-	4,815
Lease liabilities	-	-	1,549	-	-	1,835
Trade payables	-	-	4,102	-	-	2,377
Mark to market loss on forward contracts	-	-	-	33	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	366	-	-	3,085
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**9,717**	**33**	**-**	**12,112**

(i) Fair value hierarchy

Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs:

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair value of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value- recurring fair value measurement at March 31, 2022	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Financial instrument at FVPL					
Mark to market gain on forward contracts	4(b)	-	14	-	**14**
Total Financial Assets		**-**	**14**	**-**	**14**

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value- recurring fair value measurement at March 31, 2021	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities					
Mark to market loss on forward contracts	17	-	33	-	**33**
Total Financial liabilities		**-**	**33**	**-**	**33**

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

During the year there have been no transfer between level 1 and level 2.

Level 1 - Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted price. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds, mutual funds that have quoted price.

Level 2 - The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation technique which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity - specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3 - If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

a) Specific valuation technique used to value financial instruments include:

- The use of quoted market price or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

b) During the current year, there is no significant movement in the items of fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

c) The Fair value for investment in unquoted equity share were calculated based on risk adjusted discounted rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

(iii) Valuation processes

The finance department of the Company performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the CFO, Audit Committee and the finance team at least once every three months, in line with Company's quarterly reporting periods

(iv) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Carrying amounts	Fair value	Carrying amounts	Fair value
Financial assets				
Trade receivable	4,385	4,385	4,189	4,189
Cash and cash equivalent	1,087	1,087	4	4
Security deposit	212	212	178	178
Loans to employees	-	-	3	3
Mark to market gain on forward contracts	-	-		-
Other financial assets	479	479	2,761	2,761
Total financial assets	**6,163**	**6,163**	**7,135**	**7,135**
Borrowings	3,700	3,700	4,815	4,815
Lease liabilities	1,549	1,549	1,835	1,835
Trade payables	4,102	4,102	2,377	2,377
Other financial liabilities	366	366	3,085	3,085
Total financial liabilities	**9,717**	**9,717**	**12,112**	**12,112**

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalent, other bank balances, other financial assets, trade payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The Fair value of Loans, Trade Receivables, Borrowings and Other financial liabilities were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current deposit rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

Significant estimates

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The company uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions see (ii) and (iii) above.

Note 32 :Financial Risk Management

The company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, foreign currency risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a Risk management committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The Risk management committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

This note explain the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manage the risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, Loans, financial assets	Ageing analysis, credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposit, credit limits
Liquidity risk	Borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecast	Availability of bank credit lines and borrowings facilities
Market risk - foreign exchange	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupees (INR)	Rolling cash flow forecast sensitivity analysis	Monitoring foreign currency fluctuation, availing forward contracts.
Market risk -interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Availability of borrowing facilities at fixed rate, periodic monitoring of variable interest rates

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables), deposits with bank and financial institution, Loans and deposits with third party and other financial instruments / assets.

The company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. It considers reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information such as: adverse changes in business, changes in the operating results of the counterparty, change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations etc. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

(i) Credit Risk Management

Financial Assets

The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents, term deposits with banks, security deposits with counterparties, loans to third parties. Individual risk limits are set for each counter-party based on financial position, credit rating and past experience. Credit limits and concentration of exposures are actively monitored by the Company.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix and forward-looking information and an assessment of the credit risk over the expected life of the financial asset to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables.

Individual receivables which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount of trade receivable and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss within other expenses.

Specific allowance for loss has also been provided by the management based on expected recovery on individual customers.

Five customer as at March 31, 2022 and six customer as at March 31, 2021 individually contributed to more than 5% of the total balance of trade receivables. Receivable (Gross) from these customers was Rs. 1,923 Lakhs and Rs. 1,950 Lakhs as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 respectively.

The amount of trade receivable outstanding as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is as follows:

Particulars	Not Due	0-180 days	181 - 365 days	More than 365 days	Total
As at March 31, 2022	2,205	858	305	315	**3,683**
As at March 31, 2021	2,058	667	323	427	**3,475**

(ii) Reconciliation of loss allowances provision - Trade Receivable

Loss allowances on March 31, 2020 *	**-**
Transfer pursuant to scheme (refer not 29)	88
Add: provision made/(reversed) during the year	123
Less: Provision for doubtful debts made in earlier years written back	(14)
Loss allowances on March 31, 2021 *	**197**
Add: provision made/(reversed) during the year	48
Less: Provision for doubtful debts made in earlier years written back	(34)
Loss allowances on March 31, 2022 *	**211**

Management does not expect any significant loss from non-performance by counterparties on credit granted during the financial year that has not been provided for.

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Other than trade receivables and financial assets.

Management believes that the parties from which the receivables are due have strong capacity to meet the obligations and risk of default is negligible or nil and accordingly no significant provision for expected credit loss has been recorded.

Credit risk from balances with bank and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy.

(B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due through rolling cash flow forecast. Also, the Company has unutilized credit limits with banks.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Floating rate		
Expiring within one year (bank overdraft, term Loans and other facilities)	1,208	509
Total	**1,208**	**509**

The Bank has an unconditional right to cancel the undrawn/ unused/ unavailed portion of the loan/ facility sanctioned at any time during the period of the loan/ facility, without any prior notice to the Company.

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non derivative financial liabilities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balance due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 Year and Above	Total
March 31, 2022				
Non - derivative				
Borrowings	1,900	900	900	3,700
Lease liability	298	327	922	1,547
Trade payables	4,102	-	-	4,102
Other financial liabilities	366	-	-	366
Total Non derivative liabilities	**6,666**	**1,227**	**1,822**	**9,715**

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 Year and Above	Total
March 31, 2021				
Non - derivative				
Borrowings	4,815	-	-	4,815
Lease liability	305	300	1,230	1,835
Trade payables	2,210	167	-	2,377
Other financial liabilities	3,118	-	-	3,118
Total Non derivative liabilities	**10,448**	**467**	**1,230**	**12,145**

(C) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, trade payables, deposits, investments, trade receivables, other financial assets and derivative financial instruments.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from direct transactions in foreign currency and also indirectly through transactions denominated in foreign currency though settled in functional currency (INR), primarily with respect to the US Dollar (USD). Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the company's functional currency (INR).

The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure:

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are as follows

Particulars	Foreign Currency	As at March 31,2022		As at March 31,2021	
		In foreign currency	Rs in Lakhs	In foreign currency	Rs in Lakhs
Financial Liabilities					
Trade payables	USD	28	2,153	16	1,161
Borrowing	USD	-	-	13	986
Derivative Liabilities					
Foreign exchange forward contract					
Buy foreign currency	USD	(25)	(1,909)	(11)	(822)
Net Exposure to Foreign Currency Liability	**USD**	**3**	**244**	**18**	**1,325**
Financial Assets					
Trade receivables	USD	*	9	*	(10)
Derivative assets	USD	*	14	-	-
Net Exposure to foreign currency Assets	**USD**	*	**23**	*	**(10)**

* figures below rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

The exposure of the company's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Variable Rate Borrowings	3,700	4,815
Total Borrowings	**3,700**	**4,815**

(b) Sensitivity

The Sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly currency denominated financial instrument .

Particulars	Impact on profit after tax	
	As at March 31,2022	As at March 31,2021
USD sensitivity		
INR/USD - Increase by 5% (March 31, 2021 - 5%)*	(10)	(49)
INR/USD - Decrease by 5% (March 31, 2021 - 5%)*	10	49
* Holding all other variables constant		

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the company to cash flow interest rate risk.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the company's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Variable Rate Borrowings	3,700	4,815
Total Borrowings	**3,700**	**4,815**

(b) Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher / lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Particulars	Impact on profit after tax	
	As at March 31,2022	As at March 31,2021
Interest Rate - Increase by 100 basis points*	(28)	(36)
Interest Rate - Decrease by 100 basis points*	28	36
* Holding all other variables constant		

(iii) Price risk

The Company doesn't have any financial instruments which are exposed to change in price.

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Note 33 : Capital Management

Risk Management

Exclusive charge over the VSAT's Installed at HPCL, IOCL, Bank of India and BPCL Outlets with minimum security cover of 1.35x at all times.
Company has complied with the above covenants throughout the reporting period.

Note 34 : Offsetting Financial Assets And Financial Liabilities

There are no financial assets and liabilities which are eligible for offset under any arrangement.

Collateral against borrowings

Current Assets and exclusive charge over VSAT's installed by the Company at HPCL, BPCL, IOCL and Bank of India outlets are pledged as security against debt facilities from the lender. For carrying amount of assets pledged as security refer note 3. Corporate guarantee of Rs 4,500 Lakhs from Nelco Limited.

The Company has pledged financial instruments as collateral against a number of its borrowings. Refer to note no. 35 for further information on financial and non-financial collateral pledged as security against borrowings.

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 35 : Assets Pledged As Security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current Assets		
Financial Assets		
First charge		
Inventory	1,582	1,138
Trade receivables	4,385	4,189
Cash & cash equivalents	1,087	4
Loans	-	3
Other financial assets	512	2,565
Contract assets	137	-
Other current assets	116	61
Total current assets pledged as security	**7,819**	**7,960**
Non current assets		
Second charge		
Fixed assets		
(i) Office equipment	3,151	3,739
Total non-current assets pledged as security	**3,151**	**3,739**
Total assets pledged as security	**10,970**	**11,699**

Note 36 : Employee benefit obligations

a. Short-term employee benefits

These benefits include salaries and wages, including other monetary and non-monetary benefits, compensated absences which are either non-accumulating or accumulated and expected to be availed within twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

b. Long-term employee benefits

i) Defined contribution plans

Company's contribution paid/payable during the year to superannuation fund and ESIC contribution are recognised as an expense and included in note 22 under the heading "Contributions to superannuation and other funds" are as under:

Sr. No	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
a)	Contribution to employees' superannuation fund	8	10
b)	Contribution to employees' state insurance scheme	10	*
c)	Contribution to provident fund	37	45
	Total	**55**	**55**

* figures below rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

ii) Defined Benefit Plans

The Company operates the following funded/unfunded defined benefit plans:

-Provident Fund (Funded):

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions to defined benefit plans for eligible employees. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the provident fund set up as a trust by the Company. The Rules of the Company's provident fund administered by the Trust requires that if the Board of Trustees are unable to pay interest at the rate declared by Central Government under para 60 of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 then the shortfall shall be made good by the Company. Having regard to the assets of the fund and the return on the investments, the Company does not expect any shortfall in the foreseeable future.

From June 2021 Company started making contributions to Recognised Provident Fund.

In terms of guidance note issued by the Institute of Actuaries of India, the Actuary has provided a valuation of Provident fund liability based on the assumptions listed and determined that there is no shortfall as at March 31, 2022.

The details of fund and plan asset position are given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Plan assets at period end, at fair value	-	2,516
Present value of benefit obligation at period end	-	2,516
Asset recognised in Balance Sheet	-	-

The Plan assets have been primarily invested in government securities

Assumptions used in determining the present value of obligation of interest rate guarantee under the deterministic approach :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Government of India (GOI) bond yield	7.06%	6.86%
Remaining term to maturity of portfolio	11 years	11 years
Expected guaranteed interest rate	8.10%	8.50%

The company contributed Rs 37 Lakhs and Rs 45 Lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 respectively and the same has been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the employee benefit expenses.

Provident Fund Assessment as per recent Supreme court Judgment

Recent Supreme Court judgement in case of Vivekananda Vidyamandir and Others (February 2019) lays down principles to exclude a particular allowance from the definition of "basic wages" for the purposes of computing the deduction towards provident fund contributions. A review petition have been filed against the said order by other Companies and await clarification from Provident Fund Commissioner/Supreme Court. Based on the initial assessment and recently concluded inspections by Provident Fund authorities, management does not expect any material impact on the financial statements.

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

-Gratuity (funded)

Till March 31, 2021 gratuity was unfunded. During the year the Company has created gratuity trust. The Company has a funded defined benefit gratuity plan. The Company's defined benefit gratuity plan is a final salary plan for employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.Under the Act, every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The gratuity liability amount is contributed to the approved gratuity fund formed exclusively for gratuity payment to the employees. The gratuity fund has been approved by respective Income Tax authorities. The liability in respect of gratuity and other post employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

The following table sets out the status of the defined benefit scheme and the amount recognised in the standalone financial statements:

Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Current service cost	19	15
Interest cost (Net)	12	13
Total expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**31**	**28**

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Due to change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Due to change in financial assumptions	-	8
Due to experience	(34)	7
Total remeasurement (gains)/losses recognised in OCI	**(34)**	**15**

*figures are below rounding off norm adopted by the company

Changes in Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO) during the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Present value of DBO at the beginning	182	-
Liabilities transferred In/acquisitions	-	139
Current service cost	19	15
Interest cost (Net)	12	13
Remeasurement (gain)/loss	(34)	15
Benefits paid	(10)	-
Total	169	182
Amount paid to employees gratuity trust	(169)	-
Present value of DBO at the end	**-**	**182**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Plan assets at period end, at fair value	169	-
Present value of benefit obligation at period end	(169)	(182)
Asset/(liability) recognised in Balance Sheet	**-**	**(182)**

Principal Actuarial assumptions for valuation of gratuity liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate	7.06%	6.84%
Expected rate of escalation in salary	7.50%	7.50%
Rate of employee turnover	a. For service 4 years and below - b. For service 5 years and above -	a. For service 4 years and below - b. For service 5 years and above -
Mortality tables	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate	

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the

This plan typically exposes the Company to actuarial risks such as:

a) **Interest rate risk** - A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.

b) **Demographic risk** - This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria.

c) **Salary risk** - The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The estimate of future salary increases considered, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increments and other relevant factors.

Sensitivity

Sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions (while holding all other assumptions constant) is:

Particulars	Change in assumption	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
		Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption	Increase in assumption	Decrease in assumption
Discount rate	1%	(11)	12	(11)	13
Expected rate of escalation in salary	1%	12	(11)	12	(11)
Rate of employee turnover	1%	(1)	1	*	*

*figures are below rounding off norm adopted by the company

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

Defined benefit liability and employers contributions

The weighted average duration of the projected benefit obligation is 8 years (2021- 8 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1st following year	15	26
2nd following year	18	10
3rd following year	21	34
4th following year	17	17
5th following year	7	23
Sum of years 6 to 10	67	72
Sum of years 11 and above	161	141

iii) Other employee benefits

Compensated absences which are accumulated and not expected to be availed within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation as at the balance sheet date. Compensated absences is recognised as a liability based on actuarial valuation of the defined benefit obligation as at the balance sheet date.

a) An amount of Rs. (3) Lakhs (FY 2021 : Rs.8 Lakhs) has been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022 towards Compensated absences.

b) Provision for compensated absences has been made on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out as at the Balance sheet date.

Principal Actuarial assumptions for valuation of long-term compensated absences

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Discount rate	7.06%	6.86%
Expected rate of escalation in salary	7.50%	7.50%
Rate of Employee Turnover	a. For service 4 years and below - b. For service 5 years and above -	a. For service 4 years and below - b. For service 5 years and above -

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 37 : Disclosure as required by Ind AS 37 – "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" as at year end are as follows:

a) Provision for Warranty relates to warranty provision made in respect of sale of certain products, the estimated cost of which is accrued at the time of sale. The products are generally covered under free warranty period ranging from one to three years.

b) The movement and provision during the year are as follows:

Particulars	Warranties*	
	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Opening balance	58	58
Add: Provision during the year	44	-
(Less): Utilisation during the year	-	-
(Less): Reversal during the year	(55)	-
Closing balance	**47**	**58**
Classified as current (refer note 14 (b))	47	58
Non-current (Refer note 14 (a))	-	-

Note 38 : Related party disclosure

(A) Promotor of ultimate holding company
Tata Sons Private Limited

(B) Ultimate holding company
The Tata Power Company Limited

(C) Parent Company / Holding Company :
The company is controlled by the following entity

Name	Type	Place of incorporation	Ownership Interest	
			As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Nelco Limited	Immediate parent entity	India	100.00%	100.00%

(D) Key Managerial Personnel
(i) Non-Executive Directors
Mr. R.R Bhinge (Non-Executive Director)
Mr.P.J. Nath (Non -Executive Director)
Mr. Ajay Kumar Pandey (Non-Executive Director)
Mr. Uday Banerjee (Non-Executive Director upto 30 July 2021)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
(ii) Non executive		
Directors sitting fees	7	-
	7	-

(E) Details of transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below :

Sr.no.	Particulars	Nelco Limited (Holding Company)
1)	**Sales :**	
a)	Goods	43
		(9)
b)	Services	1
		(-)
2)	**Purchase**	
a)	Services	3
		(1)
b)	Guarantee commission	1
		(-)
3)	**Other transactions :**	
a)	Guarantees and collaterals received (net)	2,700
		(15)
b)	Loans received during the year	-
		(17)
c)	Loans repaid during the year	-
		(17)
4)	**Balance outstanding at year end**	
a)	Trade receivables	49
		(-)
b)	Trade payables	3
		(-)
a)	Loans and advances given	-
		(-)
b)	Guarantees and collaterals received	2,700
		(15)
c)	Other recoverable	255
		(2,257)
d)	Sale consideration payable to holding company	-
		(2,591)

Note 39 : Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
1. Net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders (Rs. in Lakhs)	578	304
2. Weighted average number of equity shares	21	5
3. EPS (Rs.) [Basic and Diluted] (Face value per share Rs. 10)	277.44	608.54

Note 40:

Foreign Exchange earnings	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
During the year Company earned foreign exchange from below activities		
a. Export of goods/services calculated on FOB basis	37	-

Note 41: Returns filed with banks with respect to working capital facility availed by the Company

Name of Bank	Quarter	Particulars of Securities provided	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement	Amount of difference	Reason for material discrepancies
IDFC Bank Ltd	Q3 of 2021-22	Inventory	1,400	1,400	-	-
		Debtors	6,162	6,162	-	
		Creditors	3,111	3,111		

Note 42: Finance lease receivables

The Company has given on finance lease VSAT equipment to its customer. Below is rental receivable by the Company towards finance lease.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Not Later than 1 year	272	252
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	38	186
Later than 5 years	-	-
Total	**310**	**438**

Nelco Network Products Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 43: Ratios

Sr No	Particulars	Note	Ratio		Remarks for movement
			March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	
a	Current ratio=Current assets/Current liabilities	Refer note I	1.09	0.86	-
b	Debt equity ratio= Total Debt/Total Equity	Refer note II	1.06	1.74	Due to repayment of borrowing and profit earned during the year
c	Debt service coverage ratio = EBITDA/Total amount of interest and principal payable or paid during the period	Refer note III	0.90	1.01	-
d	Return on equity ratio= Net Profits after taxes/Total Equity	Refer note IV	0.17	0.22	-
e	Inventory turnover ratio= Average inventory/COGS	Refer note V	0.30	0.39	-
f	Trade receivable turnover ratio= Sales/Average trade receivable	Refer note VI	2.74	2.02	Increase due to improvement in collection during the year
g	Trade payable turnover ratio= (COGS+subcontracting expenses+Other expenses- provision for doubtful debts)/Average trade payables	Refer note VII	0.96	1.15	-
h	Net capital turnover ratio= Net Sales/Working capital	Refer note VIII	4.27	4.10	-
i	Net profit ratio = Net Profit after Tax/Revenue	Refer note IX	0.05	0.03	Increae due to increase in net profit for the year
j	Return on capital employed= Earning before interest and taxes/Capital employed	Refer note X	0.20	0.11	Increae due to increase in net profit and reduction in borrowing during the year
k	Return on investment = Net Profit after Tax/Capital employed	Refer note XI	0.08	0.04	Increae due to increase in net profit and reduction in borrowing during the year

Sr No	Particulars	Refer note	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
I	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	6	1,582	1,138
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	8	4,385	4,189
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,087	4
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	9 (b)	-	-
	(iii) Loans	7	-	3
	(iv) Other financial assets	4 (b)	512	2,565
	(c) Contract Assets	0	-	-
	(c) Contract assets	18	137	-
	(d) Other current assets	5 (b)	116	61
			7,819	7,960
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	12 (b)	1,825	3,301
	(ia) Lease liabilities	3(b)(ii)	298	297
	(ii) Trade payables	13 (b)	-	-
	(a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	0	-	-
	(b) total outstanding dues other than (ii) (a) above	0	4,102	2,210
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	366	3,118
	(b) Provisions	14 (b)	106	150
	(c) Contract Liabilities	18	425	152
	(d) Other current liabilities	16(b)	74	10
			7,196	9,238
II	Total Debt			
	Non current borrowings	12(a)	1,875	1,514
	Current borrowings	12(b)	1,825	3,301
			3,700	4,815
	Total equity			
	Equity share capital	10	100	5
	Other equity - Reserve and surplus	11	3,382	2,770
			3,482	2,775
III	Earning before interest tax depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	Refer P & L	3,101	2,280
	Total amount of interest and principal payable or paid during the period			
	Total interest paid or payable during the period			
	On borrowings	24	313	429
	On trade payable	24	18	-
	On lease liabilities	24	134	87
			465	516
	Total principal paid or payable during the period			
	Non current borrowing	12(a)	1,514	1,293
	Current borrowing including current maturity of long term borrowing	12(b)	1,476	454
			2,990	1,747

Nelco Network Products Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 43: Ratios

Sr No	Particulars	Refer note	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
IV	Net Profits after taxes		578	613
	Total equity			
	Equity share capital	10	100	5
	Other equity - Reserve and surplus	11	3,382	2,770
			3,482	2,775
V	Average inventory			
	Opening inventory	6	1,138	1,052
	Closing inventory	6	1,582	1,138
	Average inventory		1,360	1,095
	Cost of goods sold (COGS)	As per P &L	4,466	2,816
VI	Sales	19	11,734	9,516
	Average trade receivable			
	Opening trade receivable	8	4,189	5,256
	Closing trade receivable	8	4,385	4,189
	Average trade receivable		4,287	4,723
VII	Cost of goods sold (COGS)	As per P &L	4,466	2,816
	Other expenses- provision for doubtful debts)/Average trade payables			
	Subcontracting expenses	23	1,392	1,619
	Other expenses	23	1,732	1,434
	Less: provision for doubtful debts	23	-14	-109
			3,110	2,944
	Average trade payables			
	Opening trade payables	13(a) & 13(b)	2,377	2,736
	Closing trade payables	13(a) & 13(b)	4,102	2,377
	Average trade payables		3,240	2,557
VIII	Net Sales		11,734	9,516
	Working capital (Current assets- current liabilities)			
	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	6	1,582	1,138
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	8	4,385	4,189
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,087	4
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	9 (b)	-	-
	(iii) Loans	7	-	3
	(iv) Other financial assets	4 (b)	512	2,565
	(c) Contract assets	18	137	-
	(d) Other current assets	5 (b)	116	61
	Total Current assets		**7,819**	**7,960**
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(ii) Trade payables	13 (b)	4,102	2,210
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	366	3,118
	(b) Provisions	14 (b)	106	150
	(c) Contract Liabilities	18	425	152
	(d) Other current liabilities	16(b)	74	10
	Total Current liabilities		**5,073**	**5,640**
	Working capital (Current assets - current liabilities)		2,746	2,320
IX	Net Profit after Tax	As per P &L	578	304
	Revenue	19	11,734	9,516
X	Earning before interest and taxes			
	Earning before finance cost, depreciation, amortisation and tax	As per P &L	3,101	2,280
	Less: Depreciation and amortisation	25	1,638	1,433
			1,463	847
	Capital employed			
	Equity share capital	10	100	5
	Other equity	11	3,382	2,770
	Borrowing			
	Non current	12(a)	1,875	1,514
	Current	12(b)	1,825	3,301
	Total capital employed		**7,182**	**7,590**
XI	Net Profit after Tax	As per P &L	578	304
	Capital employed			
	Equity share capital	10	100	5
	Other equity	11	3,382	2,770
	Borrowing			
	Non current	12(a)	1,875	1,514
	Current	12(b)	1,825	3,301
	Total capital employed		**7,182**	**7,590**

(Amount Rs in Lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

Note 44 : Segment reporting

The Holding Company's Managing Director and CEO is identified as Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') for the Company and CODM reviews and allocates resources for consolidated business i.e. Network Systems products and services and accordingly, it is a single operating segment.

Note 45 : Capital and other Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advance paid)*	332	211

Note 46 : There are no Micro and Small Enterprises to whom the company owes dues, which are outstanding as at March 31, 2022. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined on the basis of information available with the company.

Note 47: The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

Note 48: Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified , wherever necessary, to conform to the current year's classification.

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

Sd/-
Vineet Kedia
Partner
Membership No. 212230

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 26, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NELCO LIMITED

Sd/-
R. R. Bhinge
Director
(DIN: 00036557)

Sd/-
P.J. Nath
Director
(DIN: 05118177)

Sd/-
Shreyans Upadhyay
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 26, 2022