



V. Shivkumar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of
Apptarix Mobility Solutions Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Apptarix Mobility Solutions Private Limited ("the Company") which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, the Loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) 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 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 ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

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

In preparing the 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.

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



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Auditors' Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", 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 purpose of our audit;
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss 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;





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- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act;
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report;
- g. 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. Company does not have any pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – therefore the same is not disclosed.
 - II. the Company has not made any provision, Since there is no material foreseeable losses, on any, long-term contracts including derivative contracts, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards
 - III. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company. Since the company is a private limited, therefore this point is not applicable.

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29th July, 2020



For V. Shivkumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 112781W


V. Shivkumar
Proprietor
M. No.: 042673

UDIN: 20042673AAAAJB7032



"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020:

- 1)
 - a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
 - c) There are no immovable properties held in the name of the Company. Hence, this point is not applicable..
- 2) The Company does not have any Inventory. Therefore, the information relating to this is not disclosed.
- 3) The Company has not granted loans & Advances, secured or unsecured to Companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- 4) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.
- 5) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
- 6) As informed to us, the maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the Company.
- 7)
 - a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.
 - b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax outstanding on account of any dispute.
- 8) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans towards Banks or financial institutions or government. The Company has not issued any debentures.





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- 9) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- 10) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- 11) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been not paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act;
- 12) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 4 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 13) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- 14) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- 15) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- 16) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29th July, 2020



For V. Shivkumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 112781W


V. Shivkumar
Proprietor
M. No.: 042673



V. Shivkumar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

"Annexure B" to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of Apptarix Mobility Solutions Private Limited

Report On The Internal Financial Controls Under Clause (I) Of Sub-Section 3 Of Section 143 Of The Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Apptarix Mobility Solutions Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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





V. Shivkumar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- 1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- 2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and
- 3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29th July, 2020



For V. Shivkumar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 112781W

V. Shivkumar
Proprietor
M. No.: 042673

Apptarix Mobility Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Assets			
1. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	44,593	46,442
(b) Other non-current assets	5	3,86,817	3,86,817
Total Non-current assets		4,31,410	4,33,259
2. Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	29,51,057	29,51,057
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,075	1,075
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	7	3,25,951	4,39,224
Total current assets		32,78,083	33,91,356
Total assets		37,09,493	38,24,615
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	8	32,97,746	32,97,746
(b) Other equity	9	(12,73,724)	(1,10,727)
Total Equity		20,24,022	31,87,019
Liabilities			
1. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	16	95,100	95,100
Total Non-current liabilities		95,100	95,100
2. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(ii) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) Other current liabilities	10	15,90,371	5,42,496
Total current liabilities		15,90,371	5,42,496
Total liabilities		16,85,471	6,37,596
Total equity and liabilities		37,09,493	38,24,615

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1 to 20

In terms of our report attached

For V. Shivkumar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 112781W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. Shivkumar
(Proprietor)



Director

Director

Membership Number : 042673

Place: Mumbai

Date: July 29, 2020

Apptarix Mobility Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

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

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Income			
Revenue from operations	11	-	2,02,416.95
Other income	12	-	1,39,959.50
Total income		-	3,42,376.45
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	13	-	-
Cost of material consumed		-	1,03,567.53
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	1,849	97,985.00
Other expenses	14	11,51,679	4,73,263.55
Finance costs	15	9,470	5,217.35
Total expenses		11,62,997	6,80,033.43
Loss before tax		(11,62,997)	(3,37,656.98)
Tax expense			
Current tax			
Deferred tax credit		-	(15,779.00)
Total tax expense	16	-	(15,779.00)
Loss for the year		(11,62,997)	(3,21,877.98)
Other comprehensive income			
A (i) items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to above			
		-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(11,62,997)	(3,21,877.98)
Earnings per equity share of face value of Re. 1/- each	17		
Basic and diluted (in rupees)		(0.35)	(0.10)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1 to 20

In terms of our report attached
For **V. Shivkumar & Associates**

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 112781W

V. Shivkumar
(Proprietor)

Membership Number : 042673
Place: Mumbai
Date: July 29, 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director

Director

Apptarix Mobility Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

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

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at March 31, 2018	32,97,746
Change in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	32,97,746
Change in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	32,97,746

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at March 31, 2019	48,26,361	(49,37,088)	(1,10,727)
Loss for the year	-	(11,62,997)	(11,62,997)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	48,26,361	(61,00,085)	(12,73,724)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1 to 20

In terms of our report attached

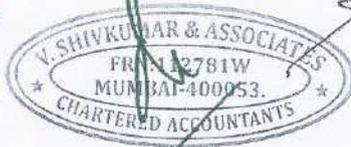
For V. Shivkumar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 112781W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V. Shivkumar
(Proprietor)



Director

Director

Membership Number : 042673

Place: Mumbai

Date: July 29, 2020

Apptarix Mobility Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements

1. General information

Apptarix Mobility Solutions Pvt. Ltd. (PFT) (the 'Company') is a limited company incorporated in India. the Company is engaged in Software publishing, consultancy and supply [Software publishing includes production, supply and documentation of ready-made (non-customized) software, operating systems software, business & other applications software, computer games software for all platforms. Consultancy includes providing the best solution in the form of custom software after analysing the user's needs and problems. Custom software also includes made-to-order software based on orders from specific users. Also, included are writing of software of any kind following directives of the users; software maintenance, web-page design]. Prime Focus Technologies Limited is the Holding Company.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (herein after referred to as 'Ind AS') including the Accounting standards under the relevant provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

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 services and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve (12) months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

The company's financial statements are presented in India Rupees (Rs.) which is functional currency.



Apptarix Mobility Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

2.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of services. Revenue is shown net of applicable taxes.

2.3.1 Dividend and interest income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.4 Foreign currencies transactions and translations

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for further productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;
- exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks.

2.5 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

2.5.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

2.5.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences arise from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.



Apptarix Mobility Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

2.5.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

2.6 Property, plant and equipment (PPE) and depreciation

PPE are stated at cost of acquisition or construction. They are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values using the straight-line method over their useful lives estimated by Management, which are similar to useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Provisions & contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flow (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.



2.8 Cash & cash equivalent

The Company's cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand and in banks and demand deposits with banks, which can be withdrawn at any time, without prior notice or penalty on the principal.

For the purposes of cash flow Statement, cash and cash equivalent comprise cash and cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and considered part of the Company's cash management system. In the balance sheet, bank overdraft are presented under borrowings within current financial liabilities.

2.9 Events after reporting date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such event is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, 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 experiences 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.

3.1.1 Taxation

The Company makes estimates in respect of tax liabilities and tax assets. Full provision is made for deferred and current taxation at the rates of tax prevailing at the year-end unless future rates have been substantively enacted. These calculations represent our best estimate of the costs that will be incurred and recovered but actuals may differ from the estimates made and therefore affect future financial results. The effects would be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Deferred tax assets arise in respect of unutilised losses and other timing differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised or to the extent they can be offset against related deferred tax liabilities. In assessing recoverability, estimation is made of the future forecasts of taxable profit. If these forecast profits do not materialise, they change, or there are changes in tax rates or to the period over which the losses or timing differences might be recognised, then the value of deferred tax assets will need to be revised in a future period.



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3.1.2 Depreciation/amortisation and useful lives of property, plant and Equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Intangible assets are amortised over its estimated useful lives. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation/ amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation/ amortisation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

3.1.3 Provisions

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Total
Gross block				
As at April 1, 2019	7,83,541	7,442	1,04,931	8,95,914
Additions	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	7,83,541	7,442	1,04,931	8,95,914
Accumulated depreciation				
As at April 1, 2019	7,44,080	3,312	1,02,080	8,49,472
For the year	1,142	707	-	1,849
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	7,45,222	4,019	1,02,080	8,51,321
Net block				
As at March 31, 2020	38,319	3,423	2,851	44,593

5. Other Assets

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Non-current (Unsecured, considered good)		
VAT Deposit	5,000	5,000
GST tax refund	47,567	47,567
TDS	3,34,250	3,34,250
Total	3,86,817	3,86,817

6. Trade Receivables (Unsecured)

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Trade receivables	29,51,057	29,51,057
Significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Total	29,51,057	29,51,057



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7. Cash and bank balances

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
a. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	1,075	1,075
Bank balances		
In current Accounts		
Total	1,075	1,075
b. Balances other than (a) above		
Other bank balances	3,25,951	4,39,224
Total	3,25,951	4,39,224

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

8. Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Authorised share capital:		
37,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each.	37,00,000	37,00,000
3,00,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 1/- each.	3,00,000	3,00,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-Up:		
32,97,746 Equity Shares of Rs. 1/- each.	32,97,746	32,97,746

8.1 Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Fully paid equity shares

	Year ended March 31, 2020		Year ended March 31, 2019	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Balance as at the beginning of the year	32,97,746	32,97,746	32,97,746	32,97,746
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	32,97,746	32,97,746	32,97,746	32,97,746

8.2 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5%

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Numbers	% of holding	Numbers	% of holding
Prime Focus Technologies Limited - Holding company	32,97,745	100.00%	32,97,745	100.00%

8.3 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Re. 1/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in INR.

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



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9. Other equity

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Securities premium		
As per last balance sheet	48,26,361	48,26,361
Movement during the year	-	-
	48,26,361	48,26,361
Retained earnings (Refer note (a) below)		
As per last balance sheet	(49,37,088)	(46,15,210)
Movement during the year	(11,62,997)	(3,21,878)
	(61,00,085)	(49,37,088)
Total	(12,73,724)	(1,10,727)

10. Other liabilities

	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current		
Audit Fees Payable	37,500	37,500
Payable to group company	12,72,848	2,22,773
Salary Payable	2,10,990	2,10,990
Professional Tax Payable	-	600
TDS	1,000	-
Legal & Professional	5,400	8,000
HDFC CREDIT CARD	62,633	62,633
Total	15,90,371	5,42,496

11. Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Income from services	-	2,02,417
Income from services-Export	-	-
Total	-	2,02,417

12. Other income

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Interest income:		
on income tax refunds	-	1,39,960
on others	-	-
Total	-	1,39,960



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13. Employee benefits expense

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Salaries and wages	-	-
Total	-	-

14. Other expenditure

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Communication cost	-	23,789
Legal and Professional fees	1,42,220	1,48,947
Rates and taxes	2,500	7,420
Miscellaneous expenses	10,06,959	2,93,108
Total	11,51,679	4,73,264

Payment to auditors (exclusive of service tax/goods & services tax)

Audit fees	25,000	25,000
In other matters	-	-
Total	25,000	25,000

15. Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Bank charges	9,470	5,217
Total	9,470	5,217



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16. Income Taxes

A. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Current tax		
- in respect of current year (a)	-	-
- in respect of prior years (b)	-	-
Deferred tax (credit)		
- in respect of current year (c)	-	(15,779)
- in respect of prior years (d)	-	-
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)	-	(15,779)

B. The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Loss before tax	(11,62,997)	(3,37,657)
Effect of:		
Deferred tax recognised considering expected utilisation period	-	(15,779)
Income tax expenses recognised in Statement of profit and loss	-	(15,779)

C. Movement in temporary differences

	Balance as at March 31, 2019	Recognised in Profit/ loss during 2019-20	Balance as at March 31, 2020
Deferred tax liabilities related to:			
Difference between written down values as per books of account and Income tax act, 1961	95,100	-	95,100
Net deferred tax (liabilities)	95,100	-	95,100

17. Earnings per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the net (loss) / profit for the year attributable to the Owners by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the net (loss) / profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

Potential ordinary shares are anti-dilutive when their conversion to ordinary shares would increase earnings per share from continuing operations.

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Net loss after tax as per statement of profit and loss (A)	(11,62,997.25)	(3,21,877.98)
Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic EPS (B)	32,97,746	32,97,746
Basic & diluted earnings per share (A/B)	(0.35)	(0.10)
Diluted earnings per share (A/C)*	(0.35)	(0.10)



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18. According to the records available with the Company, there were no transactions during the year and dues payable to entities that are classified as Micro and Small Enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

19. Event after the reporting period

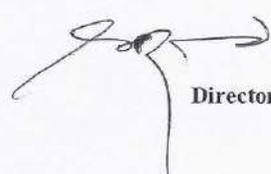
There were no events after the reporting period which require adjustments in amounts recognised/disclosures in the financial statements.

20. Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on July 29, 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

 Director

 Director

Place: Bangalore