Legal Entity Identifier India Limited

Financial Statements

2019-2020

This page has been left blank intentionally

Board of Directors:

Mr. R. Sridharan

Mr. V. Chandrasekaran

Ms. Varsha Purandare

Auditors:

M/s. Kalyaniwalla & Mistry LLP

Chartered Accountants

Registered and Corporate Office:

CCIL Bhavan,
S. K. Bole Road,
Dadar (West),
Mumbai-400 028
Tel: +91 022 61546469 / 61546476
Website: www.ccilindia-lei.co.in
CIN-U74900MH2015PLC268921

Legal Entity Identifier India Limited

Financial Statements 2019 – 2020

Contents

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER INDIA LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of ***LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER INDIA LIMITED*** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Cash Flow Statement 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 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, 2020, its Profits, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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 opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Other Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and review the steps taken by the Management to communicate with those in receipt of the other information, if previously issued, to inform them of the revision.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 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, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016, ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by section143(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 appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the Directors of the Company as on March 31, 2020 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the Directors of the Company are 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**".

   g) The Company has not paid / provided any managerial remuneration.

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, 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.

For KALYANIWALLA & MISTRY LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Reg. No.: 104607W / W100166

Sd/-
Daraius Z. Fraser
PARTNER
M. No.: 42454
UDIN: 20042454AAAABL7060

Mumbai: May 21, 2020.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020:

Statement on Matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016:

1. Fixed Assets:
   a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

   b) The Company has a program for physical verification of fixed assets at periodic intervals. In our opinion, the period of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In case of intangibles comprising of software, Management certifies the software in use and the same is properly dealt with in the books of account.

   c) The Company does not have immovable property and hence the provisions of sub clause (c) of paragraph 3(i) of the Order are not applicable.

2. Inventory:
   The Company does not have any inventory and hence the provisions of paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.

3. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the provisions of sub-clause (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 3 (iii) of the Order are not applicable.

4. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not advanced any loans or given guarantee or provided any security to parties covered under section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has not given any loans or guarantees nor has it made any investments.

5. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of sections 73 to 76, or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by the Company Law Board, or National Company Law Tribunal, or Reserve Bank of India, or any Court, or any other Tribunal.

6. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of any of the activities of the Company.

7. Statutory Dues:
   a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the records examined by us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including dues pertaining to Investor Education and Protection Fund, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities wherever applicable. We have been informed that there are no undisputed dues which have remained outstanding as at the last day of the financial year, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess outstanding on account of any dispute.

8. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the documents and records produced before us, there are no dues to banks, financial institutions or the Government. The Company has not issued any debentures.

9. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither raised money through initial public offer or further public offer nor taken any term loans, hence the provisions of paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable.

10. During the course of our examination of the books of account and records of the Company, to the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, no fraud by, or on the Company by its officers or Employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

11. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the records examined by us, the provisions of section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company since the Company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration.

12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company.

13. The provisions of sections 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. The Company has complied with the provisions of section 188 and the details of transactions with the related parties have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

15. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with him.

16. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For KALYANIWALLA & MISTRY LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Reg. No.: 104607W / W100166

Sd/-
Daraius Z. Fraser
PARTNER
M. No.: 42454
UDIN: 20042454AAAABL7060

Mumbai: May 21, 2020.

Annexure B

Independent Auditor's report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of ***LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER INDIA LIMITED*** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020, 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 with reference to financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note") 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 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 (the "Act" or the "Companies Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to 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, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the 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 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 with reference to 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 system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to 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 judgment, 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 system with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A Company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to 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, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements 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 ICAI.

For KALYANIWALLA & MISTRY LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Reg. No.: 104607W / W100166

Sd/-
Daraius Z. Fraser
PARTNER
M. No.: 42454
UDIN: 20042454AAAABL7060

Mumbai: May 21, 2020

LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER INDIA LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2020

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
I. ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Tangible Assets	3	535	-
Intangible Assets	4	5,155	4,528
Intangible Assets under Development		-	1,025
Non Current Financial Assets			
Other Non Current Financial Assets	5	16,035	25,562
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	6	1,238	1,031
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	7	-	907
Total Non Current Assets		**22,963**	**33,053**
Current Assets			
Current Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	8	18	4
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9a	1,600	1,949
Other Bank Balances	9b	100,500	70,000
Other Current Financial Assets	10	4,425	2,832
Other Current Assets	11	561	303
Total Current Assets		1,07,104	75,088
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,30,067**	**1,08,141**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	12	45,000	45,000
Other Equity	13	49,271	26,776
Total Equity		94,271	71,776
Non Current Liabilities			
Non Current Provisions	14	4,948	4,051
Total Non Current Liabilities		**4,948**	**4,051**
Current Liabilities			
Current Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables Due to:	15		
- Micro and Small Enterprises		-	-
- Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		13,644	12,001
Other Current Financial Liabilities	16	2,983	8,405
Other Current Liabilities	17	10,108	9,292
Current Provisions	18	2,837	2,616
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	19	1,276	-
Total Current Liabilities		30,848	32,314
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**1,30,067**	**1,08,141**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements	1-36		

As per our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of
For KALYANIWALLA & MISTRY LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104607W / W100166

Sd/-
Daraius Z. Fraser
Partner
M. No. : 42454
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 21, 2020

Signatures to the Financial Statements and Notes thereon
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
R. Sridharan
Director
(DIN:00868787)

Sd/-
V. Chandrasekaran
Director
(DIN:03126243)

LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER INDIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Notes	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
Revenue			
Revenue from Operations	20	88,910	98,323
Other Income	21	8,992	4,966
Total Revenue		**97,902**	**1,03,289**
Expenses			
License Fee to GLEIF		21,684	22,210
Employee Benefits Expense	22	17,723	17,877
Finance Cost	23	322	82
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	24	3,265	2,663
Other expenses	25	24,095	15,664
Total Expenses		**67,089**	**58,496**
Profit Before Tax		**30,813**	**44,793**
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax	26	8,047	10,237
Deferred Tax Expense /(Income)	26	(64)	990
MAT Credit (Entitlement)/Utilised	26	-	1,101
Tax Adjustments Relating to Earlier Years		(88)	2
Total Tax Expenses		**7,895**	**12,330**
Profit After Tax		**22,918**	**32,463**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to Profit and Loss			
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans		(566)	(1,146)
Income Tax on above		143	319
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, Net of Income Tax		**(423)**	**(827)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**22,495**	**31,636**
Earnings per Equity Share			
Basic Earnings Per Share (₹)	27	5.09	7.21
Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹)	27	5.09	7.21
(Equity Share of Face Value of ₹ 10 each)			
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements	1-36		

As per our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of
For KALYANIWALLA & MISTRY LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104607W / W100166

Sd/-
Daraius Z. Fraser
Partner
M. No. : 42454
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 21, 2020

Signatures to the Financial Statements and Notes thereon
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
R. Sridharan
Director
(DIN:00868787)

Sd/-
V. Chandrasekaran
Director
(DIN:03126243)

es

LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER INDIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2020

(₹ in Thousands)

	Particulars	2019-2020	2018-2019
(A)	**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX	30,813	44,793
	Adjustments for		
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	3,265	2,663
	Unrealised Loss on Foreign Exchange	633	111
	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligation	(566)	(1,146)
	Excess Provision Written Back	(1,705)	-
	Interest on Taxes	150	42
	Interest Income on Investments	(7,244)	(4,966)
	OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	**25,346**	**41,497**
	Adjustments:		
	Decrease/(Increase) in Trade Receivables	(14)	4
	(Increase) / Decrease Other Current Assets	(891)	363
	Increase / (Decrease) Other Current Financial Asset	68	(430)
	Increase / (Decrease) Other Current Financial Liabilities	(5,420)	2,333
	Increase / (Decrease) Other Current Liability	817	6,989
	Increase / (Decrease) Current Provisions	219	1,488
	Increase / (Decrease) Non Current Provisions	2,601	2,484
	Increase / (Decrease) Trade Payables	1,643	12,001
	CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**24,369**	**66,729**
	Taxes Paid (Net of Refund)	(5,926)	(10,642)
	NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	**18,433**	**56,087**
(B)	**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Purchase of Intangible Assets	(2,663)	(4,530)
	Purchase of Tangible Assets	(738)	-
	Interest Received on Investments	5,609	3,004
	Placement of Deposits with Banks	(1,26,000)	(1,02,500)
	Redemption of Deposits with Banks	1,05,000	48,500
	NET CASH (USED IN) / GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	**(18,792)**	**(55,526)**
(C)	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net cash used by Financing activities	-	-
	NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	**(349)**	**561**
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,949	1,388
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	**1,600**	**1,949**

As per our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of
For KALYANIWALLA & MISTRY LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104607W / W100166

Sd/-
Daraius Z. Fraser
Partner
M. No. : 42454
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 21, 2020

Signatures to the Financial Statements and Notes thereon
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
R. Sridharan
Director
(DIN:00868787)

Sd/-
V. Chandrasekaran
Director
(DIN:03126243)

LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER INDIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (SOCIE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2020

Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCIE) for the year ended 31 March 2020

A Equity Share Capital

Equity Share Capital	Note	(₹ in Thousands)
Balance as at 1 April 2018	12	45,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year		-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	12	45,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year		-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	12	45,000

B Other Equity

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus: Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2018	**(4,860)**	**-**	**(4,860)**
Profit for the year	32,463	(827)	31,636
Total Comprehensive Income	**32,463**	**(827)**	**31,636**
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**27,603**	**(827)**	**26,776**
Balance as at 1 April, 2019	27,603	(827)	26,776
Profit for the year	22,918	(423)	22,495
Total Comprehensive Income	**22,918**	**(423)**	**22,495**
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**50,521**	**(1,250)**	**49,271**

As per our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of
For KALYANIWALLA & MISTRY LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104607W / W100166

Sd/-
Daraius Z. Fraser
Partner
M. No. : 42454
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 21, 2020

Signatures to the Financial Statements and Notes thereon
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
R. Sridharan
Director
(DIN:00868787)

Sd/-
V. Chandrasekaran
Director
(DIN:03126243)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2020

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements

1 Background of the Company and Nature of Operations

Legal Entity Identifier India Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on October 05, 2015 having CIN U74900MH2015PLC268921. It is the Local Operating Unit (LOU) for the issuance, maintenance and provision of Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) services in India. The LEI is a global reference number that uniquely identifies every legal entity or structure that is party to a financial transaction, in any jurisdiction. The Company has been recognized by the Reserve Bank of India as an “Issuer” of Legal Entity Identifiers under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, and accredited by the Global Legal Entity Identifier Foundation (GLEIF) as a LOU for issuance and management of LEI's.

Legal Entity Identifier India Limited is a wholly owned subsidary company of The Clearing Corporation of India Limited and incorporated and domicled in India. The registered office of the Company is CCIL Bhavan, S .K.Bole Road,Dadar (West), Mumbai 400028, Maharashtra.

2 Basis of Preparation, Measurement and Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Measurement

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (“Ind AS”) as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘Act’) read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statement have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statement.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013. Based on the nature of services and the time taken between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of the classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non current assets and liabilities.

These standalone Ind AS financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 21st May, 2020.

(b) Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

• Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)
• Defined benefit plans measured at present value of defined benefit obligations

2.2 Key Estimates and Assumptions

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

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are :

i. Determination of the estimated useful lives of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalized; (Note 2.4(a))
ii. Determination of the estimated useful lives of intangible assets and determining intangible assets having an indefinite useful life; (Note 2.4(b))
iii. Recognition of deferred tax assets, availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used; (Note 2.4(j))
iv. Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies, key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources; (Note 2.4(g))
v. Fair value of financial instruments (Note 28)
vi. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations, key actuarial assumptions; (Note 2.4(i))

2.3 Measurement of Fair Values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require financial instruments to be measured at fair values.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.
The Management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

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

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.
The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2.4 Significant Accounting Policies

a) Property Plant and Equipments

Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost which comprises of purchase price, freight, duties, taxes except for recoverable taxes, cost of installation and other incidental expenses incurred towards acquisition and installation of such assets.

Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognized.

Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and that the cost of the item can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repair and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, is provided on Straight Line Method (SLM) prescribed under Schedule II of the Act.
Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.
The Estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment considered for providing depreciation is as under:

Asset	: Computer Systems - Hardware
Estimated Useful Life(in Years)	: 3 to 6
Estimated Scrap Value (% of Cost)	: Nil

b) Intangible Assets

Expenses incurred towards acquisition or development of software by an external vendor is capitalized as Computer Software.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.
The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite and are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life.

Amortization
Amortization of Intangible Assets is based on Internal technical assessment/advice.

Residual value, is estimated to be immaterial by Management.
The Estimated useful life of intangible assets comprising of computer software considered for providing depreciation is 3 years.

c) Impairment of Non financial Assets

The carrying amount of assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an individual asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

d) Borrowing Costs:

Interest and other borrowing costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalized. Other interest and borrowing costs are charged to revenue.

e) Financial Instruments:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as forward contracts, futures and currency options.

1. Financial Assets

(i) Recognition and Initial Measurement

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

A financial asset, except for an item measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(ii) Classification and Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets
All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their respective classification.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost;
- FVOCI – debt investment;
- FVOCI – equity investment; or
- FVTPL

The classification of debt investment as amortised cost or FVOCI is based on the business model and cash flow characteristics of such instrument.

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain and loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Debt Investments Measured at FVOCI
A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

– the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

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

Debt investment at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss. All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets unless designated as effective hedge instruments.

Equity Investments:
Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For other equity investments, the Company makes an election on an instrument-by-instrument basis to designate equity investments as measured at FVOCI. These elected investments are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the reserves. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of the investments. These investments in equity are not held for trading. Equity investments that are not designated as measured at FVOCI are designated as measured at FVTPL and subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:
(i) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired; or
(ii) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. 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.

(iv) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on its financial assets measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financials assets carried at amortised costs are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

2. Financial Liabilities

(I) Initial Recognition and Measurement
Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or it is a derivative (that does not meet hedge accounting requirements) or it is designated as such on initial recognition.

(ii) Subsequent Measurement
Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharges, cancelled or expires.

3. Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet includes cash at bank and on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, with original maturities less than three months which are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

g) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence is confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent Assets are not recognized till the realization of the income is virtually certain.

h) Revenue Recognition

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers.

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115.
(i) LEI Registration charges are recognised as income as and when the LEI Number is issued to an entity.
(ii) Annual LEI renewal fees is recognised as income as and when the LEI Number is renewed.
(iii) Other revenue income is recognised as and when services are rendered and there is a reasonable certainty of ultimate realisation.
(iv) Interest income on financial assets is recognized on an accrual basis using effective interest method.

Revenue is reported excluding applicable taxes.

i) Employee Benefits

The Company did not have any employees on its payroll till 30th September, 2018 and operations of the Company were performed by the staff deputed by the Holding Company. The Company reimbursed the Holding Company for the cost incurred by it in respect of the deputed staff. Effective 1st October,2018 the deputed employees were transferred to the payroll of the Company.

Short term Employee Benefits are estimated and provided for. Post Employment Benefits and Other Long term Employee Benefits are treated as follows:

(i) Defined Contribution Plans:
(a) Provident Fund: The provident fund plan is operated by Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (RPFC) and the contribution thereof is paid/provided for.

(b) Superannuation Fund: Superannuation benefit for the eligible employees is covered by Superannuation Scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India and the contribution thereof is paid/provided for.

(c) National Pension Scheme: The National Pension Scheme is operated by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) and the contribution thereof in respect of eligible employees is paid/provided for.

Contributions to the defined contribution plans are charged to Statement of Profit & Loss for the respective financial year.

(ii) Defined Benefits Plans:
Gratuity: Gratuity for employees is covered by Gratuity Scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India and the contribution thereof is paid/provided for. Provision for Gratuity is made as per actuarial valuation as at the end of the year. Actuarial gains/losses at the end of the year accrued to the defined benefit plans are taken to the Other Comprehensive income (OCI) for the respective financial year and are not deferred.

(iii) Other Long Term Benefits:
Long term compensated absences: Provision for Leave encashment is made on the basis of actuarial valuation as at the end of the year.

j) Income Tax

Income tax expense /income comprises current tax expense/income and deferred tax expense/income. It is recognized in the Statement of Profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income. In which case, the tax is recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, respectively.

Current Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or recoverable on the taxable profit or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by 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 interpretations and establishes provisions where appropriate.
• Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
• intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred Tax

Deferred Income tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose and the amount considered for tax purpose.
Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized such reductions are reversed when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.
Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be recovered.
Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.
The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are offset only if:

i) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Minimum Alternate Tax

MAT Credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

k) Foreign Currency Transactions

Functional and Presentation Currency
The Company's financial statements are prepared and presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also Company's functional currency.

Transactions and Balances
Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilitiesd.

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

Exchange differences arising on the settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

l) Dividend:

Final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the equity shareholders, and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

m) Earnings Per Share:

Basic Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted to take into account:
• The after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
• Weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER INDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2020

Note 3
Tangible Assets
Changes in the Carrying Value of Tangibles for the year ended 31 March 2020: (₹ in Thousands)

DESCRIPTION	Computer Software
Cost as at 1 April 2019	-
Additions	738
Disposals	-
Cost as at 31 March 2020 (A)	**738**
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1 April 2019	-
Depreciation Recognised for the year	203
Disposals	-
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31 March 2020 (B)	**203**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2020 (A) - (B)	**535**

Note 4
Intangible Assets
Changes in the Carrying Value of Intangible Assets for the year ended 31 March 2020: (₹ in Thousands)

DESCRIPTION	Computer Software
Cost as at 1 April 2019	9,531
Additions	3,689
Disposals	-
Cost as at 31 March 2020 (A)	**13,220**
Accumulated Amortisation as at 1 April 2019	5,003
Amortisation Recognised for the year	3,062
Disposals	-
Accumulated Amortisation as at 31 March 2020 (B)	**8,065**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2020 (A) - (B)	**5,155**

Changes in the Carrying Value of Intangible Assets for the year ended 31 March 2019: (₹ in Thousands)

DESCRIPTION	Computer Software
Cost as at 1 April 2018	6,026
Additions	3,505
Disposals	-
Cost as at 31 March 2019 (A)	**9,531**
Accumulated Amortisation as at 1 April 2018	2,340
Amortisation Recognised for the year	2,663
Disposals	-
Accumulated Amortisation as at 31 March 2019 (B)	**5,003**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2019 (A) - (B)	**4,528**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2020

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Note 5		
Other Non Current Financial Assets		
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Bank Deposits with Residual Maturity of more than 12 Months	16,000	25,500
Interest Accrued on Deposits with Banks	35	62
	16,035	25,562
Note 6		
Deferred Tax Asset (Net)		
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Difference between Book Base and Tax Base of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	27	62
Fair Valuation of Variable Pay	22	26
	49	88
Deferred Tax Assets		
Tax Disallowances	1,287	1,119
	1,287	1,119
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)/ (Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	**1,238**	**1,031**
Note 7		
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)		
Advance Taxes (Net of Provision for Taxes)	-	907
	-	**907**
Note 8		
Trade Receivables		
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Outstanding for a period less than six months from the date they are due for payment	18	4
Others	-	-
	18	4
Note 9a		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on Hand	13	1
Cheques, Drafts on Hand	-	32
Balances with Banks		
- in Current Accounts	1,587	1,916
	1,600	**1,949**

LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER INDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2020

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Note 9b		
Other Bank Balances		
Bank Deposits with Original Maturity of more than 3 Months but Residual Maturity upto 12 Months	1,00,500	70,000
	1,00,500	**70,000**
Note 10		
Other Current Financial Assets		
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Interest Accrued on Deposits with Banks	4,064	2,402
Others	361	430
	4,425	**2,832**
Note 11		
Other Current Assets		
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Prepaid Expenses	318	120
Advance to Suppliers	243	156
Others	-	27
	561	**303**

Note 12

Equity Share Capital

a. Details of Authorised, Issued and Subscribed Share Capital

(₹ in Thousands)

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorised Capital				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	45,00,000	45,000	45,00,000	45,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up				
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each Fully Paid	45,00,000	45,000	45,00,000	45,000
	45,00,000	**45,000**	**45,00,000**	**45,000**

b. Reconciliation of number of shares at the beginning and at the end of the year

(₹ in Thousands)

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	45,00,000	45,000	45,00,000	45,000
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**45,00,000**	**45,000**	**45,00,000**	**45,000**

LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER INDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2020

Note 12

Equity Share Capital (continued)

c. Particulars of Shareholders Holding more than 5% of Shares held

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	No of Equity Shares Held	Percentage	No of Equity Shares Held	Percentage
The Clearing Corporation of India Limited	45,00,000	100%	25,00,000	100%

d. Rights Attached to Equity Shares

Voting rights: The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each equity shareholder is entitled to one vote per share.

Dividend: The dividend recommended by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting and would be paid in proportion to the number of shares held by the shareholders.

Winding up: If any assets are available for distribution upon liquidation in terms of the provisions of the Act, it will be distributed in proportion to the capital paid-up or which ought to have been paid up at the commencement of winding up.

There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts or commitments for sale of shares.

e. Since incorporation the Company has not

i) Allotted any shares as fully paid up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash; or

ii) Allotted any shares as fully paid up bonus shares; or

iii) Bought back any of its Equity Shares.

f. There are no securities convertible into equity / preference shares.

g. There are no calls unpaid.

h. No shares have been forfeited.

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Note 13		
Other Equity		
(Refer Statement of Changes in Equity)		
Other Comprehensive Income	(1,250)	(827)
Retained Earnings	50,521	27,603
	49,271	**26,776**

Nature and Purpose of Reserves

Other Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income represents the acturial loss on fair valuation of defined benefit obligation.

Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings represents surplus/accumulated earnings of the Company and are available for distribution to shareholders.

LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER INDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2020

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Note 14		
Non Current Provisions		
Provision for Employee Benefits:		
- Gratuity (Refer Note 31)	1,470	1,875
- Leave Encashment	2,772	1,407
- Others	706	769
	4,948	**4,051**
Note 15		
Trade Payables Due to :		
Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	13,644	12,001
	13,644	**12,001**
Note 16		
Other Current Financial Liabilities		
Due to The Clearing Corporation of India Limited- Holding Company	1,847	6,546
Creditors for Capital Expenses	-	1,107
Other Payables	1,136	752
	2,983	**8,405**
Note 17		
Other Current Liabilities		
Revenue Received in Advance		
- Registration Charges / Renewal Fees	5,781	5,210
Statutory Dues	2,395	1,359
Other Payables	1,932	2,723
	10,108	9,292
Note 18		
Current Provisions		
Provision for Employee Benefits:		
- Gratuity (Refer Note 28)	-	52
- Leave Encashment	216	120
- Others	2,621	2,444
	2,837	**2,616**
Note 19		
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		
Provision for Taxation (Net of Advance Tax)	1,276	-
	1,276	**-**

LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER INDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2020

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
Note 20		
Revenue from Operations		
LEI Registration Charges	41,698	83,462
Annual LEI Renewal Fees	47,212	14,861
	88,910	**98,323**
Note 21		
Other Income		
Interest on Deposits with Banks	7,244	4,966
Excess Provision Written Back	1,705	-
Miscellaneous Income	43	0*
	8,992	**4,966**
Note 22		
Employee Benefits Expense		
Salaries	15,117	6,993
Contributions to Provident and Other Funds (Refer Note 28)	1,661	839
Staff Welfare Expenses	945	663
Reimbursement for Employees on Deputation	-	9,382
	17,723	**17,877**
Note 23		
Finance Cost		
Interest on Taxes	272	45
Interest on Others	50	37
	322	**82**
Note 24		
Depreciation & Amortisation Expense		
Depreciation on Tangible Assets	203	-
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	3,062	2,663
	3,265	**2,663**
Note 25		
Other Expenses		
Repairs and Maintenance -Computer Systems and Equipment	2,886	1,824
Rates and Taxes	34	6
Business Support Services Expenses	12,354	7,524
Business Management Fees	5,580	2,550
Net Loss on Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation	904	111
Professional Fees	653	493
Travel Expenses	361	1,298
Directors' Sitting Fees	160	160
Payment to Auditors - Audit Fees	325	75
Other Expenses	838	1,623
	24,095	**15,664**

* denotes amount less than ₹ 1 thousand

Note 26

Income Taxes

Tax Expense

(a) Amounts Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Thousands)

	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
Current Tax Expense		
Current Year	8,047	10,237
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	1,101
Tax Adjustments Relating to Earlier Years	(88)	2
	7,959	11,340
Deferred Tax Expense		
Origination and Reversal of Temporary Differences	(64)	990
	(64)	990
Tax Expense for the year	**7,895**	**12,330**

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

(₹ in Thousands)

	Year Ended 31 March 2020			Year Ended 31 March 2019		
	Before Tax	Tax (Expense) Benefit	Net of Tax	Before Tax	Tax (Expense) Benefit	Net of Tax
Items that will Not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss						
Remeasurements of the Defined Benefit Plans	(566)	143	(423)	(1,146)	319	(827)
	(566)	**143**	**(423)**	**(1,146)**	**319**	**(827)**

(c) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

(₹ in Thousands)

	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
Profit Before Tax	30,813	44,793
Statutory Income Tax Rate	25.17%	27.82%
Expected Income Tax Expense	7,755	12,462

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2020

Note 26

Income Taxes (Contd.)

(c) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

(₹ in Thousands)

	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
Tax Effect of:		
Expenses Not Allowed for Tax Purpose		
- Interest u/s 234B and 234C	38	12
Brought Forward Business Loss Set Off	-	1,486
Others	190	(1,632)
Tax Adjustments Relating To Earlier Years	(88)	2
Total Tax Expense	**7,895**	**12,330**
Current Tax	8,047	10,237
Deferred Tax Expense /(Income)	(64)	990
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	1,101
Tax Adjustments Relating To Earlier Years	(88)	2
	7,895	**12,330**

(d) Movement in Deferred Tax Balances (F.Y.2019-20)

(₹ in Thousands)

	Net Balance 1 April 2019	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in OCI	As at 31 March 2020		
				Net Deferred Tax Asset/ Liability	Deferred Tax Asset	Deferred Tax Liability
Deferred Tax Liability						
Difference Between Book Base and Tax Base of Tangible and Intangible Assets	(62)	35	-	(27)	-	(27)
Fair Valuation of Variable Pay	(26)	4	-	(22)	-	(22)
Deferred Tax Asset						
Tax Disallowances	1,119	168	-	1,287	1,287	-
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	-	(143)	143	-	-	-
Tax Assets (Liabilities)	**1,031**	**64**	**143**	**1,238**	**1,287**	**(49)**
Set Off Tax						
Net Tax Assets	**1,031**	**64**	**143**	**1,238**	**1,287**	**(49)**

Note 26

Income Taxes (Contd.)

(e) Movement in Deferred Tax Balances (F.Y.2018-19)

(₹ in Thousands)

	Net Balance 1 April 2018	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in OCI	As at 31 March 2019		
				Net Deferred Tax Asset/ Liability	Deferred Tax Asset	Deferred Tax Liability
Deferred Tax Liability						
Difference Between Book Base and Tax Base of Tangible and Intangible Assets	(171)	109	-	(62)	-	(62)
Fair Valuation of Variable Pay	(16)	(10)	-	(26)	-	(26)
Deferred Tax Asset						
Tax Disallowances	368	751	-	1,119	1,119	-
Carried Forward Loss / Depreciation	1,522	(1,522)	-	-	-	
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	-	(319)	319	-	-	-
MAT Credit Entitlement	1,101	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Assets (Liabilities)	**2,804**	**(990)**	**319**	**1,031**	**1,119**	**(88)**
Set Off Tax						
Net Tax Assets	**2,804**	**(990)**	**319**	**1,031**	**1,119**	**(88)**

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

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. Any changes in future taxable income would impact the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2020

Note 27

Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	2019-2020	2018-2019
i. Profit Attributable to Equity Holders (₹ in thousands)		
Profit Attributable to Equity Holders for Basic and Diluted EPS	22,918	32,463
	22,918	**32,463**
ii. Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares		
Issued Ordinary Shares at April 1	45,00,000	45,00,000
Add/(Less): Effect of Shares Issued/ (Bought Back)	-	-
Weighted Average Number of Shares for Calculating Basic EPS and Diluted EPS	**45,00,000**	**45,00,000**
iii. Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹ per Share)	**5.09**	**7.21**

Note 28

Financial Instruments – Fair Values

Accounting Classification and Fair Values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(₹ in Thousands)

	As at 31 March 2020			
	Carrying Amount			
	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Other Non Current Financial Assets	-	-	16,035	16,035
Trade Receivables	-	-	18	18
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1,600	1,600
Bank Balances Other Than Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1,00,500	1,00,500
Other Current Financial Assets	-	-	4,425	4,425
	-	**-**	**1,22,578**	**1,22,578**
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	-	-	13,644	13,644
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	2,983	2,983
	-	**-**	**16,627**	**16,627**

Note: There are no other categories of financial instruments other than those mentioned above

Note 28
Financial Instruments – Fair Values (contd..)

(₹ in Thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019			
	Carrying Amount			
	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Other Non Current Financial Assets	-	-	25,562	25,562
Trade Receivables	-	-	4	4
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1,949	1,949
Bank Balances Other Than Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	70,000	70,000
Other Current Financial Assets	-	-	2,832	2,832
	-	**-**	**1,00,347**	**1,00,347**
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	-	-	12,001	12,001
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	8,405	8,405
	-	**-**	**20,406**	**20,406**

Note: There are no other categories of financial instruments other than those mentioned above

The Fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables approximated their carrying value largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

Financial instruments with fixed interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual creditworthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses, if any, of these receivables. Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

Risk Management

Introduction
The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks, principally market risk (interest rate risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign exchange risk. These risks arise mainly on account of Investment Activity of the Company. In addition to the financial risks, the Company is also exposed to other risks such as operational, legal, compliance and reputational risk. The Company manages these risks through various control mechanisms.

Overall responsibility for risk management rests with the Board. Day to day responsibility is delegated to the Senior Management of the Company. The Company has an elaborate Operations Audit, Internal Audit, Systems Audit and other Control Mechanisms entrusted to independent external professionals.

For each of the principal risk types, a description and outline of the risk management approach is provided below :

a. Credit Risk

Risk Decription

The Credit risk for the Company could arise on account of investment activity of the Company.

Note 28
Financial Instruments - Fair Values (contd..)

Risk Management Approach

The Company regularly invests its internally generated funds, in accordance with its Investment Policy approved by the Board. The Board reviews the Investment Policy annually. The Company invests only into highly secure and liquid avenues such as Deposit with high net-worth Commercial Banks. Credit risk in case of deposits with banks, is mitigated by prescribing stringent eligibility criteria for the investee banks and setting of exposure limits on the amounts to be invested.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Other Bank Balances

The Company held cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances of ₹ 1,18,087 thousand at 31 March 2020 (31 March 2019: ₹ 97,416 thousand). The cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit ratings.

b. Liquidity Risk

Risk Description
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due.

Risk Management Approach
Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that the Company maintains adequate balances with banks and keeps its investments in highly liquid avenues to enable it to meet payment obligations, which is generally trade payables.

Maturities of Financial Liabilities
The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities:

(₹ in Thousands)

			Contractual Cash Flows		
As at 31 March 2020	**Carrying Amount**	**Total**	**Upto 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non Derivative Financial Liabilities					
Trade Payables	13,644	13,644	13,644	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	2,983	2,983	2,983	-	-
Total	**16,627**	**16,627**	**16,627**	**-**	**-**

(₹ in Thousands)

			Contractual Cash Flows		
As at 31 March 2019	**Carrying Amount**	**Total**	**Upto 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non Derivative Financial Liabilities					
Trade Payables	12,001	12,001	12,001	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	8,405	8,405	8,405	-	-
Total	**20,406**	**20,406**	**20,406**	**-**	**-**

The inflows/(outflows) disclosed in the above table represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Note 28

Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management (contd..)

c. Market Risk (Interest Rate Risk)

Risk Description

The Company's investments are primarily in fixed rate interest bearing investments. Hence, the Company is not significantly exposed to market risk or interest rate risk.

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the Management of the Company is as follows:

(₹ in Thousands)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Fixed-Rate Instruments		
Financial Assets	1,16,500	95,500
Financial Liabilities	-	-
Total	**1,16,500**	**95,500**

d. Foreign Exchange Risk

Risk Description

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee. Foreign Exchange Risk for the Company primiarily arises on account of foreign currency revenues and expenses.

Exposure to currency risk (Exposure in different currencies converted to functional currency i.e. INR)

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 are as below:

(₹ in Thousands)

Foreign Currency	As at 31 March 2020 USD	As at 31 March 2019 USD
Financial Assets (A)		
Trade and Other Receivables	-	-
Financial Liabilities (B)		
Trade and Other Payables	13,644	12,001
Net Exposure (A - B)	**(13,644)**	**(12,001)**

Note 28

Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management (contd..)

Sensitivity Analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against foreign currencies at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies and affected in the Statement of Profit and Loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Gain/(Loss)		Gain/(Loss)	
Effect in INR	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
5% movement				
USD	682	(682)	600	(600)
10% movement				
USD	1,364	(1,364)	1,200	(1,200)
15% movement				
USD	2,047	(2,047)	1,800	(1,800)

Note 29

Related Party Disclosures, as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS 24) are given below:

A. Relationships -

Category I: Holding Company (Party where control exists):
The Clearing Corporation of India Limited

Category II: Fellow Subsidiary:
Clearcorp Dealing Systems (India) Limited

Category III: Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Non-Excecutive Directors

Mr. R. Sridharan - Director
Mr. V Chandrasekaran - Director
Ms. Varsha Purandare - Director

Category IV: Other Related Party
LEIL Employees Group Gratuity Fund Trust

LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER INDIA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2020

Note 29

Related Party Disclosures (Contd..)

B) The Transactions with the Related Parties are as follows : (₹ in Thousands)

	Particulars	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidary	KMP	Other Related Party
1)	LEI Renewal Charges (Income)	3 (4)	3 (4)	- -	- -
2)	Business Support Charges, Management Fees and Other Expenses	23,153 (11,862)	- -	- -	- -
3)	Reimbursement/Sharing of Expenses (Payment)	662 (12,701)	175 -	- -	- -
4)	Director Sitting Fees Paid	- -	- -	160 (160)	- -
5)	Contribution to Employee Benefit Trust	- -	- -	- -	128 -
C)	**The Related Party balances outstanding at year end are as follows:**				
1)	Payable	1,847 (6,546)	- -	- -	- -

Notes:

(a) Figures in brackets represent corresponding amounts in the previous year.

(b) The amounts are exclusive of Goods and Service Tax (GST) wherever applicable.

(c) The Company did not have any employees on its payroll till 30th September, 2018 and operations of the Company were performed by the staff deputed by the Holding Company. The Company reimbursed the Holding Company for the cost incurred by it in respect of the deputed staff. Effective 1st October,2018 the deputed employees were transferred to the payroll of the Company.

(d) No amount in respect of the related party has been provided for as doubtful debts or written off/back during the year.

(e) The above related party information has been disclosed to the extent such parties have been identified by the Management. This has been relied upon by the Auditors.

(₹ in Thousands)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Note 30		
Commitments		
Capital Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for	1,665	-

Note 31

Employee Benefits

Amounts Recognised as Expense:

(i) Defined Contribution Plan

(1) Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund amounting to ₹ 800 thousands (31 March 2019 - ₹ 709 thousands) has been included in Note 22.

(2) Employer's Contribution to Superannuation Fund amounting to ₹ Nil (31 March 2019: ₹ 75 thousands) has been included in Note 22.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan

In terms of the Company's gratuity plan, on leaving of service every employee who has completed atleast five years of service gets a gratuity computed at the rate of 30 days of last drawn salary for each completed year service. The Gratuity Scheme of the Company is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in the form of qualifying insurance policy.

In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard on employee benefits (Ind AS 19) the following disclosures have been made which is based on Actuarial Valuation provided by Independent Actuary.

Gratuity cost amounting to ₹ 793 thousands (31 March 2019 - ₹ 499 thousands) has been included in Note 22.

(₹ in Thousands)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
A. Amount Recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of the obligation as at the end of the year	3,564	1,928
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	2,094	-
Net Liability Recognised in the Balance Sheet	1,470	1,928
Out of which,		
Non Current Portion	1,470	1,875
Current Portion	-	52
B. Change in Projected Benefit Obligation		
Projected Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	1,928	283
Current service cost	644	477
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	149	22
Actuarial loss	566	1,146
Benefits paid	-	-
Acquisition Adjustment	277	-
Projected Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	**3,564**	**1,928**
C. Change in Plan Assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Actuarial loss	-	-
Employer contributions	1,817	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Acquisition Adjustment	277	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	2,094	**-**

Note 31

Employee Benefits (Contd..)

D. Amount Recognised in The Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in Thousands)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Current Service Cost	644	477
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	149	22
Expected Returns on Plan Assets	-	-
Expenses Recognised in The Statement of Profit and Loss	**793**	**499**

E. Amount Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Acturial (Gains) / Loss		
- Change in Demographic Assumption	-	1
- Change in Financial Assumption	28	456
- Experience Variation	1,117	109
	1,146	**566**

F. Plan Assets include the following:

1. Insurance Funds

(₹ in Thousands)

G. Assumptions Used	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Discount rate	6.80%	7.70%
Salary growth rate	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition rate	3.00%	3.00%
Mortality Rate	100% (% of IALM 12-14)	100% (% of IALM 06-08)

H. Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

(₹ in Thousands)

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount Rate (1% movement)	3,060	4,181	1,666	2,247
Salary Growth Rate (1% movement)	4,167	3,061	2,243	1,665
Attrition Rate (1% movement)	3,452	3,697	1,899	1,960
Mortality Rate (1% movement)	3,562	3,565	1,928	1,928

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2020

Note 31

Employee Benefits (Continued)

I. Expected Future Cash Flows

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	1 year	2 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	More than 10 years
As at 31 March 2020				
Defined Benefit Obligations (Gratuity)	77	429	734	11,084
Total	**77**	**429**	**734**	**11,084**

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	1 year	2 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	More than 10 years
As at 31 March 2019				
Defined Benefit Obligations (Gratuity)	52	262	458	6,846
Total	**52**	**262**	**458**	**6,846**

Note 32

Segment Reporting

The Company has only one business segment in which it operates viz - issuance, maintenance and provision of Legal Entity Identifier services in India.

Note 33

Details Of Amounts Due To Micro And Small Enterprises

The Company has received information from few "Suppliers" regarding their status under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act). Based on the information received, there are no amounts unpaid as at the year end.

Note 34

Leases

IND AS 116 has become applicable to the Company for financial reporting periods beginning on April 1,2019. The Company has analysed the new IND AS 116 – Leases and concluded that there are no Leases as defined in the Standard and therefore there is no impact on the financial statements on account of the Standard becoming effective.

Note 35

Disclosure under Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, has been given to the extent applicable.

Note 36

Previous year’s figures have been regrouped and rearranged to conform to current year's presentation, wherever necessary.