Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
Indiabulls Finance Centre
Tower 3, 27th-32nd Floor
Senapati Bapat Marg
Elphinstone Road (West)
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Members of Capri Global Housing Finance Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Capri Global Housing Finance Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and 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 31st March 2019, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility 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.

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 information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis and Directors Report (the "Reports"), but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Regd. Office: Indiabulls Finance Centre, Tower 3, 27th - 32nd Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone Road (West), Mumbai - 400 013, Maharashtra, India.
(LLP Identification No. AAB-8737)

- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

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 Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 statement 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.

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

Auditors' Responsibility 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 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

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user 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.

Other Matter

The comparative financial information of the Company for transition date opening balance sheet as at 1st April 2017 included in these financial statements, have been prepared after adjusting previously issued the financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 to comply with Ind AS. The previously issued financial statements were audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended 31st March 2017 dated 12th May 2017 expressed an unmodified opinion on this financial statements. Adjustments made to the previously issued financial statements to comply with Ind AS have been audited by us.

Our opinion on the financial statements is not modified in respect of the above matter on the comparative financial information.

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

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

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

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

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2019 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

   h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in Note 48 to its financial statements. as at 31st March 2019;
      ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts as at year-end for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
(Membership No. 109839)

Mumbai: April 27, 2019

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

Report on Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 Capri Global Housing Finance Limited (the "Company") as of 31 March 2019 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 (the "Guidance Note"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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.

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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 31 March 2019, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
(Membership No. 109839)

Mumbai: April 27, 2019

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, there are no immovable properties, included in property, plant and equipment of the Company and accordingly, the requirement under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(ii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees under the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act and hence reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any public deposit during the year and no order in this respect has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or the Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunals.

(vi) To the best our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, in respect of the services rendered by the Company.

(vii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax and cess to the appropriate authorities.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax and cess as at

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31st March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) Details of dues of Income-tax as on 31st March 2019 on account of disputes are given below:-

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where Dispute is Pending	Period to which the Amount Relates	Amount (Rs.)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Regular Assessment u/s 143(3) of the Act	Assessing officer	AY 2008-09	1,95,454
Income Tax Act, 1961	Interest u/s 220(2) of the Act	Assessing officer	AY 2010-11	16,875

There are no dues of Provident Fund, Employees' state insurance, and Goods and Service Tax as on 31st March 2019 on account of disputes.

(viii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to banks. The Company has not taken any loan from government and financial institutions. The Company has not issued any debentures.

(ix) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the money raised by way of the term loans have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which they were raised other than temporary deployment pending application of proceeds. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer/ further public offer including debt instruments.

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanation given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid/provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 188 and 177 of the Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
(Membership No. 109839)

Mumbai: April 27, 2019

CAPRI GLOBAL HOUSING FINANCE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
	ASSETS				
(1)	**Financial assets**				
(a)	Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,236,080,945	3,533,675	6,685,022
(b)	Bank Balances other than (a) above	4	77,996,078	97,004,783	234,092,489
(c)	Trade Receivables	5	42,876,480	4,594,526	1,038,587
(d)	Loans	6	7,764,793,851	2,379,693,094	64,091,711
(e)	Investments	7	-	-	266,875,517
(f)	Other financial assets	8	6,652,361	5,418,069	395,000
	Total Financial Assets		**9,128,399,715**	**2,490,244,147**	**573,178,326**
(2)	**Non-Financial assets**				
(a)	Current Tax Assets (Net)	9	6,665,447	1,165,687	6,187,346
(b)	Deferred tax assets (Net)	10	42,064,553	41,161,029	15,036,612
(c)	Investment properties	11	10,973,681	10,973,681	10,973,681
(d)	Property, plant and equipment	12	22,670,597	24,271,578	1,291,446
(e)	Other intangible assets		1,925,013	1,675,525	429,389
(f)	Intagible Assets under development		588,600	-	-
(g)	Other non-financial assets	13	5,533,764	11,446,547	863,314
	Total Non-Financial Assets		**90,421,655**	**90,694,047**	**34,781,788**
	Total Assets		**9,218,821,370**	**2,580,938,194**	**607,960,114**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
	LIABILITIES				
(1)	**Financial Liabilities**				
(a)	Payables				
	Trade Payables	14			
	(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
	(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		41,310,567	28,884,340	1,792,275
(b)	Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	15	6,763,742,756	1,086,347,254	-
(c)	Other financial liabilities	16	286,959,771	447,151,499	31,997,579
	Total Financial Liabilities		**7,092,013,094**	**1,562,383,093**	**33,789,854**
(2)	**Non-Financial Liabilities**				
(a)	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	17	5,472,849	-	-
(b)	Provisions	18	9,256,366	4,836,705	1,219,078
(c)	Other non-financial liabilities	19	39,988,043	8,411,384	542,308
	Total Non-Financial Liabilities		**54,717,258**	**13,248,089**	**1,761,386**
	Total liabilities		**7,146,730,352**	**1,575,631,182**	**35,551,240**
(3)	**EQUITY**				
(a)	Equity	20	607,142,800	369,047,600	250,000,000
(b)	Other equity	21	1,464,948,218	636,259,412	322,408,874
	Total equity		**2,072,091,018**	**1,005,307,012**	**572,408,874**
	Total equity and liabilities		**9,218,821,370**	**2,580,938,194**	**607,960,114**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached
For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
(Membership No. 109839)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27/04/2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Rajesh Sharma)
Managing Director
DIN 00020037

(Bhagyam Ramani)
Independent Director
DIN 00107097

(T.R Bajalia)
Independent Director
DIN 02291892

(Beni Prasad Rauka)
Independent Director
DIN 00295213

(Kajal Jakharia)
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27/04/2019

CAPRI GLOBAL HOUSING FINANCE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
	Revenue from Operations			
(i)	Interest Income	22	678,806,399	106,957,639
(ii)	Fees Income	23	37,589,721	8,362,515
(iii)	Net Gain on fair value changes	24	21,667,424	-
(iv)	Other operating income	25	150,667,732	39,264,010
(I)	**Total Revenue from Operations**		**888,731,277**	**154,584,164**
(II)	**Other Income**	26	226,717	14,689
(III)	**Total Income (I+II)**		**888,957,993**	**154,598,853**
	Expenses			
(i)	Finance costs	27	372,114,138	16,487,808
(ii)	Impairment on financial instruments	28	24,588,468	4,251,238
(iii)	Net Loss on fair value changes	29	-	6,297,204
(iv)	Employee benefit expense	30	200,964,349	108,487,733
(v)	Depreciation and amortisation expense		17,637,511	5,224,828
(vi)	Other expenses	31	180,945,329	84,174,912
(IV)	**Total expenses**		**796,249,795**	**224,923,723**
(V)	**Profit/(Loss) before Tax (III - IV)**		**92,708,198**	**(70,324,870)**
	Tax expense			
	- Current tax		45,893,217	-
	- Deferred tax		(23,008,970)	(16,821,504)
	- Short provision for tax relating to prior years		-	16,206,912
(VI)	**Total tax expense**		22,884,247	(614,592)
(VII)	**Net Profit / (Loss) After Tax (V - VI)**		**69,823,951**	**(69,710,276)**
(VIII)	**Other comprehensive income**	32		
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(362,983)	75,661
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		100,982	(21,049)
	Other Comprehensive Income		**(262,001)**	**54,612**
(IX)	**Total comprehensive income (VII + VIII)**		**69,561,950**	**(69,655,664)**
(X)	**Earnings per equity share**			
	Basic (₹)		1.88	(2.18)
	Diluted (₹)		1.88	(2.18)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

In terms of our report attached
For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
(Membership No. 109839)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27/04/2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Rajesh Sharma)
Managing Director
DIN 00020037

(Bhagyam Ramani)
Independent Director
DIN 00107097

(T.R Bajalia)
Independent Director
DIN 02291892

(Beni Prasad Rauka)
Independent Director
DIN 00295213

(Kajal Jakharia)
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27/04/2019

CAPRI GLOBAL HOUSING FINANCE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Operating activities		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	92,708,198	(70,324,870)
Profit before tax	92,708,198	(70,324,870)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation & amortisation	17,637,511	5,224,828
Impairment on financial instruments	24,588,468	4,251,238
Net loss on financial asset designated at FVOCI	-	6,297,204
Share Based Payments to employees	(2,777,783)	2,553,881
Provision for Bonus	20,000,003	9,000,000
Provision for Gratuity	681,854	355,500
Provision for Leave Encashment	1,598,215	2,327,209
Operating Loss before working capital changes	**154,436,466**	**(40,315,010)**
Working capital changes		
Loans	(5,409,689,225)	(2,319,852,622)
Trade receivables	(33,603,462)	(15,606,302)
Trade payables	44,002,887	(3,555,939)
Other financial liability	(160,191,729)	450,115,062
Provisions	(18,223,394)	(7,989,421)
Cash used in Operations before tax	**(5,423,268,457)**	**(1,937,204,231)**
Taxes Paid	(23,713,700)	(20,509,215)
Net cash used in operating activities	**(5,446,982,158)**	**(1,957,713,446)**
Investing activities		
Purchase of fixed and intangible assets	(17,718,622)	(29,451,096)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	844,004	-
Maturity of Fixed Deposits	19,008,705	137,087,706
Proceeds from sale of investment at amortised cost	-	260,578,313
Net cash flows from investing activities	**2,134,086.45**	**368,214,923**
Financing activities		
Increase in Share Capital	238,095,200	119,047,600
Increase in Securities Premium	761,904,639	380,952,321
Borrowings other than debt securities issued	5,677,395,502	1,086,347,254
Net cash flows from financing activities	**6,677,395,341**	**1,586,347,175**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,232,547,270	(3,151,348)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	3,533,675	6,685,022
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**1,236,080,945**	**3,533,674**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	730,794	81,072
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	565,350,151	3,452,603
In Deposit accounts with original maturity of 3 months or less	670,000,000	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	**1,236,080,945**	**3,533,675**
1. Operational cash flows from interest and dividends		
Interest paid	372,359,058	16,487,808
Interest received	629,298,412	96,421,478
Dividend received	-	-

2. Cash flows arising on account of taxes on income are not specifically bifurcated with respect to investing & financing activities.
3. Previous Years figures have been regrouped, wherever necessary to confirm to current year's classification.
4. Figures in brackets represent outflows.

In terms of our report attached
For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
(Membership No. 109839)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27/04/2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Rajesh Sharma)
Managing Director
DIN 00020037

(Bhagyam Ramani)
Independent Director
DIN 00107097

(T.R Bajalia)
Independent Director
DIN 02291892

(Beni Prasad Rauka)
Independent Director
DIN 00295213

(Kajal Jakharia)
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27/04/2019

CAPRI GLOBAL HOUSING FINANCE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Amount in Rs.)

Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the reporting year
369,047,600	238,095,200	607,142,800

B. OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in Rs.)

	Reserves and Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Employee Share Option Outstanding	Statutory Reserve under Section 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987	Employee Benefit Expenses (Gratuity - OCI)	
Balance as at April 1, 2017	-	315,184,972	223,902	7,000,000	-	**322,408,874**
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors						-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting year	-	**315,184,972**	**223,902**	**7,000,000**	-	**322,408,874**
Received during the year	380,952,321	(69,710,276)	2,553,881	21,100,000	54,612	**334,950,538**
Utilised during the year		(21,100,000)				**(21,100,000)**
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**380,952,321**	**224,374,696**	**2,777,783**	**28,100,000**	**54,612**	**636,259,412**

	Reserves and Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Employee Share Option Outstanding	Statutory Reserve under Section 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987	Employee Benefit Expenses (Gratuity - OCI)	
Balance as at April 1, 2018	380,952,321	224,374,696	2,777,783	28,100,000	54,612	**636,259,412**
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors						
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting year	**380,952,321**	**224,374,696**	**2,777,783**	**28,100,000**	**54,612**	**636,259,412**
Received during the year	761,904,640	69,823,951		14,000,000	(262,001)	**845,466,590**
Utilised during the year	-	(14,000,000)	(2,777,783)	-	-	**(16,777,783)**
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**1,142,856,961**	**280,198,647**	**0**	**42,100,000**	(207,389)	**1,464,948,218**

In terms of our report attached
For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
(Membership No. 109839)

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Independent Director
DIN 02291892

(Beni Prasad Rauka)
Independent Director
DIN 00295213

(Kajal Jakharia)
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27/04/2019

1. Corporate Information

Capri Global Housing Finance Limited (the Company) having principle place of business at Registered office, Tower A, Peninsula Business Park, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400013 is engaged in the business of providing loans primarily to customers for purchase / construction / repair and renovation of residential property. The Company holds registration certificate No. 07.0139.16 with National Housing Bank under section 29A of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987 dated 18th July 2016

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on April 27, 2019

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the application of fair value measurements required or allowed by relevant Accounting Standards. Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosed amount of contingent liabilities. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions are significant to the Company are discussed in Note 6-Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest Rupee, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2. Presentation of financial statement

The financial statements of the Company are presented as per Schedule III (Division III) of the Companies Act, 2013, as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported on a gross basis except when, there is an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event and the parties intend to settle on a net basis in the following circumstances:

i. The normal course of business
ii. The event of default
iii. The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company and/or its counterparties

2.3. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 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 and the relevant provisions of the Act.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has adopted all the Ind AS and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, with April 1, 2017 as

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the transition date. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.4 Financial instruments

(i) Classification of financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories:

1. Financial assets to be measured at amortised cost
2. Financial assets to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
3. Financial assets to be measured at fair value through profit or loss account

The classification depends on the contractual terms of the financial assets' cash flows and the Company's business model for managing financial assets which are explained below:

Business model assessment

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and the way those risks are managed
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected)
- The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Company's assessment. The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

The Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) test

As a second step of its classification process the Company assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

In making this assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent

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with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss

The Company classifies its financial liabilities at amortised costs unless it has designated liabilities at fair value through the profit and loss account or is required to measure liabilities at fair value through profit or loss such as derivative liabilities.

(ii) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Debt instruments

These financial assets comprise bank balances, receivables, investments and other financial assets. Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost where they have:

a) contractual terms that give rise to cash flows on specified dates, that represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and
b) are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by holding to collect contractual cash flows.

These debt instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(iii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments

Investments in debt instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income where they have:

a) contractual terms that give rise to cash flows on specified dates, that represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and
b) are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

These debt instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income within a separate component of equity. Impairment losses or reversals, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Profit and Loss. Upon disposal, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to the statement of profit and loss.

Equity instruments

Investment in equity instruments that are neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by the Company in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 'Business Combination' applies, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, where an irrevocable election has been made by management and when such instruments meet the definition of definition of Equity under Ind AS 32 *Financial Instruments*: *Presentation.* Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. As at reporting date, there are no equity instruments measured at FVTOCI.

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Amounts presented in other comprehensive income are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss. Dividends on such investments are recognised in Profit or Loss.

(iv) Items at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Items at fair value through profit or loss comprise:

- Investments (including equity shares) held for trading;
- Items specifically designated as FVTPL on initial recognition; and
- debt instruments with contractual terms that do not represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial instruments held at FVTPL are initially recognised at fair value, with transaction costs recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and any gains or losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as they arise.

Financial instruments held for trading

A financial instrument is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for selling or repurchasing in the near term, or forms part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit taking, or it is a derivative not in a qualifying hedge relationship.

Trading derivatives and trading securities are classified as held for trading and recognised at fair value.

No Trading derivatives were undertaken until the year ended March 31, 2019

Financial instruments designated as measured at FVTPL

Upon initial recognition, financial instruments may be designated FVTPL. A financial asset may only be designated at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies (i.e. eliminates an accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from measuring financial assets or liabilities on a different basis.

A financial liability may be designated at FVTPL if it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch or:

- if a host contract contains one or more embedded derivatives; or
- if financial assets and liabilities are both managed, and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Where a financial liability is designated at FVTPL, the movement in fair value attributable to changes in the Company's own credit quality is calculated by determining the changes in credit spreads above observable market interest rates and is presented separately in other comprehensive income. As at the reporting date, the Company has not designated any financial instruments as measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(v) Debt securities and other borrowed funds

After initial measurement, debt issued, and other borrowed funds are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on issue funds, and costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

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(vi) Reclassification

If the business model under which the Company holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that result in reclassifying the Company's financial assets. Changes in contractual cash flows are considered under the accounting policy on Modification and derecognition of financial assets described below.

(vii) Recognition and Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Recognition:

a) Loans and Advances are initially recognised when the Financial Instruments are transferred to the customers.
b) Investments are initially recognised on the settlement date.
c) Debt securities, deposits and borrowings are initially recognised when funds reach the Company.
d) Other Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Derecognition of financial assets due to substantial modification of terms and conditions:

The Company derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded. The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes, unless the new loan is deemed to be Purchased or Originated as Credit Impaired (POCI).

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Company records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

Derecognition of financial assets other than due to substantial modification

a) Financial assets:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Company also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

The Company has transferred the financial asset if, the Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

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

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The Company considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement, in which case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

b) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in Profit or Loss.

(viii) Impairment of financial assets

Overview of the ECL principles

The Company records allowance for expected credit losses for all loans, other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL, together with financial guarantee contracts, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under Ind AS 109.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is the portion of Lifetime ECL that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both Lifetime ECLs and 12-month ECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis. The Company has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument. The Company does the assessment of significant increase in credit risk at a borrower level. If a borrower has various facilities having different past due status, then the highest days past due (DPD) is considered to be applicable for all the facilities of that borrower.

Based on the above, the Company categorises its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3 as described below:

Stage 1

All exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that has low credit risk at the reporting date and that are not credit impaired upon origination are classified under this stage. The Company classifies all standard advances and advances up to 0-29 days default under this category. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved, and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.

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Stage 2

All exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but are not credit impaired are classified under this stage. Financial assets past due for 30-89 days are classified under this stage. Stage 2 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved, and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.

Stage 3

All exposures assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred are classified in this stage. For exposures that have become credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised and interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost (net of provision) rather than the gross carrying amount. 90 days Past Due is considered as default for classifying a financial instrument as credit impaired. If an event (for eg. any natural calamity) warrants a provision higher than as mandated under ECL methodology, the Company may classify the financial asset in Stage 3 accordingly.

Credit-impaired financial assets:

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVTOCI 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.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

a) Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;

b) A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;

c) The restructuring of a loan or advance by the company on terms that the company would not consider otherwise;

d) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or

e) The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

ECL on Debt instruments measured at fair value through OCI

The ECLs for debt instruments measured at FVTOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the balance sheet, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in OCI is recycled to the statement of Profit and Loss upon derecognition of the assets.

The mechanics of ECL:

The Company calculates ECLs based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

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Probability of Default (PD) - The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio. 12 Month PD is sourced from CRISIL Default Study Report - 2016 based on the external rating of the borrower. Lifetime PD is computed using Basic exponentiation formula based on the average residual maturity of the loan.

Exposure at Default (EAD) - The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure including interest accrued thereon at a future default date and also including the undrawn commitments.

Loss Given Default (LGD) - The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Forward looking information

While estimating the expected credit losses, the Company reviews macro-economic developments occurring in the economy and market it operates in. On a periodic basis, the Company analyses if there is any relationship between key economic trends like GDP, unemployment rates, benchmark rates set by the Reserve Bank of India, inflation etc. with the estimate of PD, LGD determined by the Company based on its internal data. While the internal estimates of PD, LGD rates by the Company may not be always reflective of such relationships, temporary overlays, if any, are embedded in the methodology to reflect such macro-economic trends reasonably.

Collateral Valuation

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Company seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as the underlying asset financed, cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, etc. However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. To the extent possible, the Company uses active market data for valuing financial assets held as collateral. Other financial assets which do not have readily determinable market values are valued using models.

Collateral repossessed

In its normal course of business, the Company does not physically repossess properties or other assets in its retail portfolio, but engages its employees to recover funds, to settle outstanding debt. Any surplus funds are returned to the customers/obligors. As a result of this practice, assets under legal repossession processes are not recorded on the balance sheet.

(ix) Write-offs

The Company reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subjected to write-offs. Any subsequent recoveries against such loans are credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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(x) Determination of fair value

On initial recognition, all the financial instruments are measured at fair value. For subsequent measurement, the Company measures certain categories of financial instruments (as explained in note. at fair value on each balance sheet date.

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

i. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
ii. In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as summarised below:

Level 1 financial instruments - Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to at the measurement date. The Company considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.

Level 2 financial instruments - Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. In addition, adjustments may be required for the condition or location of the asset or the extent to which it relates to items that are comparable to the valued instrument. However, if such adjustments are based on unobservable inputs which are significant to the entire measurement, the Company will classify the instruments as Level 3.

Level 3 financial instruments - Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole.

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

Difference between transaction price and fair value at initial recognition

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received) unless the fair value of that instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets. When such evidence exists, the Company recognises the difference between the transaction price and the fair value in profit or loss on initial recognition (i.e. on day one).

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Company recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net gain on fair value changes. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is not recognised at the initial recognition stage.

2.5 Revenue from operations

(i) Interest Income
Interest income is recognised by applying (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets and financial assets classified as measured at FVTPL, taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is recognised on non-performing assets at net of ECL.

The EIR is computed

a. As the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset
b. By considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) in estimating the cash flows
c. Including all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Any subsequent changes in the estimation of the future cash flows is recognised in interest income with the corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets.

(ii) Dividend Income
Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established.

(iii) Fees & Commission Income

Fees and commissions are recognised when the Company satisfies the performance obligation, at fair value of the consideration received or receivable based on a five-step model as set out below, unless included in the effective interest calculation:

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.
Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.
Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.
Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation

(iv) Net gain on Fair value changes
Any differences between the fair values of financial assets classified as FVTPL held by the Company on the balance sheet date is recognised as an unrealised gain / loss. In cases there is a net gain in the aggregate, the same is recognised in "Net gains on fair value changes" under Revenue from operations

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and if there is a net loss the same is disclosed as "Net loss on fair value changes" under Expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
Similarly, any realised gain or loss on sale of financial instruments measured at FVTPL and debt instruments measured at FVOCI is recognised in net gain / loss on fair value changes.

However, Net gain / loss on derecognition of financial instruments classified as amortised cost is presented separately under the respective head in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(V) Loan Processing Fees
Loan processing fees on loans is collected towards processing of loan, this is amortised on EIR basis over the contractual life of the loan.

2.6 Expenses
(i) Finance costs
Finance costs on borrowings is paid towards availing of loan, is amortised on EIR basis over the contractual life of loan.
The EIR in case of a financial liability is computed

a. As the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the gross carrying amount of the amortised cost of a financial liability.
b. By considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument in estimating the cash flows
c. Including all fees paid between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Any subsequent changes in the estimation of the future cash flows is recognised in interest expense with the corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability.

Interest expense includes issue costs that are initially recognized as part of the carrying value of the financial liability and amortized over the expected life using the effective interest method. These include fees and commissions payable to advisers and other expenses such as external legal costs, Rating Fee etc, provided these are incremental costs that are directly related to the issue of a financial liability.

(ii) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short term employee benefit
All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include short term compensated absences such as paid annual leave. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised as an expense during the period. Benefits such as salaries and wages, etc. and the expected cost of the bonus/ex-gratia are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

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Post-employment employee benefits

a) Defined contribution schemes

All the eligible employees of the Company who have opted to receive benefits under the Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance scheme, defined contribution plans in which both the employee and the Company contribute monthly at a stipulated rate. The Company has no liability for future benefits other than its annual contribution and recognises such contributions as an expense in the period in which employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the Balance Sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the Balance Sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

b) Defined Benefit schemes

The Company provides for the gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering all employees. The plan provides for lump sum payments to employees upon death while in employment or on separation from employment after serving for the stipulated years mentioned under 'The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972'. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation, carried out by an independent actuary at each Balance Sheet date, using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan are based on the market yields on Government Securities as at the Balance Sheet date.

Net interest recognized in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The actual return on the plan assets above or below the discount rate is recognized as part of re-measurement of net defined liability or asset through other comprehensive income. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, attrition rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, these liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The Company fully contributes all ascertained liabilities to The Trustees – "Money matters Financial Services Limited Employees Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme". Trustees administer contributions made to the trust and contributions are invested in a scheme of insurance with the IRDA approved Insurance Companies.

Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods.

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Other long-term employee benefits
Company's liabilities towards compensated absences to employees are accrued on the basis of valuations, as at the Balance Sheet date, carried out by an independent actuary using Projected Unit Credit Method. Actuarial gains and losses comprise experience adjustments and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions and are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
The Company presents the Provision for compensated absences under provisions in the Balance Sheet.

(iii) Rent Expense:
Identification of Lease:
The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2017, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Recognition of lease payments:
Rent Expenses representing operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless the increase is in line with expected general inflation, in which case lease payments are recognised based on contractual terms. Leases that do not transfer to the Company substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items are operating leases.

(iv) Other income and expenses
All Other income and expense are recognized in the period they occur.

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(v) 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 recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the assets, net selling price and value in use. 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.

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. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

(vi) Taxes

Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised for temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits if it is probable that future taxable amounts will arise to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

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Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the MAT Credit Entitlement asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.
Goods and services tax /service tax/value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses
Expenses and assets are recognised net of the goods and services tax/service tax/value added taxes paid, except:

i. When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
ii. When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

2.7 Foreign currency translation
(i) Functional and presentational currency
The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is also functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Initial recognition:
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Conversion:
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency, which are outstanding as at the year-end, are translated at the year-end at the closing exchange rate and the resultant exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non–monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rates as at the date of recognition.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise the net amount of short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash (short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less) and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. They are held for the purposes of meeting short-term cash commitments (rather than for investment or other purposes).

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

2.9 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, (if any). The total cost of assets comprises its purchase price, freight, duties, taxes and any other incidental expenses directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of tangible asset are added to its gross value only if it increases the future benefits of the existing asset, beyond its previously assessed standards of performance and cost can be measured reliably. Other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed off as and when incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated using the written down value method to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives which is in line with the estimated useful life as specified in Schedule II of the Act. The estimated useful lives are as prescribed by Schedule II of the Act. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Property plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in other income / expense in the statement of profit and loss in the year the asset is derecognised. The date of disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is the date the recipient obtains control of that item in accordance with the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in Ind AS 115.

2.10 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised only when its cost can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Company.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of an intangible asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use and net of any trade discounts and rebates. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life, or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset, are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, which are then treated as changes in accounting estimates. The

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amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit and loss. Amortisation on assets acquired/sold during the year is recognised on a pro-rata basis to the Statement of Profit and Loss from / upto the date of acquisition/sale.

Amortisation is calculated using the straight–line method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Intangible assets comprising of software are amortised on a straight-line basis over a period of 3 years, unless it has a shorter useful life.

Gains or losses from derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.11 Investment Property

Properties, held to earn rentals and/or capital appreciation are classified as investment property and measured and reported at cost, including transaction costs. For transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to adopt as deemed cost, the carrying value of investment property as per Indian GAAP less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment (if any) as on the transition date of April 1, 2017.

Depreciation is recognised using straight line method so as to write off the cost of the investment property less their residual values over their useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Act, or in case of assets where the useful life was determined by technical evaluation, over the useful life so determined. Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future benefits embodied in the investment property. The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life/residual value is accounted on prospective basis.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of property is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the same period.

2.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the effect of the time value of money is material, the enterprise determines the level of provision by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate reflecting the current rates specific to the liability. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

2.13 Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

2.14 Earning Per Share

The Company reports basic and diluted earnings per share in accordance with Ind AS 33 on Earnings per share. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividend and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. In computing the dilutive earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that either reduces the earnings per share or increases loss per share are included.

2.15. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosure and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised, and future periods are affected. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

2.16 Impairment of loans portfolio

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

It has been the Company's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

2.17 Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method

The Company's EIR methodology, recognises interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioural life of loans given / taken and recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates at various stages and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments and penalty interest and charges).

This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes to India's base rate and other fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument

2.18 First time adoption

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2019, are the first financial statements the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2018, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP or previous GAAP).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on 31 March 2019, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2018, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2017, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. Since the Company did not have significant transaction as at the transition date, the Company has not availed Exemptions under INDAS 101.

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Note-3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
(i) Cash on hand	7,30,794	81,072	-
(ii) Balances with banks:			
- In Current Accounts	56,53,50,151	34,52,603	66,85,022
- In Deposit accounts with original maturity of 3 months or less	67,00,00,000	-	-
Total	**1,23,60,80,945**	**35,33,675**	**66,85,022**

Note-4 BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
In other Deposit accounts			
- original Maturity more than 3 months (Refer note below)	7,79,96,078	9,70,04,783	23,40,92,489
Total	**7,79,96,078**	**9,70,04,783**	**23,40,92,489**

The Fixed deposits have been kept as lien with banks against term loan facility availed by company.

Note-5 TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Unsecured, Considered good			
-Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the due date of payment	-	-	11,000
-Outstanding for a period less than six months	4,28,76,480	45,94,526	10,27,587
Total	**4,28,76,480**	**45,94,526**	**10,38,587**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days. The Company has assessed that, the impact of impairment of trade receivables is immaterial and hence no impairment loss has been provided.

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

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Note-6 LOANS

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 1, 2017	
	Amortised cost	Total	Amortised cost	Total	Amortised cost	Total
A						
Housing Loans	7,78,91,35,013	7,78,91,35,013	2,38,26,76,837	2,38,26,76,837	6,41,53,062	6,41,53,062
Others						
Loan to employees	13,93,457	13,93,457	3,02,083	3,02,083	-	-
Total – Gross (A)	**7,79,05,28,470**	**7,79,05,28,470**	**2,38,29,78,920**	**2,38,29,78,920**	**6,41,53,062**	**6,41,53,062**
Less: Expected Credit Loss	(2,57,34,619)	(2,57,34,619)	(32,85,825)	(32,85,825)	(61,351)	(61,351)
Total – Net (A)	**7,76,47,93,851**	**7,76,47,93,851**	**2,37,96,93,095**	**2,37,96,93,095**	**6,40,91,712**	**6,40,91,712**
(a) Secured by tangible assets	7,78,91,35,013	7,78,91,35,013	2,38,26,76,837	2,38,26,76,837	6,41,53,062	6,41,53,062
(b) Unsecured	13,93,457	13,93,457	3,02,083	3,02,083	-	-
Total – Gross (B)	**7,79,05,28,470**	**7,79,05,28,470**	**2,38,29,78,920**	**2,38,29,78,920**	**6,41,53,062**	**6,41,53,062**
Less: Expected Credit Loss	(2,57,34,619)	(2,57,34,619)	(32,85,825)	(32,85,825)	(61,351)	(61,351)
Total – Net (B)	**7,76,47,93,851**	**7,76,47,93,851**	**2,37,96,93,095**	**2,37,96,93,095**	**6,40,91,712**	**6,40,91,712**
(I) Loans in India						
(i) Public Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	7,79,05,28,470	7,79,05,28,470	2,38,29,78,920	2,38,29,78,920	6,41,53,062	6,41,53,062
Total (C)- Gross	**7,79,05,28,470**	**7,79,05,28,470**	**2,38,29,78,920**	**2,38,29,78,920**	**6,41,53,062**	**6,41,53,062**
Less: Expected Credit Loss	(2,57,34,619)	(2,57,34,619)	(32,85,825)	(32,85,825)	(61,351)	(61,351)
Total (C) - Net	**7,76,47,93,851**	**7,76,47,93,851**	**2,37,96,93,095**	**2,37,96,93,095**	**6,40,91,712**	**6,40,91,712**

Note 1 - The Company's business model is hold contractual cash flows, being the payment of Principal and Interest, till maturity and accordingly the loans are measured at amortised cost.
Note 2 - Term loans are secured against tangible assets kept as collateral of immovable property.

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Note-7 INVESTMENTS

(Amount in Rs.)

Investments	As at March 31, 2019 At fair value through profit or loss	As at March 31, 2018 At fair value through profit or loss	As at April 1, 2017 At fair value through profit or loss
Mutual funds	-	-	45,07,017
Equity Shares (1,55,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each in Credit Analysis & Research Limited)	-	-	26,23,68,500
Total	**-**	**-**	**26,68,75,517**
(i) Investments outside India	-	-	-
(ii) Investments in India	-	-	26,68,75,517
Total	**-**	**-**	**26,68,75,517**

Note- 8 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Security Deposits	66,52,361	54,18,069	3,95,000
Total	**66,52,361**	**54,18,069**	**3,95,000**

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Note-9 CURRENT TAX ASSETS (Net)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Advance Tax (net of provision for tax)	66,65,447	11,65,687	61,87,346
Total	**66,65,447**	**11,65,687**	**61,87,346**

Note-10 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (Net)

The major components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are :

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 1, 2017	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
a) Depreciation	27,07,099	-	-	13,772	40,770	-
b) Provisions for Loans	38,48,541	-	12,42,800	-	-	57,260
c) Provision for Employee Benefits	12,07,260	-	4,25,620	-	77,295	-
d) Carry Forward of Losses	-	-	29,09,109	-	1,46,59,400	-
e) Amortised Finance Cost	-	1,04,91,644	-	35,29,404		-
f) Amortised Fees Income	4,10,35,617	-	1,42,80,361	-	3,18,065	-
g) Others	1,32,528	-	14,736	21,049	-	1,657
g) MAT Credit Entitlement	36,25,150	-	2,58,52,627	-	-	-
Total	5,25,56,196	1,04,91,644	4,47,25,253	35,64,224	1,50,95,529	58,917
Net Deferred Tax Asset		**4,20,64,553**		**4,11,61,029**		**1,50,36,612**

Note 11- INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Investment Properties*	1,09,73,681	1,09,73,681	1,09,73,681
Total	**1,09,73,681**	**1,09,73,681**	**1,09,73,681**

(Amount in Rs.)

Cost or Deemed Cost	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,09,73,681.00	1,09,73,681.00
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,09,73,681.00	1,09,73,681.00

*Investment properties are in the nature of freehold land and the fair value of properties is Rs. 1,72,38,587/-

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Note-12 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at April 01,2018	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31,2019	As at April 01,2018	For the Year	Deductions	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
Computer Hardware	1,69,69,008	89,44,614	-	2,59,13,622	43,39,904	1,11,59,320		1,54,99,224	1,04,14,398	1,26,29,104
Furniture and Fixtures	72,53,376	13,50,121	2,39,567	83,63,930	7,68,957	19,09,257	65,312	26,12,902	57,51,027	64,84,419
Office Equipments	49,63,231	35,90,473	28,493	85,25,212	7,47,385	30,13,447	10,766	37,50,065	47,75,146	42,15,846
Vehicles	10,77,338	20,13,288	10,77,338	20,13,288	3,90,786	5,05,442	4,25,316	4,70,912	15,42,376	6,86,552
Electrical Installation	3,02,300	-	-	3,02,300	46,643	68,008	-	1,14,651	1,87,649	2,55,657
Total	**3,05,65,253**	**1,58,98,496**	**13,45,398**	**4,51,18,352**	**62,93,675**	**1,66,55,474**	**5,01,394**	**2,24,47,755**	**2,26,70,597**	**2,42,71,578**

Other Intangible assets :

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at April 01,2018	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31,2019	As at April 01,2018	For the Year	Deductions	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2019	As at March 31,2018
Software	22,27,662	12,31,526	-	34,59,188	5,52,138	9,82,037	-	15,34,175	19,25,013	16,75,524
Total	**22,27,662**	**12,31,526**	**-**	**34,59,188**	**5,52,138**	**9,82,037**	**-**	**15,34,175**	**19,25,013**	**16,75,524**

Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at April 01,2017	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31,2018	As at April 01,2017	For the Year	Deductions	As at March 31,2018	As at March 31,2018	As at March 31,2017
Computer Hardware	16,69,931	1,52,99,077		1,69,69,008	13,77,515	29,62,389		43,39,904	1,26,29,104	2,92,416
Furniture and Fixtures	-	72,53,376		72,53,376		7,68,957		7,68,957	64,84,419	-
Office Equipments	13,400	49,49,831		49,63,231	438	7,46,947		7,47,385	42,15,846	12,962
Vehicles	10,77,338			10,77,338	91,270	2,99,516		3,90,786	6,86,552	9,86,068
Electrical Installation	-	3,02,300	-	3,02,300		46,643		46,643	2,55,657	-
Total	**27,60,669**	**2,78,04,584**	**-**	**3,05,65,253**	**14,69,223**	**48,24,452**	**-**	**62,93,675**	**2,42,71,578**	**12,91,446**

Other Intangible assets :

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at April 01,2017	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31,2018	As at April 01,2017	For the Year	Deductions	As at March 31,2018	As at March 31,2018	As at March 31,2017
Software	5,81,150	16,46,512	-	22,27,662	1,51,761	4,00,376	-	5,52,137	16,75,525	4,29,389
Total	**5,81,150**	**16,46,512**	**-**	**22,27,662**	**1,51,761**	**4,00,376**	**-**	**5,52,137**	**16,75,525**	**4,29,389**

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Note-13 OTHER NON FINANCIAL ASSETS

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Prepaid Expenses	23,77,521	37,44,474	77,994
Other Assets	11,25,334	26,75,461	60,000
GST / Service Tax Input Credit	-	26,24,911	7,25,320
Deferred lease rentals	20,30,909	24,01,701	-
Total	**55,33,764**	**1,14,46,547**	**8,63,314**

Note-14 TRADE PAYABLES

TRADE PAYABLES

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises*	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,13,10,564	1,98,84,340	1,59,858
Accrued Employee Benefit Expense	2,00,00,003	90,00,000	16,32,417
Total	**4,13,10,567**	**2,88,84,340**	**17,92,275**

*The information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of Information available with the Company. The amount of principal and interest outstanding during the year is given below:-

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
a) Amount outstanding but not due as at year end	-	-
b) Amount due but unpaid as at the year end	-	-
c) Amounts paid after appointed date during the year	-	-
d) Amount of interest accrued and unpaid as at year end	-	-
e) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year	-	-
Total	-	-

Note-15 BORROWINGS (OTHER THAN DEBT SECURITIES) - AT AMORTISED COST

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Secured			
Term Loans from Banks*	6,76,37,42,756	1,08,63,47,254	-
Total	**6,76,37,42,756**	**1,08,63,47,254**	**-**
Borrowings in India	6,76,37,42,756	1,08,63,47,254	-
Total	**6,76,37,42,756**	**1,08,63,47,254**	**-**

*First pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of the company's loan receivables / book debts with asset cover of 1.10 times.

Terms of repayment, nature of security & rate of interest in case of Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)

Name of Security	Maturity date	Terms of repayment	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Union Bank of India - Term Loan	November 30, 2025	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from 28 Feb 2019	50,00,00,000	20,00,00,000	-
State Bank Of India - Term Loan	December 31, 2025	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from 31 March 2019	50,00,00,000	50,00,00,000	-
YES Bank - Term Loan	April 25, 2023	Repayable in 20 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from 31 March 2018	40,00,00,000	5,00,00,000	-
Bank of Maharashtra - Term Loan	December 31, 2024	Repayable in 24 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from 15 May 2019	75,00,00,000	10,00,00,000	-
Andhra Bank - Term Loan	February 27, 2026	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from 28 May 2019	25,00,00,000	5,00,00,000	-
Vijaya Bank - Term Loan	February 28, 2026	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from 31 May 2019	30,00,00,000	10,00,00,000	-
United Bank - Term Loan	February 28, 2026	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from 31 May 2019	25,00,00,000	10,00,000	-
UCO Bank - Term Loan	February 28, 2026	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from 31 May 2019	50,00,00,000	10,00,00,000	-
Punjab Sindh Bank - Term Loan	June 14, 2026	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from Sept 2019	25,00,00,000	-	-
YES Bank - Term Loan 2	December 31, 2023	Repayable in 20 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from Nov 2018	25,00,00,000	-	-
YES Bank - Term Loan 3	December 31, 2023	Repayable in 20 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from April 2019	25,00,00,000	-	-
YES Bank - Term Loan 4	October 19, 2023	Repayable in 20 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from Feb 2019	25,00,00,000	-	-
YES Bank - Term Loan 5	October 19, 2023	Repayable in 20 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from Feb 2019	25,00,00,000	-	-
Indian Bank - Term Loan	August 15, 2026	Repayable in 28 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from Nov 2019	75,00,00,000	-	-
Union Bank of India - Term Loan 2	August 30, 2025	Repayable in 24 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from Nov 2019	20,00,00,000	-	-
Union Bank of India - Term Loan 2	September 30, 2025	Repayable in 24 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from Dec 2019	50,00,00,000	-	-
Union Bank of India - Term Loan 2	November 30, 2025	Repayable in 24 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from Feb 2020	40,00,00,000	-	-
Union Bank of India - Term Loan 2	December 31, 2025	Repayable in 24 Equal Quarterly Installment starting from Mar 2020	40,00,00,000	-	-

The rate of interest on above Term Loan is in the range of 8.80% p.a to 10.55% p.a

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
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Note-16 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Interest Accrued but not due on borrowings	2,44,920	-	-
Book Overdraft	28,67,14,851	44,71,51,499	3,19,97,579
Total	**28,69,59,771**	**44,71,51,499**	**3,19,97,579**

Note-17 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Provision for Income Tax (Net of Advance tax)	54,72,849	-	-
Total	**54,72,849**	**-**	**-**

Note-18 PROVISIONS

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Provision on non-fund exposure	31,21,624	9,82,032	2,065
Provision for Employee Benefits			
- Gratuity	19,88,930	13,07,076	9,51,576
- Compensated Absences	41,45,812	25,47,597	2,65,437
Total	**92,56,366**	**48,36,705**	**12,19,078**

Note-19 OTHER NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Other Payables			
Statutory Remittances	1,52,57,525	84,11,384	5,42,308
Advance received from customer	2,47,30,518	-	-
Total	**3,99,88,043**	**84,11,384**	**5,42,308**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note-20 SHARE CAPITAL

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
AUTHORISED 6,50,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (Previous Year 6,50,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each)	65,00,00,000	65,00,00,000	25,00,00,000
	65,00,00,000	**65,00,00,000**	**25,00,00,000**
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP 6,07,14,280 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (Previous Year 3,69,04,760 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each)	60,71,42,800	36,90,47,600	25,00,00,000
	60,71,42,800	**36,90,47,600**	**25,00,00,000**

Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 1, 2017	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	3,69,04,760	36,90,47,600	2,50,00,000	25,00,00,000	2,50,00,000	25,00,00,000
Issued during the year - Rights issue	2,38,09,520	23,80,95,200	1,19,04,760	11,90,47,600	-	-
Equity shares outstanding as at the end of the year	**6,07,14,280**	**60,71,42,800**	**3,69,04,760**	**36,90,47,600**	**2,50,00,000**	**25,00,00,000**

Details of shareholders holding more than 5 percent shares in the Company are given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 1, 2017	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Capri Global Capital Limited (Holding Company)	6,07,14,280	100.00	3,69,04,760	100.00	2,50,00,000	100.00%

Terms/Rights attached to equity shares:

1. The Company has only one class of equity share having a face value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

2. During the year the Company has issued 23,809,520 equity shares having face value of Rs. 10/- each at Rs. 42/- per share to its Holding Company.

3. During the year ended 31 March 2019, the amount of dividend recognized as distributions to equity shareholders was Rs.NIL (31 March 2018 Rs.NIL) (31 March 2017 Rs.NIL).

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

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note-21 OTHER EQUITY

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Statutory Reserve under Section 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987			
Balance as per the last Financial Statements	2,81,00,000	70,00,000	50,00,000
Add: Amount transferred from surplus balance in the Statement of Profit and Loss	1,40,00,000	2,11,00,000	20,00,000
Closing balance	**4,21,00,000**	**2,81,00,000**	**70,00,000**
Securities Premium			
Balance as per the last financial statements	38,09,52,321	-	-
Additions/(Deletions) during the year	76,19,04,640	38,09,52,321	-
Closing balance	**1,14,28,56,961**	**38,09,52,321**	**-**
Other reserves & surplus			
Employee stock option outstanding reserves	-	**27,77,783**	**2,23,902**
Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss			
Opening Balance	22,44,29,308	31,51,84,972	16,88,11,092
Profit / (Loss) for the year:	6,98,23,951	(6,97,10,276)	-
Less: Transfer to Statutory Reserve	(1,40,00,000)	(2,11,00,000)	(20,00,000)
Add/Less: Ind AS adjustments on transition	-	-	14,83,73,880
Other Comprehensive Income	(2,62,001)	54,612	-
	27,99,91,258	**22,44,29,308**	**31,51,84,972**
TOTAL	**1,46,49,48,219**	**63,62,59,412**	**32,24,08,874**

Securities Premium

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Statutory Reserve pursuant to Section 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987

Every housing finance institution which is a company shall create a reserve fund and transfer therein a sum not less than twenty per cent of its profit every year as disclosed in the profit and loss account and before any dividend is declared. Explanation.—A housing finance institution creating and maintaining any special reserve in terms of clause (viii) of sub-section (1) of section 36 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) may take into account any sum transferred by it for the year to such special reserve for the purposes of this sub-section. For the previous comparative periods, company has maintained transfer to statutory reserve on profit calculated under erstwhile GAAP.

Employee stock option outstanding reserves

This reserve is used to record the employee stock options which are outstanding. The said reserve will be utilised for issuance of share to the eligible employees.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note-22 INTEREST INCOME

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
	On Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost	On Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost
Interest on Loans	67,17,02,354	9,46,38,023
Interest on deposits	71,04,045	1,23,19,616
Total	**67,88,06,399**	**10,69,57,639**

Note-23 FEE INCOME

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Application Fees	3,75,89,721	83,62,515
Total	**3,75,89,721**	**83,62,515**

Note -24 NET GAIN ON FAIR VALUE CHANGES

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(A) Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
(i) On trading portfolio		
- Investments	2,16,67,424	-
(ii) On financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
(B) Others	-	-
(C) Total Net gain on fair value changes	2,16,67,424	-
(D) Fair Value change:		
-Realised	2,16,67,424	-
-Unrealised	-	-
Total Net gain on fair value changes	**2,16,67,424**	**-**

Note 25 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Advertisement Income	10,84,13,000	3,36,89,000
Legal Charges Received	1,11,41,633	13,93,752
Other charges from customers	3,11,13,099	41,81,258
Total	**15,06,67,732**	**3,92,64,010**

Note- 26 OTHER INCOME

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Bad debts recovered	2,22,288	-
Others	4,429	14,689
Total	**2,26,717**	**14,689**

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note-27 FINANCE COSTS

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
	On Financial Liabilities measured at Amortised Cost	On Financial Liabilities measured at Amortised Cost
Interest on borrowings	37,19,36,782	1,62,47,405
Interest on Bank Overdraft	1,77,356	2,40,403
Total	**37,21,14,138**	**1,64,87,808**

Note-28 IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The table below shows the ECL charges in terms of IND AS guidelines on financial instruments for the year recorded in the profit and loss based on evaluation stage:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	2018-19				2017-18			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and advances to customers	91,64,638	24,96,524	1,07,87,672	2,24,48,834	21,50,065	5,25,212	5,94,291	32,69,568
Loan commitments	22,86,223	(5,70,678)	4,24,089	21,39,634	1,46,750	7,84,702	50,217	9,81,670
Total impairment loss	**1,14,50,862**	**19,25,846**	**1,12,11,761**	**2,45,88,468**	**22,96,815**	**13,09,915**	**6,44,508**	**42,51,238**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
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Note -29 NET LOSS ON FAIR VALUE CHANGES

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
(A) Net loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
(i) On trading portfolio		
- Investments	-	62,97,204
(ii) On financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
(B) Others	-	-
(C) Total Net loss on fair value changes	-	62,97,204
(D) Fair Value change :		
-Realised	-	14,29,54,757
-Unrealised	-	(14,92,51,961)
Total Net loss on fair value changes	-	62,97,204

Note-30 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Salaries and Bonus	18,95,16,404	9,87,89,705
Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds	42,36,723	13,36,175
Staff Training and Welfare Expenses	78,59,757	53,15,506
Share Based Payments to employees	(6,48,535)	30,46,347
Total	**20,09,64,349**	**10,84,87,733**

During the year ended March 31, 2019 the company has cancelled the ESOPs on account of resignation of employees and accordingly the provision for ESOP expense has been reversed.

Note-31 OTHER EXPENSES

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Auditors' Remuneration	4,00,000	3,27,000
Bad Debts Written Off	9,934	-
Banking Charges	3,85,295	2,11,724
Business Development Expenses	13,84,385	5,70,187
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenses	10,72,000	-
Directors' Fees and Commission	13,32,525	2,91,600
Electricity Charges	60,87,333	24,14,531
General Expenses	84,64,655	72,84,141
Insurance Charges	18,48,291	12,97,087
Legal Expenses	7,57,68,702	2,17,56,614
Manpower Outsourcing Expenses	17,60,617	19,57,046
Membership & Subscription Expenses	8,15,746	1,37,627
Postage, Telephone and Fax	1,15,76,011	40,70,694
Printing and Stationery	71,86,474	23,64,186
Rent	2,42,38,927	1,44,33,464
Repairs and Maintenance - Other than Buildings	8,96,505	20,76,585
Software Expenses	33,02,974	31,56,530
Filing & Other Fees to ROC	2,43,221	20,24,671
Service Fee Expenses	1,99,20,142	1,39,13,498
Travelling and Conveyance	1,37,59,487	54,63,302
Miscellaneous Expenses	4,92,105	4,24,425
Total	**18,09,45,329**	**8,41,74,912**

Disclosures

1. Payments to auditors (Net of tax)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
a) For audit	3,00,000	2,18,000
b) For taxation matters	1,00,000	1,09,000
c) For other services	-	-
Total	**4,00,000**	**3,27,000**

2. Expenditure incurred for CSR

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Gross Amount Required to be spent during the year	10,71,672	-
Amount spent during the year on CSR	10,72,000	-

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Note 32 -OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement loss (gain) on defined benefit plan	(3,62,983)	75,661
Income tax relating to these items	1,00,982	(21,049)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	**(2,62,001)**	**54,612**

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
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Note 33- Individual Loans

1.1 Credit quality of assets

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019				As at March 31, 2018				April 1, 2017			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal rating grade*												
Performing												
High grade	7,60,10,51,656	-	-	7,60,10,51,656	2,36,15,76,769	-	-	2,36,15,76,769	6,50,12,251	-	-	6,50,12,251
Standard grade	11,96,39,068	-	-	11,96,39,068	5,13,85,725	-	-	5,13,85,725				-
Sub-standard grade	-	6,33,80,221	-	6,33,80,221	-	2,22,89,666	-	2,22,89,666	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired		4,22,99,408	-	4,22,99,408	-	95,68,559	-	95,68,559	-	-	-	-
Individually impaired	-	-	3,78,81,257	3,78,81,257	-	-	55,95,925	55,95,925	-	-	-	-
Total	**7,72,06,90,724**	**10,56,79,629**	**3,78,81,257**	**7,86,42,51,610**	**2,41,29,62,494**	**3,18,58,225**	**55,95,925**	**2,45,04,16,644**	**6,50,12,251**	**-**	**-**	**6,50,12,251**

1.2 An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances in relation to lending is, as follows:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019				As at March 31, 2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	**2,41,29,62,494**	**3,18,58,225**	**55,95,925**	**2,45,04,16,644**	**6,50,12,251**	**-**	**-**	**6,50,12,251**
New assets originated or purchased	5,60,42,99,937	3,85,07,942	22,87,548	5,64,50,95,427	2,35,60,76,667	3,42,14,220	32,39,930	2,39,35,30,817
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	-22,71,81,109	-34,03,316	-6,66,102	-23,12,50,527	-81,26,424			-81,26,424
Transfers to Stage 1	2,27,41,922	-2,27,41,922	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-6,13,88,433	6,13,88,433	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-3,09,33,341	-57,31,866	3,66,65,207	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-9,934	-9,934	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount closing balance	**7,72,05,01,470**	**9,98,77,496**	**4,38,72,644**	**7,86,42,51,610**	**2,41,29,62,494**	**3,42,14,220**	**32,39,930**	**2,45,04,16,644**

Reconciliation of ECL balance is given below:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019				As at March 31, 2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance - opening balance	**21,66,322**	**5,25,212**	**5,94,291**	**32,85,825**	**61,351**	**-**	**-**	**61,351**
New assets originated or purchased	93,74,306	29,04,855	1,06,70,983	2,29,50,144	21,12,676	5,25,212	5,94,291	32,32,179
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	-5,01,350	-		-5,01,350	-7,705	-	-	-7,705
Transfers to Stage 1	3,50,282	-3,50,282		-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-57,337	57,337	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-27,697	-88,992	1,16,689	-	-	-	-	-
ECL allowance - closing balance	**1,13,04,526**	**30,48,130**	**1,13,81,963**	**2,57,34,619**	**21,66,322**	**5,25,212**	**5,94,291**	**32,85,825**

* Internal Rating Grades are classified on below basis

Grade	Classification Basis	Stage
High grade	0 DPD	Stage 1
Standard grade	1-30 DPD	Stage 1
Sub-standard grade	31-60 DPD	Stage 2
Past due but not impaired	61-89 DPD	Stage 2
Individually impaired	>=90 DPD	Stage 3

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Note 34-Income Taxes relating to continuing operations

1. Income Tax recognised in profit or loss (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Current Tax		
In respect of the current year	4,58,93,217	2,58,52,627
In respect of prior years	-	1,62,06,912
Others (MAT Credit Entitlement)	-	-2,58,52,627
	4,58,93,217	**1,62,06,912**
Deferred Tax		
In respect of the current year	-2,30,08,969	-1,68,21,504
On other comprehensive income	1,00,982	-21,049
	-2,29,07,987	**-1,68,42,553**
Total Income tax expense recognised in the current year relating to continuing operations	**2,29,85,230**	**-6,35,641**

2. Reconciliation of Income Tax Expense for the year : (Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Standalone Profit before tax	9,27,08,196	-7,03,24,870
		-
Adjustments of allowable and non-allowable income and expenses:		
Tax Effect of non-deductible expenses	12,20,09,323	19,54,55,387
Tax Effect of income exempt from tax	-	-13,46,77,772
Tax Effect of Income considered separatey	-5,96,98,066	-4,42,568
Tax Effect of Capital Gain on sale of shares,mutual funds, interest etc	2,16,67,424	-250
Tax Effect of Deduction under Chapter VI A	-5,36,000	-
Earlier loss set off	-1,85,50,543	-
Taxable Profits / (loss)	15,76,00,335	-99,90,072
Income Tax Expenses	4,58,93,217	-
Computation of MAT payable on the book profits as per section 115JB	9,27,08,196	-7,03,24,870
Less : IND AS Adjustments	-3,62,983	18,49,27,804
Add : Items not deductible	2,47,18,402	65,34,309
Total Taxable Book Profits	11,70,63,615	12,11,37,243
MAT Tax Expesnes	2,52,27,209	2,58,52,626
Less : Mat Credit Entitlement credited in Profit and Loss Account	-	-2,58,52,626
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	4,58,93,217	-

Note: Income Tax Expenses is NIL for the year ended March 31, 2018 as there is no taxable income.

3. Reconciliation of income tax rate is as follows: (In %)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Normal Tax Rate	25.00	25.00
Surcharge (@ 12% of Normal Tax Rate)	3.00	1.75
Education cess (including secondary and higher education cess) Applicable for AY 2018-19	-	0.80
Health and Education Cess Applicable for AY 2019-20	1.12	-
Total Tax Rate	**29.12**	**27.55**
Tax Rate payable u/s 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961	**18.50**	**18.50**
Surcharge (@ 12% of Normal Tax Rate)	2.22	2.22
Education cess (including secondary and higher education cess) Applicable for AY 2018-19	-	0.62
Health and Education Cess Applicable for AY 2019-20	0.83	-
Total Tax Rate payable under section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961	**21.55**	**21.34**

Note: For the year ended March 31, 2018 the Company had no taxable income. However the Company paid MAT@ 21.34% on book profit.

Note 35- Deferred Tax

The following table shows deferred tax recorded in the balance sheet and changes recorded in the Income tax expense:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Income Statement	OCI
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019	2018-19	2018-19
Provisions	12,07,260	-	7,81,640	-
Depreciation	27,07,099	-	27,20,871	-
Financial Instruments at FVTPL	-	-	-14,736	-
Impairment allowance for financial assets	38,48,541	-	26,05,741	-
Unamortised Borrowing Cost	-	1,04,91,644	-69,62,240	-
Unamortised Fees and Commission	4,10,35,617	-	2,67,55,256	-
Other Temporary Differences	31,546	-	31,546	-
Other Comprehensive Income	1,00,982	-	-	1,00,982
Carry Forward Losses	-	-	-29,09,109	-
MAT Credit Entitlement	36,25,150	-	-	-
Total	5,25,56,196	1,04,91,644	2,30,08,970	1,00,982

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Income Statement	OCI
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	2017-18	2017-18
Provisions	4,25,620	-	3,48,325	-
Depreciation	-	13,772	-54,542	-
Impairment allowance for financial assets	12,42,800	-	13,00,060	-
Carry Forward Losses	29,09,109	-	-1,17,50,291	-
Financial Instruments at FVTPL	14,736	21,049	37,443	21,049
Unamortised borrowing Cost	-	35,29,404	-35,29,404	-
Unamortised Fees and Commission	1,42,80,361	-	1,39,62,296	-
MAT Credit Entitlement	2,58,52,627	-	-	-
Prior Period Adjustments	-	-	1,65,07,616	-
Total	4,47,25,253	35,64,225	1,68,21,504	21,049

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities
	April 1, 2017	April 1, 2017
Provisions	77,295	-
Depreciation	40,770	-
Impairment allowance for financial assets	-	57,260
Carry Forward Losses	1,46,59,400	-
Financial Instruments at FVTPL	-	1,657
Unamortised Fees and Commission	3,18,065	-
Total	1,50,95,529	58,917

Deffered Tax Assets / Liabilities are calculated by applying applicable effective tax rate of 29.12%

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Note 36- Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. They have been classified to mature and/or be repaid within 12 months or after 12 months. With regard to loans and advances to customers, the Company uses the same basis of expected repayment as used for estimating the EIR.

(Amount in Rs.)

PARTICULARS	As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018			April 1, 2017		
ASSETS	**Within 12 months**	**After 12 months**	**Total**	**Within 12 months**	**After 12 months**	**Total**	**Within 12 months**	**After 12 months**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,23,60,80,945	-	1,23,60,80,945	35,33,675	-	35,33,675	66,85,022	-	66,85,022
Bank Balance other than (a) above	7,79,96,078	-	7,79,96,078	9,70,04,783	-	9,70,04,783	23,40,92,489	-	23,40,92,489
Trade Receivables	4,28,76,480	-	4,28,76,480	45,94,526	-	45,94,526	10,38,587	-	10,38,587
Loans	20,07,50,983	7,56,40,42,868	7,76,47,93,851	6,35,36,609	2,31,61,56,485	2,37,96,93,094	17,23,446	6,23,68,265	6,40,91,711
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,68,75,517		26,68,75,517
Other financial asset	2,11,090	64,41,271	66,52,361	5,05,657	49,12,412	54,18,069	-	3,95,000	3,95,000
Total Assets	**1,55,79,15,576**	**7,57,04,84,139**	**9,12,83,99,715**	**16,91,75,250**	**2,32,10,68,897**	**2,49,02,44,147**	**51,04,15,061**	**6,27,63,265**	**57,31,78,326**
LIABILITIES									
Financial Liabilities	**1,25,17,28,433**	**5,84,02,84,661**	**7,09,20,13,094**	**62,01,42,982**	**94,22,40,111**	**1,56,23,83,093**	**3,37,89,854**	**-**	**3,37,89,854**
Trade Payables									
(i) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4,13,10,567	-	4,13,10,567	2,88,84,340	-	2,88,84,340	17,92,275	-	17,92,275
Borrowings (Other than debt securities)	92,34,58,095	5,84,02,84,661	6,76,37,42,756	14,41,07,143	94,22,40,111	1,08,63,47,254		-	-
Other financial liabilities	28,69,59,771	-	28,69,59,771	44,71,51,499	-	44,71,51,499	3,19,97,579	-	3,19,97,579
Total liabilities	**1,25,17,28,433**	**5,84,02,84,661**	**7,09,20,13,094**	**62,01,42,982**	**94,22,40,111**	**1,56,23,83,093**	**3,37,89,854**	**-**	**3,37,89,854**
Net	**30,61,87,144**	**1,73,01,99,478**	**2,03,63,86,621**	**-45,09,67,733**	**1,37,88,28,786**	**92,78,61,054**	**47,66,25,207**	**6,27,63,265**	**53,93,88,472**

Capital Management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management policy are to ensure that the Company complies with externally imposed capital requirements and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. Capital Management Policy, objectives and processes are under constant review by the Board. For details of Capital to Risk Assets Ratio (CRAR) refer Note no. 52.1

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Note 37- Change in liabilities arising from financing activities

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at April 1, 2018	Cash Flow	As at March 31, 2019
Borrowings other than debt securities	1,08,63,47,254	5,67,73,95,502	6,76,37,42,756
Total liabilities from financing activities	**1,08,63,47,254**	**5,67,73,95,502**	**6,76,37,42,756**

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(Amount in Rs.)

Note 38 -Reconciliation of Equity as previously reported under IGAAP to Ind AS		
Particulars	**As at March 31, 2018**	**As at April 1, 2017**
Total Equity as reported under the previous GAAP (A)	**1,02,95,78,456**	**42,38,11,092**
(B) Ind AS Adjustments on account of:		
a. Fair Valuation of Investments through Profit and Loss	-	14,92,50,243
b. Reversal of IGAAP loan provision	67,80,532	2,60,049
c. Amortisation of processing fees received/paid as per effective interest rate	-3,67,67,516	-10,92,256
d. Amortisation of deferred lease rentals till transition	-50,605	-
e. ECL on Loans	-42,67,857	-63,416
f. Deferred tax asset(net)	1,00,34,003	2,43,161
Total adjustment to Equity (B)	**-2,42,71,444**	**14,85,97,782**
Total Equity under Ind AS (A+B)	**1,00,53,07,012**	**57,24,08,874**

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Note 39- Reconciliation Statement of Profit & Loss as previously reported under IGAAP to Ind AS

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018		
	IGAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Revenue from Operations			
Interest Income	14,45,51,878	(3,75,94,238)	10,69,57,639
Fees and commission Income	1,39,37,525	(55,75,010)	83,62,515
Other Operating Income	-	3,92,64,010	3,92,64,010
Total Revenue from Operations	**15,84,89,403**	**(39,05,238)**	**15,45,84,164**
Other Income	18,89,78,062	(18,89,63,373)	14,689
Total Income	**34,74,67,465**	**(19,28,68,611)**	**15,45,98,853**
Expenses			
Finance costs	2,86,08,013	(1,21,20,205)	1,64,87,808
Impairment on financial instruments (Expected Credit Loss)	65,67,279	(23,16,041)	42,51,238
Net Loss on fair value changes	-	-	62,97,204
Employee benefit expense	10,62,97,375	21,90,359	10,84,87,733
Depreciation and amortisation expense	52,24,828	-	52,24,828
Other expenses	8,62,42,697	-	8,41,74,912
Total expenses	**23,29,40,192**	**(1,22,45,887)**	**22,49,23,723**
Profit before exceptional items and Tax	**11,45,27,274**	**(18,06,22,724)**	**(7,03,24,870)**
Profit before tax	**11,45,27,274**	**(18,06,22,724)**	**(7,03,24,870)**
Tax expense			
- Current tax (MAT)	-	-	-
- Deferred tax	91,97,298	(98,11,890)	(6,14,592)
Total tax expense	**91,97,298**	**(98,11,890)**	**(6,14,592)**
Net Profit After Tax	**10,53,29,976**	**(17,08,10,834)**	**(6,97,10,276)**

1. Under previous GAAP, loans were carried at cost whereas under IND AS loans are measured based on entity's business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The loans that meet the business model and contractual cash flow tests are measured at amortised cost and interest income is recognised as per effective interest rate method.

2. Under Previous GAAP, borrowings were recorded at cost and transaction costs were charged to Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the tenure of the borrowing. Under Ind AS, transaction cost incurred towards origination of borrowings is required to be deducted from the carrying amount of borrowings on initial recognition. These cost are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the tenure of the borrowing as part of interest expense by applying effective interest rate method.

3. Under the previous GAAP, remeasurements i.e. actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability were forming part of the profit or loss for the year. Under Ind AS, these remeasurements are recognized in other comprehensive income instead of profit or loss.

4. Under previous GAAP, provision for loans was calculated using incurred loss model. Under Ind AS, the provision on financial assets and commitments, needs to be calculated using the expected credit loss model.

5. Indian GAAP (NHB Guidelines) required creation of deferred tax using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period specially in case of Statutory Reserve under Section 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987. Ind-AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. It also includes impact of deferred tax arising on account of transition to IND AS.

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Note 40 - Fair value measurements

40.1 Financial instruments by category

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017	
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets				
Investments	-	-		-
- Equity instruments	-	-	26,23,68,500	-
- Mutual funds	-	-	45,07,017	-
Trade receivables	4,28,76,480	45,94,526	-	10,38,587
Loans	7,76,47,93,851	2,37,96,93,095	-	6,40,91,712
Cash and cash equivalents	1,23,60,80,945	35,33,675	-	66,85,022
Bank Balances other than above	7,79,96,078	9,70,04,783	-	23,40,92,489
Security deposits	66,52,361	54,18,069	-	3,95,000
Total financial assets	**9,12,83,99,714**	**2,49,02,44,147**	**26,68,75,517**	**30,63,02,809**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	6,76,37,42,756	1,08,63,47,254	-	-
Trade payables	4,13,10,567	2,88,84,340	-	17,92,275
Other financial liability	28,69,59,771	44,71,51,499	-	3,19,97,579
Total financial liabilities	**7,09,20,13,093**	**1,56,23,83,093**	**-**	**3,37,89,854**

40.2 Fair value hierarchy

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

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	Notes	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			Total
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
As at March 31, 2019						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,23,60,80,945	1,23,60,80,945	-	-	1,23,60,80,94
Bank Balances other than above	4	7,79,96,078	7,79,96,078	-	-	7,79,96,07
Receivables	5	-	-	-	-	
Trade Receivables		4,28,76,480	-	-	4,28,76,480	4,28,76,48
Loans	6	7,76,47,93,851	-	-	7,76,47,93,851	7,76,47,93,85
Loans to employees		13,93,457	-	-	13,93,457	13,93,45
Security deposits	8	66,52,361			66,52,361	66,52,36
Total financial assets		**9,12,97,93,172**	**1,31,40,77,023**	**-**	**7,81,57,16,149**	**9,12,97,93,171**
Financial Liabilities						
Trade Payable	14	4,13,10,567		-	4,13,10,567	4,13,10,56
Borrowings	15	6,76,37,42,756	-	-	6,76,37,42,756	6,76,37,42,75
Other financial liability	16	28,69,59,771	-	-	28,69,59,771	28,69,59,77
Total financial liabilities		**7,09,20,13,094**	**-**	**-**	**7,09,20,13,094**	**7,09,20,13,09**

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	Notes	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			Total
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
As at March 31, 2018						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	3	35,33,675	35,33,675	-	-	35,33,67
Bank Balances other than above	4	9,70,04,783	9,70,04,783	-	-	9,70,04,78
Receivables	5	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables		45,94,526	-	-	45,94,526	45,94,52
Loans	6	2,37,96,93,094	-	-	2,37,96,93,094	2,37,96,93,09
Loans to employees		3,02,083	-	-	3,02,083	3,02,08
Security deposits	8	54,18,069	-	-	54,18,069	54,18,06
Total financial assets		**2,49,05,46,230**	**10,05,38,458**	**-**	**2,39,00,07,772**	**2,49,05,46,23**
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payable	14	2,88,84,340	-	-	2,88,84,340	2,88,84,34
Borrowings	15	1,08,63,47,254	-	-	1,08,63,47,254	1,08,63,47,25
Other financial liabilities	16	44,71,51,499	-	-	44,71,51,499	44,71,51,49
Total financial liabilities		**1,56,23,83,093**	**-**	**-**	**1,56,23,83,093**	**1,56,23,83,09**

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements	Notes	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			Total
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
As at April 1, 2017						
Financial assets						
Financial Investments at FVTPL						
Listed equity investments	7	26,23,68,500	26,23,68,500	-	-	26,23,68,50
Mutual funds		45,07,017	45,07,017	-	-	45,07,01
Total financial assets		**26,68,75,517**	**26,68,75,517**	-	-	**26,68,75,51**
Financial liabilities						
Total financial liabilities						

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Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	**Notes**	**Carrying Amount**	**Fair Value**			**Total**
			Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	
As at April 1, 2017						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	3	66,85,022	66,85,022	-	-	66,85,02
Bank Balances other than above	4	23,40,92,489	23,40,92,489	-	-	23,40,92,48
Receivables	5	-	-	-	-	
Trade Receivables		10,38,587	-	-	10,38,587	10,38,58
Loans	6	6,40,91,711	-	-	6,40,91,711	6,40,91,71
Loans to employees		-	-	-	-	-
Security deposits	8	3,95,000	-	-	3,95,000	3,95,00
Total financial assets		**30,63,02,809**	**24,07,77,511**		**6,55,25,298**	**30,63,02,80**
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payable	14	17,92,275		-	17,92,275	17,92,27
Borrowings	15	-	-	-	-	
Other financial liability	16	3,19,97,579		-	3,19,97,579	3,19,97,57
Total financial liabilities		**3,37,89,854**	-	-	**3,37,89,854**	**3,37,89,85**

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fa value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using th closing NAV.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the- counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques whic maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, continge consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The company gives loan at floating rate with terms inclusing the fixed interest rate for initial period. The fair value of these loans approximates the Carrying amount.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

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40.3.1. Risk Disclosures

Company's risk is managed through an integrated risk management framework, including ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing profitability and each individual within the Company is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

It is the Company's policy to ensure that a robust risk awareness is embedded in its organisational risk culture.

40.3.2. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur a loss because its customers or counterparties fail to discharge their contractual obligations. The Company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties.

40.3.2.1 Impairement assessment

40.3.2.1.1 Exposure at Default

EAD is taken as the gross exposure under a facility upon default of an obligor.The amortized principal and the interest accrued is considered as EAD for the purpose of ECL computation

The advances have been bifurcated into following three stages:

Stage 1 – Advances with low credit risk and where there is no significant increase in credit risk. Hence, the advances up to 0-29 days are classified as Stage1

Stage 2 – Advances with significant increase in credit risk. Hence the advances up to 30 to 89 days are classified as Stage 2

Stage 3 – Advances that have defaulted / Credit impaired advances. Hence the advances with 90 days past due or Restructured Advances are classified as Stage 3

40.3.2.1.2 Significant increase in credit risk

The Company continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12 months ECL or lifetime ECL, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company considers an exposure to have significantly increased in credit risk if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

40.3.2.1.3 Definition of default and cure

The Company considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Company also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikeness to pay. When such events occur, the Company carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate. Such events include:

a) Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;

b) A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;

c) The restructuring of a loan or advance by the company on terms that the company would not consider otherwise; or

d) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation

It is the Company's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when the borrower makes necessary payments & the borrower is not 90 days past due over such payments. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

40.3.2.1.4 PD estimation process

The probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio. Probability of Default computation :-

a)The 12 month PD has been sourced from CRISIL Default Study Report based on mapping of the risk weights of the respective borrower with the rating grades.

b)The Lifetime PD is computed using basic exponentiation technique after considering the residual maturity of the respective loan.

c) PD of 100% is considered for Stage 3 assets.

40.3.2.1.5 Loss given default

The loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that would be expected to receive, including from realisation of any prime/collateral security. LGD is computed based discounted expected recoveries at an account level based on collateral valuation after applying appropriate hair cut and appropriate recovery time. Accordingly, an average LGD is derived at the portfolio level.

40.3.2.2 Analysis of risk concentration - Refer Note 52.12.3

40.3.2.3 Collateral and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Company has Guidelines are in place covering the acceptability and valuation of each type of collateral. The Company also adhers to the NHB guidelines in respect of maintainence of adequate Loan to Value Ratios.

The main types of collateral for home loans are mortgages over residential properties.

Management monitors the market value of collateral and requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement.

In case of defaults by customers, where the Company is unable to recover the dues, the Company through a legal process enforces the security and recover the dues.

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40.3.3. Liquidity risk and funding management

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due as a result of mismatches in the timing of the cash flows under both normal and stress circumstances. Such scenarios could occur when funding needed for illiquid asset positions is not available to the Company on acceptable terms. To limit this risk, management has arranged for diversified funding sources and adopted a policy of managing assets with liquidity in mind and monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis.

Liquidity risk is managed in accordance with our Asset Liability Management Policy. This policy is framed as per the current regulatory guidelines and is approved by the Board of Directors. The Asset Liability Management Policy is reviewed periodically to incorporate changes as required by regulatory stipulation or to realign the policy with changes in the economic landscape. The Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) of the Company formulates and reviews strategies and provides guidance for management of liquidity risk within the framework laid out in the Asset Liability Management Policy.

Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities is provided in Note no. 52.6

40.3.4 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments.

The core business of the company is providing housing loans. The company borrows through various financial instruments to finance its core lending activity. These activities expose the company to interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk is measured through earnings at risk from an earnings perspective and through duration of equity from an economic value perspective. Further, exposure to fluctuations in interest rates is also measured by way of gap analysis, providing a static view of the maturity and re-pricing characteristic of Balance sheet positions. An interest rate sensitivity gap report is prepared by classifying all rate sensitive assets and rate sensitive liabilities into various time period categories according to contracted/behavioural maturities or anticipated re-pricing date. The difference in the amount of rate sensitive assets and rate sensitive liabilities maturing or being re-priced in any time period category, gives an indication of the extent of exposure to the risk of potential changes in the margins on new or re-priced assets and liabilities. The interest rate risk is monitored through above measures on a quarterly basis.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates (all other variables being considered as constant) of the Company's statement of profit and loss and equity.

Currency of borrowing	Increase / (decrease) in basis points	Sensitivity of profit or loss		Sensitivity of equity	
	2018-19	2018-19		2018-19	
Borrowings (INR)	25 Basis point Up	Impact on Profit before Tax	(27,46,169)	Impact on equity	(17,95,720)
	50 Basis point Up		(54,92,337)		(35,91,439)
	25 Basis point Down		27,46,169		17,95,719
	50 Basis point Down		54,92,337		35,91,439
Loans (INR)	25 Basis point Up	Impact on Profit before Tax	61,25,286	Impact on equity	40,05,325
	50 Basis point Up		1,22,50,573		80,10,650
	25 Basis point Down		(61,25,286)		(40,05,325)
	50 Basis point Down		(1,22,50,573)		(80,10,650)
	2017-18	2017-18		2017-18	
Borrowings (INR)	25 Basis point Up	Impact on Profit before Tax	-	Impact on equity	-
	50 Basis point Up		-		-
	25 Basis point Down		-		-
	50 Basis point Down		-		-
Loans (INR)	25 Basis point Up	Impact on Profit before Tax	1,62,531	Impact on equity	1,06,279
	50 Basis point Up		3,25,061		2,12,558
	25 Basis point Down		(1,62,531)		(1,06,279)
	50 Basis point Down		(3,25,061)		(2,12,558)

Note 41- Defined Benefit Plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India (funded). The Company's defined benefit gratuity plan is a final salary plan for it's employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at separation/retirement. The fund has the form of a trust and it is governed by the Board of Trustees, which consists of an equal number of employer and employee representatives. The Board of Trustees is responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the definition of the investment strategy.

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2019:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2018	Service cost	Net interest expense	Benefits paid	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Contributions by employer	March 31, 2019
Defined benefit obligation	-23,78,454	-17,16,919	-1,85,519	13,62,031	-	80,705	-76891	-3,91,915	0	-33,06,962
Fair value of plan assets	10,71,378	-	83,567	-13,62,031	25,118	-	-	0	15,00,000	13,18,032
Benefit liability	**-13,07,076**	**-17,16,919**	**-1,01,952**	**0**	**25,118**	**80,705**	**-76891**	**-3,91,915**	**15,00,000**	**-19,88,930**

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets as at March 31, 2018:

Particulars	As at April 1, 2017	Service cost	Net interest expense	Benefits paid	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Contributions by employer	March 31, 2018
Defined benefit obligation	-9,90,044	-4,49,522	-71,481	-	-	-9,12,935	1,11,619	-66,091	0	-23,78,454
Fair value of plan assets	38,468	-	2,777	-	30,133	0	-	0	10,00,000	10,71,378
Benefit liability	**-9,51,576**	**-4,49,522**	**-68,704**	**-**	**30,133**	**-9,12,935**	**1,11,619**	**-66,091**	**10,00,000**	**-13,07,076**

Category of assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Insurance Fund	13,18,032	10,71,378	-
Total	13,18,032	10,71,378	-

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Assumptions	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	Discount rate		Discount rate		Salary Increase		Salary Decrease		Employee Turnover		Employee Turnover	
Sensitivity Level	1% increase	1% increase	1% decrease	1% decrease	1% increase	1% increase	1% decrease	1% decrease	1% increase	1% increase	1% decrease	1% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation (in ₹)	-2,30,577	-1,73,254	2,61,351	1,98,185	2,65,243	2,01,793	-2,37,818	-1,79,166	-48,663	-8,708	45,308	4,120

Maturity analysis of benefit payments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting	1,37,100	88,206
Between 2 and 5 years	6,98,964	5,99,159
Between 5 and 10 years	24,20,202	15,43,904
Beyond 10 years	33,03,474	29,11,637
Total expected payments	**65,59,740**	**51,42,906**

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Note- 42 Employee Stock Option Plan

The company had granted 5,00,000 Employee Stock option(ESOP) under the Employee Stock Option Scheme 2017 (ESOP 2017) to an employee during F.Y 2016-17 spread over a period of 5 years. During the FY 2018-19 these ESOPs have been cancelled, provision of Rs. 27,77,783/- which has been provided in the earlier years has been reversed.

The Capri Global Capital Ltd (Holding Company) has granted 197,500 ESOPs to the employees of the Company. The ESOPs will be vested as per below mentioned schedule. A charge of Rs. 21,31,048 /- is recognised in the statement of Profit & Loss during the year ended March 31, 2019 (Year ended March 31, 2018 Rs. 4,92,465/-).

Financial Year in which options will vest	ESOPs equivalent to number of equity shares of face value of Rs 10/- each
2020-21	13,250
2021-22	54,750
2022-23	69,750
2023-24	59,750

Note -43 Segment Information (IND-AS 108)

Operating Segment

The Company operates mainly in the business segment of fund based financing activity. All other activities revolve around the main business. Further, all activities are carried out within India. As such, there are no separate reportable segments as per the provisions of IND AS 108 on 'Operating Segments'.

Note 44- Related party disclosures

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

Key management personnel are those individuals who have the authority and responsibility for planning and exercising power to directly or indirectly control the activities of the Company and its employees. The Company includes the members of the Board of Directors which include independent directors (and its sub-committees) and Executive Committee to be key management personnel for the purposes of Ind AS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Short-term employee benefits	8,90,323	-
Total	**8,90,323**	**-**

Transactions with key management personnel of the Company

The following table provides the total amount of transactions, which have been entered into with key management personnel for the relevant financial year:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Director Sitting Fees	12,22,500	2,70,000
Total	12,22,500	2,70,000

Key management personnel of the Company:	**As at March 31, 2019**
Mr. Kaushik Chatterjee (up to July 30,2018)	Director
Mr. Rajesh Sharma (w.e.f July 04, 2018)	Managing Director
Mrs. Bhagyam Ramani	Independent Director
Mr. Beni Prasad Rauka	Independent Director
Mr. T.R. Bajalia	Independent Director

Key management personnel of the Company:	**As at March 31, 2018**
Mr. Rajesh Sharma	Director
Mr. Kaushik Chatterjee	Director
Mrs. Bhagyam Ramani	Independent Director
Mr. Beni Prasad Rauka	Independent Director
Mr. T.R. Bajalia	Independent Director

Key management personnel of the Company:	**As at April 1, 2017**
Mr. Rajesh Sharma	Director
Mr. Sunil Kapoor	Director
Mrs. Bhagyam Ramani	Independent Director
Mr. Beni Prasad Rauka	Independent Director
Mr. T.R. Bajalia	Independent Director

Transactions with related party of the Company

Name of related parties and related party relationship:

a) Related parties where control exists:
Capri Global Capital Limited (Holding Company)

Statement Of Profit & Loss Item:	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Service fees	1,82,75,360	1,27,75,480
Sale of scrap	-	250
Total	**1,82,75,360**	**1,27,75,730**

Balance Sheet Item (Closing Balance):	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Amount Payable	26,23,513	-
Amount Receivable	-	12,41,021
Total	**26,23,513**	**12,41,021**

b) Fellow subsidiary companies
Capri Global Resources Private Limited
Capri Global Asset Reconstruction Private Limited
Capri Global Capital (Mauritius) Limited.

c) Enterprises over which Management and/or their relatives have control:
Capri Global Holdings Private Limited

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Rent	4,57,800	-
Total	4,57,800	-

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Note- 45 Leases

Operating Leases:

The company has taken office premises under operating lease. The lease arrangement are normally renewable on expiry of the lease period at the option of the lessor/ lessee ranging from 3 to 5 years. Some of the lease agreements are having lock in period of eleven months to forty eight months which are non-cancellable during that period. After the expiry of the lock in period, the lease agreement becomes cancellable in nature at the option of the lessor or the lessee by giving 1-3 months notice to the either party. There are no restrictions imposed by the lease agreement. There is no contingent rent in the lease agreement. There is escalation clause in some lease agreements. The future minimum lease payments in respect of the non cancellable lease are as follows :

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
a) Payable not later than one year	1,08,58,618	1,31,61,558
b) Payable later than one year and not later than five years	38,22,162	1,05,19,517
c) Payable later than five years	-	-

The lease payments recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss in respect of non-cancellable lease for the year are Rs.14,788,266/- /- (31st March 2018: Rs.97,89,067/-).

The lease payments recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss in respect of cancellable lease for the year are Rs.74,27,400/- (31st March 2018: Rs.45,93,792/-).

Note 46-In accordance with IND AS - 33 Earnings per Share, the computation of earnings per share is set out below:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars			For Year Ended March 31, 2019	For Year Ended March 31, 2018
Net Profit after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(A)	Rs.	6,98,23,951	(6,97,10,276)
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating Basic EPS	(B)	Nos.	3,71,00,455	3,19,47,161
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating Diluted EPS	(C)	Nos.	3,71,00,455	3,22,70,513
Basic earnings per equity share (in Rupees) (Face value of Rs. 10/- per share)	(A)/(B)	Rs.	1.88	(2.18)
Diluted earnings per equity share (in Rupees) (Face value of Rs. 10/- per share)	(A)/(C)	Rs.	1.88	(2.18)

Particulars		For Year Ended March 31, 2019	For Year Ended March 31, 2018
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating EPS	Nos.	3,71,00,455	3,19,47,161
Add : Equity shares for no consideration arising on grant of stock options under ESOP	Nos.	-	3,23,352
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculation of diluted EPS	Nos.	3,71,00,455	3,22,70,513

Note 47- The Company believes that no impairment of assets arises during the year as required under IND AS 36 "Impairment of Assets"

Note 48- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Income tax matter under dispute Rs. 212,329 (March 31, 2018 Rs. NIL)

Note 49- Capital and other commitment

a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for Rs. Nil /- (31st March, 2018 Rs. Nil)

b) Other Commitments

Pending disbursements of sanctioned loans Rs. 163,25,64,730 (March 31, 2018 Rs. 88,71,76,823)

Note 50- Based on the intimation received by the Company, none of the suppliers have confirmed to be registered under "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development ('MSMED') Act, 2006". Accordingly, no disclosures relating to amounts unpaid as at the year end together with interest paid /payable are required to be furnished.

Note 51- In the opinion of the Management, the Current Assets, Loans & Advances are realizable in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet. The provision for all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of the amount reasonably necessary.

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52 Disclosures have been given in terms of notification no. NHB.HFC.CG-DIR.1/MD&CEO/2016 dated February 9, 2017 issued by the National Housing Bank. The below mentioned notes have been prepared taking into consideration the notification No. NHB (ND)/DRS/Policy Circular No.89/2017-18 dated 14th June 2018.

52.1 Capital To Risk Assets Ratio (CRAR):

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
(i) CRAR (%)	50.83	69.52
(ii) CRAR - Tier I Capital (%)	50.35	69.09
(iii) CRAR - Tier II Capital (%)	0.48	0.43
(iv) Amount of subordinated debt raised as Tier- II Capital	-	-
(v) Amount raised by issue of Perpetual Debt Instruments	-	-

52.2 Reserve Fund u/s 29C of NHB Act, 1987

[Amount in Rs.]

Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
Balance at the beginning of the year		
a) Statutory Reserve u/s 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987	28,100,000	7,000,000
b) Amount of special reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961 taken into account for the purposes of Statutory Reserve under Section 29C of the NHB Act, 1987	-	-
c) Total	28,100,000	7,000,000
Addition / Appropriation / Withdrawal during the year	-	
Add: a) Amount transferred u/s 29C of the NHB Act, 1987	64,92,900	21,100,000
b) Amount of special reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961 taken into account for the purposes of Statutory Reserve under Section 29C of the NHB Act, 1987	7,507,100	-
Less: a) Amount appropriated from the Statutory reserve u/s 29C of the NHB Act, 1987	-	-
b) Amount withdrawn from the Special Reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961 taken into account which has been taken into account for the purpose of provision u/s 29C of the NHB Act, 1987	-	-
Balance at the end of the year		
a) Statutory Reserve u/s 29C of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987	3,45,92,900	28,100,000
b) Amount of special reserve u/s 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act, 1961 taken into account for the purposes of Statutory Reserve under Section 29C of the NHB Act, 1987	7,507,100	-
c) Total	421,00,000	28,100,000

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52.3 Investments

[Amount in Rs.]

Particulars				Current Year	Previous Year
(1)	Value of Investments				
	(i)	Gross Value of Investments			
		(a)	In India	10,973,681	10,973,681
		(b)	Outside India	Nil	Nil
	(ii)	Provisions for Depreciation			
		(a)	In India	Nil	Nil
		(b)	Outside India	Nil	Nil
	(iii)	Net Value of Investments			
		(a)	In India	10,973,681	10,973,681
		(b)	Outside India	Nil	Nil
(2)	Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments.				
	(i)	Opening balance		Nil	Nil
	(ii)	Add: Provisions made during the year		Nil	Nil
	(iii)	Less: Write-off/ write-back of excess provisions during the year		Nil	Nil
	(iv)	Closing balance		Nil	Nil

52.4 Derivatives

The company has not entered into any derivatives transactions.

52.5 Disclosures relating to Securitisation

There are no securitization/ Assignment transactions during the year ended 31st March, 2019. Hence, the related disclosures are not applicable.

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52.6 Assets Liability Management (Maturity pattern of certain items of Assets and Liabilities)

Current Year [Amount in Rs.]

Particulars	Upto 30/31 Days (1 month)	Over 1 month & upto 2 months	Over 2 months & upto 3 months	Over 3 months & upto 6 months	Over 6 month & upto 1 year	Over 1 year & upto 3 years	Over 3 years &up to 5 years	Over 5 years & up to 7 years	Over 7 years & up to 10 years	Over 10 Years	Total
Liabilities											
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings from Bank	57,900,000	94,300,000	49,150,000	192,350,000	530,200,000	2,252,700,000	2,155,000,000	1,405,350,000	6,28,21,752	-	6,799,771,75
Market Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	67,529,365	15,021,255	9,842,488	28,452,200	79,905,675	277,847,413	354,516,993	384,780,667	1,018,203,649	5,690,383,138	7,926,482,84
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	10,973,681	-	-	-	-	10,973,681
Foreign Currency Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Previous Year [Amount in Rs

Particulars	Upto 30/31 Days (1 month)	Over 1 month & upto 2 months	Over 2 months & upto 3 months	Over 3 months & upto 6 months	Over 6 month & upto 1 year	Over 1 year & upto 3 years	Over 3 years &up to 5 years	Over 5 years & up to 7 years	Over 7 years & up to 10 years	Over 10 Years	Total
Liabilities											
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings from Bank	-	-	2,500,000	2,500,000	40,714,286	642,397,748	213,926,856	142,857,144	53,571,425	-	1,098,467,45
Market Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets											
Advances	13,479,921	6,886,334	3,621,313	11,961,608	27,587,433	122,600,332	152,785,891	889,583,042	245,948,834	985,628,414	2,460,083,12
Investments	-	-	-	-	10,973,681	-	-	-	-	-	10,973,68
Foreign Currency Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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52.7 Exposure

Exposure to Real Estate Sector

[Amount in Rs.]

		Category	Current Year	Previous Year
a)	Direct Exposure			
	(i)	Residential Mortgages -		
		Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented; (Individual housing loans up to 15 lakhs may be shown separately)		
		Loans <= 15 Lakhs	5,191,512,809	1,394,900,955
		Loans > 15 Lakhs	2,674,691,100	1,055,213,606
	(ii)	Commercial Real Estate -		
		Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estates (office buildings, retail space, multi- purpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits.	Nil	Nil
	(iii)	Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures -		
		a) Residential	Nil	Nil
		b) Commercial Real Estate	Nil	Nil
	Indirect Exposure			
	Fund based and non-fund based exposures on National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)		Nil	Nil

Exposure to Capital Market

The Company do not have any exposure to Capital Market. Hence the related disclosures are not applicable.

52.8 Details of financing of parent company products

These details are not applicable to company as the company is not financing any parent company products.

52.9 Details of Single Borrower Limit (SGL) / Group Borrower Limit (GBL)exceeded by the HFC

These details are not applicable to company as the company has not exceeded the SGL / GBL limit.

52.10 Unsecured Advances

The exposure to unsecured advances is Rs. Nil (Previous year Rs. Nil)

52.11 Miscellaneous

a) No registration obtained from other financial sector regulators

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b) No penalties imposed by NHB and other regulators during the year

c) Related party Transactions
Details of all material transactions with related parties are disclosed in Note no. 44.

d) Rating assigned by Credit Rating Agencies and migration of rating during the year

Sr. No.	Instrument	Rating assigned	Agency	Date of Rating	Amount in Rs
1	Long Term Bank Facilities	CARE A- Stable	CARE Ratings	07-Sep-18	11,000,000,000
2	Long Term Bank Facilities	A+	Acuité Ratings & Research	06-Dec-18	6,000,000,000
3	CP	A1+	Acuité Ratings & Research	6-Dec-18	1,000,000,000

e) Revenue Recognition
There have been no instances in which revenue recognition has been postponed pending resolution of significant Uncertainties.

52.12 Additional Disclosures

52.12.1 Provisions and Contingencies

[Amount in Rs.]

Break up of 'Provisions and Contingencies' shown under the head Expenditure in Statement of Profit and Loss	Current Year	Previous Year
Provisions for depreciation on Investment	Nil	Nil
Provision made towards Income tax	45,749,812	9,197,298
Provision towards NPA	5,787,917	489,167
Provision for Standard Assets (with details like teaser loan, CRE, CRE-EH etc.)	13,850,174	6,030,142
Other Provision and Contingencies includes:		
Provision for depreciation on fixed assets	17,637,511	5,224,828
Provision for gratuity	21,81,854	442,568
Provision for leave encashment	30,80,741	1,461,606

Break up of Loan & Advances and Provisions thereon	Housing		Non-Housing	
	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year
Standard Assets				
a) Total Outstanding Amount	737,49,94,045	2,365,374,603	449,413,080	94,708,519
b) Provisions made	1,89,91,668	5,912,531	11,49,871	378,834
Sub-Standard Assets				
a) Total Outstanding Amount	3,97,74,232	3,261,111	20,72,992	Nil
b) Provisions made	59,66,135	489,167	3,10,949	Nil

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP

Doubtful Assets - Category-I				
a) Total Outstanding Amount	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
b) Provisions made	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Doubtful Assets - Category-II				
a) Total Outstanding Amount	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
b) Provisions made	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Doubtful Assets - Category-III				
a) Total Outstanding Amount	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
b) Provisions made	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Loss Assets				
a) Total Outstanding Amount	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
b) Provisions made	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL				
a) Total Outstanding Amount	741,47,68,277	236,86,35,714	45,14,86,072	9,47,08,519
b) Provisions made	2,49,57,803	6,401,698	14,60,819	378,834

52.12.2 Draw Down from Reserves

The Company has not made any draw down from reserves during the previous year.

52.12.3 Concentration of Public Deposits, Advances, Exposures and NPAs

Concentration of Public Deposits

The disclosure of the concentration of deposits taken is not applicable as the company carries on the business of a housing finance institution without accepting public deposits.

Concentration of Loan and Advances

			[Amount in Rs.]
		Current Year	**Previous Year**
	Total Loans and Advances to twenty largest borrowers	95,155,270	94,275,771
	Percentage of Loans and Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the Company	1.21%	3.83%

Concentration of Exposures (Including Off-Balance Sheet Exposure)

			[Amount in Rs.]
		Current Year	**Previous Year**
	Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers/customers	97,502,061	94,462,370
	Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers / customers to Total Exposure of the HFC on borrowers / customers	1.02%	2.94%

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Concentration of NPAs

		[Amount in Rs.]
	Current Year	**Previous Year**
Total Exposure to top ten NPA accounts (Gross)	2,27,77,135	3,261,111

Sector-wise NPAs

Sl. No.	Sector	Percentage of NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
A.	**Housing Loans:**	
1.	Individuals	0.54%
2.	Builders/Project Loans	Nil
3.	Corporates	Nil
4.	Others	Nil
B.	**Non-Housing Loans:**	
1.	Individuals	0.46%
2.	Builders/Project Loans	Nil
3.	Corporates	Nil
4.	Others	Nil

Movement of NPAs

				[Amount in Rs.]
Particulars			**Current Year**	**Previous Year**
(i)	Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)		0.45%	0.11%
(ii)	Movement of NPAs (Gross)			
	(a)	Opening balance	3,261,111	Nil
	(b)	Additions during the year	3,85,86,113	3,261,111
	(c)	Reductions during the year	Nil	Nil
	(d)	Closing balance	4,18,47,224	3,261,111
(iii)	Movement of Net NPAs			
	(a)	Opening balance	2,771,944	Nil
	(b)	Additions during the year	3,27,98,196	2,771,944
	(c)	Reductions during the year	Nil	Nil
	(d)	Closing balance	3,55,70,140	2,771,944

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(iv)	Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)			
	(a)	Opening balance	489,167	Nil
	(b)	Provisions made during the year	57,87,917	489,167
	(c)	Write-off / write-back of excess provisions	Nil	Nil
	(d)	Closing balance	62,77,084	489,167

52.12.4 Overseas Assets

The company does not have any overseas assets.

52.12.5 Off-balance Sheet SPVs sponsored

The company has not sponsored any SPVs. Accordingly, the disclosure is not applicable.

52.12.6 Disclosure of Complaints

Customer Complaints

	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
(a)	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Nil	Nil
(b)	No. of complaints received during the year	27	1
(c)	No. of complaints redressed during the year	27	1
(d)	No. of complaint spending at the end of the year	Nil	Nil

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Note 53:

a) Figures are rounded off to nearest rupee.

b) Previous year's figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to confirm to current year's presentation.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Rajesh Sharma)	**(Bhagyam Ramani)**	**(T.R Bajalia)**	**(Beni Prasad Rauka)**	**(Kajal Jakharia)**
Managing Director	Independent Director	Independent Director	Independent Director	Company Secretary
DIN 00020037	DIN 00107097	DIN 02291892	DIN 00295213	

Place: Mumbai

Date: 27/04/2019

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
Indiabulls Finance Centre
Tower 3, 27th-32nd Floor
Senapati Bapat Marg
Elphinstone Road (West)
Mumbai - 400 013
Maharashtra, India

Tel: +91 22 6185 4000
Fax: +91 22 6185 4001

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To The Members of Capri Global Resources Private Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Capri Global Resources Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and 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 31st March 2019, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity 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 specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility 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.

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 information included in the Directors Report (the "Report"), but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Report are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

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 Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 statement 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibility 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.
- 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 a reasonably knowledgeable user 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 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.

Other Matter

The comparative financial information of the Company for transition date opening balance sheet as at 1st April 2017 included in these financial statements, have been prepared after adjusting previously issued the financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 to comply with Ind AS. The previously issued financial statements were audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended 31st March 2017 dated 12th May 2017 expressed an unmodified opinion on this financial statements. Adjustments made to the previously issued financial statements to comply with Ind AS have been audited by us.

Our opinion on the financial statements is not modified in respect of the comparative financial information.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report, to the extent applicable that:

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

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

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

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d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) Reporting on the adequacy of Internal Financial Control Over Financial Reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, under section 143(3)(i) of the Act is not applicable in view of the exemption available to the Company in terms of the notification no. G.S.R. 583(E) dated 13th June 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, read with general circular No. 08/2017 dated 25th July 2017.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company being a private company, section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration not applicable.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position as at 31st March 2019
   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts as at year end 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.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Gsubramaniam

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
(Membership No. 109839)

Mumbai: May 3, 2019

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Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) The Company does not have any fixed assets and hence reporting under clause (i) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.

(ii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provide guarantees under the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act and hence reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any public deposit during the year and no order in this respect has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or the Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunals.

(vi) To the best our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, in respect of the services rendered by the Company.

(vii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has been regular in depositing Income tax and Goods and Service tax. No other statutory dues is applicable to the Company.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income-tax and Goods and Service tax as at 31st March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) There are no dues of Income-tax as and Goods and Service tax on 31st March, 2019 on account of disputes.

(viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

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Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 197 of the Act do not apply to the Company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 177 is not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
(Membership No. 109839)

Mumbai: May 3, 2019

Capri Global Resources Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
I	**ASSETS**				
1	**Non Current Assets**		-	-	-
	Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	3	-	-	24,58,383
	Total Non Current Assets		**-**	**-**	**24,58,383**
2	**Current Assets**				
(a)	Cash and cash equivalents	4	76,811	48,678	1,92,003
(b)	Other non financial assets	5	4,36,767	4,18,767	4,91,704
	Total Current Assets		**5,13,578**	**4,67,445**	**6,83,707**
	Total Assets (1+2)		**5,13,578**	**4,67,445**	**31,42,090**
II	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**				
1	**Equity**				
(a)	Equity Share Capital	6	55,00,000	55,00,000	55,00,000
(b)	Other Equity	7	(1,05,63,762)	(97,48,343)	(53,79,934)
	Total Equity		**(50,63,762)**	**(42,48,343)**	**1,20,066**
	Liabilities				
2	**Non Current Liabilities**				
(a)	Borrowings	8	54,30,247	46,04,410	26,92,856
(b)	Provisions	9	-	-	1,86,792
	Total Non Current Liabilities		**54,30,247**	**46,04,410**	**28,79,648**
3	**Current Liabilities**				
(a)	Provisions	10	-	-	6,107
(b)	Financial Liabilities				
	(i) Trade Payables	11	90,000	90,000	16,475
(c)	Other non financial liabilities	12	57,093	21,378	1,19,794
	Toal Current Liabilities		**1,47,093**	**1,11,378**	**1,42,376**
	Total Equity and Liabilities (1+2+3)		**5,13,578**	**4,67,445**	**31,42,090**

The accompanying notes are integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
Membership No.109839
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 3, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Mukesh Kacker)
Non Executive Chairman
DIN 01569098
Place: Mussoorie
Date: May 3, 2019

(Beni Prasad Rauka)
Director
DIN 00295213

(Ashok Agarwal)
Director
DIN 00350728

Capri Global Resources Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
	INCOME			
	Other Income	13	-	225
I	**Total Income**		**-**	**225**
	EXPENSES			
(i)	Employee Benefit expense	14	-	9,09,855
(ii)	Finance Cost	15	4,70,930	4,04,156
(iii)	Other expenses	16	3,44,489	5,96,240
II	**Total Expenses**		**8,15,419**	**19,10,251**
III	**Loss before tax(I-II)**		**(8,15,419)**	**(19,10,026)**
IV	**Tax Expense:**			
	(1) Current Tax		-	-
	(2) Deferred Tax		-	24,58,383
V	**Loss after tax (III-IV)**		**(8,15,419)**	**(43,68,409)**
VI	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
VII	**Total Comprehensive Income (V+VI)**		(8,15,419)	(43,68,409)
	Earnings per equity share :			
	Basic (Rs.)		(1.48)	(7.94)
	Diluted (Rs.)		(1.48)	(7.94)

The accompanying notes are integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam

Partner
Membership No.109839

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 3, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Mukesh Kacker)
Non Executive Chairman
DIN 01569098

(Beni Prasad Rauka)
Director
DIN 00295213

(Ashok Agarwal)
Director
DIN 00350728

Place: Mussoorie
Date: May 3, 2019

CAPRI GLOBAL RESOURCES PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

Particular		Year Ended	
		March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Loss before tax		(8,15,419)	(19,10,026)
OPERATING (LOSS) BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES		**(8,15,419)**	**(19,10,026)**
Provision for Gratuity		-	(1,59,232)
		(8,15,419)	**(20,69,258)**
Adjustments for:			
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other receivables		(18,000)	72,937
Increase in Other payables		35,715	1,02,996
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**(A)**	**(7,97,704)**	**(18,93,325)**
NET CASH GENERATED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(B)**	-	-
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in Borrowings		8,25,837	17,50,000
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(C)**	**8,25,837**	**17,50,000**
Net Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(A+B+C)**	28,133	(1,43,325)
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Opening Balance)		48,678	1,92,003
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Closing Balance)		76,811	48,678

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam

Partner
Membership No.109839

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 3, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Mukesh Kacker)
Non Executive
Chairman
DIN 01569098

(Beni Prasad Rauka)
Director
DIN 00295213

(Ashok Agarwal)
Director
DIN 00350728

Place: Mussoorie
Date: May 3, 2019

Capri Global Resources Private Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	Amount
As at April 01, 2017	55,00,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year 2017-18	-
As at March 31, 2018	55,00,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year 2018-19	-
As at March 31, 2019	55,00,000.00

B. OTHER EQUITY

	Reserves and Surplus
	Retained Earnings
Balance as at April 1, 2017	(53,79,934)
Loss for the year	(43,68,409)
Utilised during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**(97,48,343)**

	Reserves and Surplus
	Retained Earnings
Balance as at April 1, 2018	(97,48,343)
Loss for the year	(8,15,419)
Utilised during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**(1,05,63,762)**

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam

Partner
(Membership No. 109839)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 3, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Mukesh Kacker)
Non Executive Chairman
DIN 01569098

(Beni Prasad Rauka)
Director
DIN 00295213

(Ashok Agarwal)
Director
DIN 00350728

Place: Mussoorie
Date: May 3, 2019

Capri Global Resources Private Limited
Notes forming part of standalone Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2019

1. Corporate Information

Capri Global Resources Private Limited (the Company) having principal place of business at Registered office, 502, Tower A, Peninsula Business Park, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400013 is engaged in the business of Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, having CIN: U67190MH2010PTC200848.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention, as modified by the application of fair value measurements required or allowed by relevant Accounting Standards.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has adopted all the Ind AS and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, with April 1, 2017 as the transition date. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP. Accordingly all other disclosures are given wherever necessary.

The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that

affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and disclosed amount of contingent liabilities.

2.3 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

2.4 Retirement and other employee benefits

Short term employee benefit

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include short term compensated absences such as paid annual leave. Benefits such as salaries and wages, etc. and the expected cost of the bonus/exgratia are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Schemes

The company provides for the gratuity, a defined retirement plan covering all employees. The plan provides for lump sum payments to employees upon death while in employment or on seperation from employment after serving for the stipulated years mentioned under 'The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972'.

2.5 Finance Costs

Finance costs comprise of interest on loan from parent company, the same is accrued on annual basis and payable at the time of repayment of loan

2.6 Other expenses

Other expenses are recognised on accrual basis in the period they occur.

2.7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise the net amount of short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash (short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less) and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. They are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments (rather than for investment or other purposes).

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

CAPRI GLOBAL RESOURCES PRIVATE LIMITED *

2.8 **Earnings Per Share**

The company reports basic and diluted earnings per share in accordance with Ind AS 33 on Earnings per share.Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deenmed converted as of the begining of the period, unless they have been issued at later date. In computing the dilutive earnings per share, only potential equity shares thar are dilutive and that either reduces the earnings per share or increases loss per share are included.

2.9 **Income Taxes**

Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised for temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits if it is probable that future taxable amounts will arise to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different

1.10 **Provisions**

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Where the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

1.11 **Operating Cycle**

Based on the nature of products/activities of the company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non current.

CAPRI GLOBAL RESOURCES PRIVATE LIMITED

Capri Global Resources Private Limited

Note 3: Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	-	-	24,58,383
Total	**-**	**-**	**24,58,383**

Note 4: Cash and cash equivalents

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Balances with Banks			
- in current accounts	76,811	48,678	1,92,003
Total	**76,811**	**48,678**	**1,92,003**

Note 5 : Other non financial assets

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
TDS Receivable	-	-	3,685
Other Receivable	-	-	1,29,970
GST / Service Tax Input Credit	4,36,767	4,18,767	3,58,049
Total	**4,36,767**	**4,18,767**	**4,91,704**

CAPRI GLOBAL RESOURCES PRIVATE LIMITED *

Capri Global Resources Private Limited

Note 6: Equity Share Capital

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Authorised:			
20,00,000 (Previous Year : 20,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	**2,00,00,000**	**2,00,00,000**	**2,00,00,000**
Ordinary Shares			
Issued and fully paid			
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:			
5,50,000 (Previous Year : 5,50,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	**55,00,000**	**55,00,000**	**55,00,000**
Total Equity	**55,00,000**	**55,00,000**	**55,00,000**

Note 7 : Other Equity

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Deficit in Statement of Profit and Loss	(97,48,343)	(53,79,934)	(2,20,333)
Loss for the Year	(8,15,419)	(43,68,409)	(51,59,602)
Total	**(1,05,63,762)**	**(97,48,343)**	**(53,79,934)**

CAPRI GLOBAL RESOURCES PRIVATE LIMITED

Capri Global Resources Private Limited

Note 8: Borrowings

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Loan from related party	54,30,247	46,04,410	26,92,856
Total	**54,30,247**	**46,04,410**	**26,92,856**

Note 9 Provisions: Non Current

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Provision for Gratuity	-	-	1,58,835
Leave Encashment Payable	-	-	27,957
Total	**-**	**-**	**1,86,792**

Note 10 Provisions: Current

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Provision for Gratuity	-	-	397
Leave Encashment Payable	-	-	5,710
Total	**-**	**-**	**6,107**

Note 11: Financial Liabilities

Trade Payables

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Audit fees Payable	90,000	90,000	14,375
Other payables	-	-	2,100
Total	**90,000**	**90,000**	**16,475**

Note 12: Other Non - financial liabilities

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Statutory Remittances	57,093	21,378	1,19,794
Total	**57,093**	**21,378**	**1,19,794**

CAPRI GLOBAL RESOURCES PRIVATE LIMITED

Capri Global Resources Private Limited

Note 13: Other Income

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Interest On Income Tax Refund	-	225
Total	**-**	**225**

Note 14: Employee Benefit Expense

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Salaries and wages	-	10,69,087
Gratuity Expenses	-	(1,59,232)
Total	**-**	**9,09,855**

Note 15: Finance Costs

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Interest on Term Loan	4,70,930	4,04,156
Total	**4,70,930**	**4,04,156**

Note : Interest on Term Loan is accrued on Annual Basis and payable at the time of repayment of Loan

Note 16: Other expenses

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Bank charges	726	871
Filing and Other Fees to ROC	1,800	4,200
Legal and Professional Fees	-	2,75,000
Membership and Subscription	2,36,000	2,00,000
Payment to Auditors	1,00,000	1,00,000
Profession Tax	5,000	-
Others	963	16,169
Total	3,44,489	5,96,240

CAPRI GLOBAL RESOURCES PRIVATE LIMITED

CAPRI GLOBAL RESOURCES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2019

17. Segment Information

The Company has not started the business activity. Therefore, Segment Information as required by IND AS 108 "Operating Segments" is not applicable.

18. Related Party Disclosures

Name of related parties and related party relationship

a) Related parties where control exists:

Capri Global Capital Limited (Holding Company)

b) Key Management Personnel :

Shri Mukesh Kacker (Non Executive Chairman - Independent Director)
Shri Beni Prasad Rauka (Independent Director)
Shri Ashok Agarwal (Director)

c) Fellow Subsidiary Companies :

Capri Global Housing Finance Limited
Capri Global Asset Reconstruction Private Limited
Capri Global Capital (Mauritius) Limited

d) Related parties with whom transaction have taken place during the year

(Amount in Rs.)

Nature of Transactions	Holding Company	Key Management Personnel	Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Total
1) Statement of Profit & loss Items:				
i Expenses				
Interest Expenses	4,70,930 (4,04,156)	- (-)	- (-)	4,70,930 (4,04,156)
2) Balance Sheet Items:				
Reimbursement of Expenses	- (1,87,584)	- (-)	- (-)	- (1,87,584)
Loan Taken	4,02,000 (17,50,000)	- (-)	- (-)	4,02,000 (17,50,000)
3) Balance Sheet Items (Closing Balances)				
i. Loan taken	48,02,000 (44,00,000)	(-)	- (-)	48,02,000 (44,00,000)
ii. Interest Accrued but not due	6,28,247 (2,04,410)	- (-)	- (-)	6,28,247 (2,04,410)
Maximum Balance Outstanding during the year	54,30,247 (46,04,410)	- (-)	- (-)	54,30,247 (46,04,410)

(Figures in bracket represent previous year's figures)

Note: Related Parties are as disclosed by the management and relied upon by the auditors.

19. In accordance with IND AS - 33 Earnings per Share, the computation of earnings per share is set out below:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Net Loss after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(8,15,419)	(43,68,409)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up	5,50,000	5,50,000
Basic Earnings Per Share (In Rs.)	(1.48)	(7.94)
Nominal Value per Share (In Rs.)	10	10

The Company does not have any equity shares with dilutive potential. Consequently; the basic and diluted earnings per share of the Company remain the same.

20. There is no Contingent Liability or capital commitment as on March 31, 2019. (Previous Year NIL)

21. No Provision for current income tax has been made as there is no taxable income as per provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

22. In the opinion of the Board, the Current Assets, Loans & Advances are realizable in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet. The provision for all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of the amount reasonably necessary.

23. The requirement of Provision for Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013.

24. a) Figures are rounded off to nearest rupee.

b) Previous year figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to confirm to current year's presentation.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Mukesh Kacker) Non Executive Chairman DIN 01569098	(Beni Prasad Rauka) Director DIN 00295213	(Ashok Agarwal) Director DIN 00350728

Place: Mussoorie
Date: May 3, 2019

Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
Indiabulls Finance Centre
Tower 3, 27th-32nd Floor
Senapati Bapat Marg
Elphinstone Road (West)
Mumbai - 400 013
Maharashtra, India

Tel: +91 22 6185 4000
Fax: +91 22 6185 4001

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To The Members of Capri Global Asset Reconstruction Private Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Capri Global Asset Reconstruction Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and 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 31st March 2019, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility 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.

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 information included in the Directors Report (the "Report"), but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Report are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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

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- 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

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 Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 statement 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibility 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.

- 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 a reasonably knowledgeable user 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 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 Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report, to the extent applicable that:

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

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

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

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d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) Reporting on the adequacy of Internal Financial Control Over Financial Reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, under section 143(3)(i) of the Act is not applicable in view of the exemption available to the Company in terms of the notification no. G.S.R. 583(E) dated 13th June 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, read with general circular No. 08/2017 dated 25th July 2017.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company being a private company, section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration not applicable.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts as at the year-end 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.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
(Membership No. 109839)

Mumbai: May 1, 2019

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

(i) The Company does not have any fixed assets and hence reporting under clause (i) of the Order is not applicable.

(ii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provide guarantees under the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act and hence reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the period and no order in this respect has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or the Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunals.

(vi) To the best our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, in respect of the services rendered by the Company.

(vii) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has been regular in depositing Income-tax. No other statutory dues is applicable to the Company.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income-tax as at 31st March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) There are no dues of Income-tax as on 31st March 2019 on account of disputes.

(viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

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(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period.

(xi) The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 197 of the Act do not apply to the Company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 177 is not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the period the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
(Membership No. 109839)

Mumbai: May 1, 2019

Capri Global Asset Reconstruction Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2019	For the period February 22, 2017 to March 31, 2018
	INCOME			
	Other Income	**10**	18,52,215	2,87,522
I	**Total Income**		**18,52,215**	**2,87,522**
	EXPENSES			
(i)	Employee benefit expenses	**11**	2,00,000	1,16,129
(ii)	Other expenses	**12**	1,25,565	5,00,417
II	**Total Expenses**		**3,25,565**	**6,16,546**
III	**Profit/(loss) before tax (I-II)**		**15,26,650**	**(3,29,024)**
IV	**Tax Expense:**			
	Current tax		3,96,929	16,062
V	**Profit / (Loss) after tax (III-IV)**		**11,29,721**	**(3,45,086)**
VI	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
VII	**Total Comprehensive Income (V+VI)**		11,29,721	(3,45,086)
	Earnings per equity share :			
	Basic (Rs.)		0.45	(0.81)
	Diluted (Rs.)		0.45	(0.81)

The accompanying notes are integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
Membership No. 109839

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 1, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Rajesh Sharma)
Director
DIN 00020037

(Beni Prasad Rauka)
Director
DIN 00295213

(T.R. Bajalia)
Director
DIN 02291892

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 1, 2019

Capri Global Asset Reconstruction Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
I	**ASSETS**			
1	**Current Assets**			
(a)	Cash and Cash equivalents	3	50,015	15,167
(b)	Bank balances other than (a) above	4	2,58,35,091	2,47,27,057
(c)	Current Tax Assets (Net)	5	135	12,690
	Total Current Assets		**2,58,85,241**	**2,47,54,914**
	Total Assets		**2,58,85,241**	**2,47,54,914**
II	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1	**Equity**			
(a)	Equity Share Capital	6	2,50,00,000	2,50,00,000
(b)	Other Equity	7	7,84,635	(3,45,086)
	Total Equity		**2,57,84,635**	**2,46,54,914**
	Liabilities			
2	**Current Liabilities**			
(a)	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Trade Payables	8	90,606	90,000
(b)	Other Non-Financial Liabilities	9	10,000	10,000
	Total Current Liabilities		**1,00,606**	**1,00,000**
	Total Equity and Liabilities (1+2)		**2,58,85,241**	**2,47,54,914**

The accompanying notes are integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
Membership No.109839

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 1, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Rajesh Sharma)
Director
DIN 00020037

(Beni Prasad Rauka)
Director
DIN 00295213

(T.R. Bajalia)
Director
DIN 02291892

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 1, 2019

CAPRI GLOBAL ASSET RECONSTRUCTION PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars		For the year ended 31st March 2019	For the period February 22, 2017 to March 31, 2018
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net Profit/(Loss) before tax		15,26,650	(3,29,024)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES		**15,26,650**	**(3,29,024)**
Adjustments for:			
(Increase) in Other receivables		(1,56,312)	(28,752)
Increase in Other payable		606	1,00,000
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS		**13,70,944**	**(2,57,776)**
Taxes Paid		(2,28,062)	-
NET CASH GENERATED/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**(A)**	**11,42,882**	**(2,57,776)**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investment in Fixed Deposits		(11,08,034)	(2,47,27,057)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(B)**	**(11,08,034)**	**(2,47,27,057)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital		-	2,50,00,000
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(C)**	**-**	**2,50,00,000**
Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(A+B+C)**	**34,848**	**15,167**
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Opening Balance)		15,167	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Closing Balance)		50,015	15,167

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
Membership No. 109839

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 1, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Rajesh Sharma)
Director
DIN 00020037

(Beni Prasad Rauka)
Director
DIN 00295213

(T.R. Bajalia)
Director
DIN 02291892

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 1, 2019

Capri Global Asset Reconstruction Private Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	Amounts
As at March 31, 2018	2,50,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year 2018-19	-
As at March 31, 2019	2,50,00,000

B. OTHER EQUITY

	Reserves and Surplus
	Retained Earnings
Balance as at February 22, 2017	-
Loss during the period	(3,45,086)
Utilised during the period	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**(3,45,086)**
Received during the year	11,29,721
Utilised during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**7,84,635**

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
(Membership No. 109839)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 1, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Rajesh Sharma)	(Beni Prasad Rauka)	(T.R. Bajalia)
Director	Director	Director
DIN 00020037	DIN 00295213	DIN 02291892

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 1, 2019

Capri Global Asset Reconstruction Private Limited
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

1. Corporate Information

Capri Global Asset Reconstruction Private Limited (the Company) having principal place of business at Registered office, 502, Tower A, Peninsula Business Park, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400013 is engaged in the business of other financial intermediation, having CIN: U65999MH2017PTC291555.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The Company was incorporated on February 22, 2017.The comparative financial statements of the company have been prepared for the period starting from February 22, 2017 to March 31, 2018. The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention, as modified by the application of fair value measurements required or allowed by relevant Accounting Standards.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has adopted the Ind AS with February 22, 2017 as the transition date being the beginning of the comparative financial year. The Company was incorporated on February 22, 2017 and therefore, there is no transition adjustment. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP. Accordingly all other disclosures are given wherever necessary.
The accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and disclosed amount of contingent liabilities.

2.3 Revenue Recognition

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

Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "Other Income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.4 Retirement and other employee benefits

Short term employee benefit

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service arew classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include short term compensated absences such as paid annual leave. Benefits such as salaries and wages, etc. and the expected cost of the bonus/exgratia are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Schemes

The company provides for the gratuity, a defined retirement plan covering all employees. The plan provides for lump sum payments to employees upon death while in employment or on seperation from employment after serving for the stipulated years mentioned under 'The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972'.

2.5 Other expenses

Other expenses are recognised on accrual basis in the period they occur.

2.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise the net amount of short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash (short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less) and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. They are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes).

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

CAPRI GLOBAL ASSET RECONSTRUCTION ★ MUMBAI

2.7 **Earnings Per Share**

The company reports basic and diluted earnings per share in accordance with Ind AS 33 on Earnings per share.Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deenmed converted as of the begining of the period, unless they have been issued at later date. In computing the dilutive earnings per share, only potential equity shares thar are dilutive and that either reduces the earnings per share or increases loss per share are included.

2.8 **Income Taxes**

Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised for temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits if it is probable that future taxable amounts will arise to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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

2.9 **Provisions**

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Where the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

2.10 **Operating Cycle**

Based on the nature of products/activities of the company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non current.

CAPRI GLOBAL ASSET RECONSTRUCTION ★ MUMBAI

Capri Global Asset Reconstruction Private Limited

Note 3: Cash and cash equivalents

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balances with Banks		
- in current accounts	50,015	15,167
Total	**50,015**	**15,167**

Note 4: Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
In Other Deposit Accounts		
- Original maturity for more than three months but less than twelve months	2,58,35,091	2,47,27,057
Total	**2,58,35,091**	**2,47,27,057**

Note 5: Current tax assets (net)

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Income tax deposits (net of provision of tax)	135	12,690
Total	**135**	**12,690**

CAPRI GLOBAL ASSET RECONSTRUCTION ★ MUMBAI

Capri Global Asset Reconstruction Private Limited

Note 6: Equity Share Capital

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Authorised:		
25,00,000 (Previous Year : 25,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	**2,50,00,000**	**2,50,00,000**
Ordinary Shares		
Issued and fully paid		
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:		
25,00,000 (Previous Year : 25,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	**2,50,00,000**	**2,50,00,000**
Total Equity	**2,50,00,000**	**2,50,00,000**

Note 7 : Other Equity

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Retained earnings (Surplus/(deficit) in profit and loss account)		
Deficit in Profit and Loss Account	(3,45,086)	-
Profit/(Loss) for the Period	11,29,721	(3,45,086)
Total	**7,84,635**	**(3,45,086)**

CAPRI GLOBAL ASSET RECONSTRUCTION ★ MUMBAI

Capri Global Asset Reconstruction Private Limited

Note 8 : Financial Liabilities

Trade Payables

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Audit fees payable	90,000	90,000
Other payables	606	-
Total	**90,606**	**90,000**

Note 9 : Other Non Financial Liabilities

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Statutory Remittances	10,000	10,000
Total	**10,000**	**10,000**

CAPRI GLOBAL ASSET RECONSTRUCTION
MUMBAI

Capri Global Asset Reconstruction Private Limited

Note 10: Other Income

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the period February 22, 2017 to March 31, 2018
Interest On Income Tax Refund	570	-
Interest on Deposits with Banks	18,51,645	2,87,522
Total	**18,52,215**	**2,87,522**

Note 11: Employee Benefit Expense

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the period February 22, 2017 to March 31, 2018
Salaries and Wages	2,00,000	1,16,129
Total	**2,00,000**	**1,16,129**

Note 12: Other expenses

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the period February 22, 2017 to March 31, 2018
Bank charges	879	5,999
Filing and Other Fees to ROC	4,886	3,018
Payment to Auditors	1,18,000	1,00,000
Registration & Stamp Duty Charges	-	3,91,400
Others	1,800	-
Total	**1,25,565**	**5,00,417**

CAPRI GLOBAL ASSET RECONSTRUCTION * MUMBAI

13. Segment Information

The Company has not started the business activity which is the reportable business segment in the context of IND AS 108 "Operating Segments". Therefore, Segment Information as required by IND AS 108 "Operating Segments" is not applicable.

14. Related Party Disclosures

Name of related parties and related party relationship:

a) Related parties where control exists:

Capri Global Capital Limited (Holding Company)

b) Key Management Personnel :

Mr. Sanjay Jain : MD & CEO (From April 1, 2018 to July 31, 2018)

Compensation of key management personnel of the company

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Short–term employee benefits	2,00,000.00	-
Total	**2,00,000.00**	**-**

c) Fellow Subsidiary Companies :

Capri Global Housing Finance Limited
Capri Global Resources Private Limited
Capri Global Capital (Mauritius) Limited

Note: Related Parties are as disclosed by the management and relied upon by the auditors.

15. In accordance with Ind AS - 33 Earnings per Share, the computation of earnings per share is set out below:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019	For the period February 22, 2017 to March 31, 2018
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	11,29,721	(3,45,086)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up	25,00,000	4,23,970
Basic Earnings Per Share (In Rs.)	0.45	(0.81)
Nominal Value per Share (In Rs.)	10	10

The Company does not have any equity shares with dilutive potential. Consequently the basic and diluted earnings per share of the Company remain the same.

16. There is no Contingent Liability or capital commitment as on the Balance Sheet date. (Previous Year NIL)

17. The requirement of Provision for Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013.

18. In the opinion of the Board, the Current Assets, Loans & Advances are realizable in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet. The provision for all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of the amount reasonably necessary.

19. a) Previous year figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to confirm to current year's presentation.
b) Figures are rounded off to nearest rupee.

20. The company was incorporated on February 22, 2017 and the first audited accounts were drawn for the period February 22, 2017 to March 31, 2018 therefore restated numbers as at April 01, 2017 are not provided.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Rajesh Sharma) Director	(Beni Prasad Rauka) Director	(T.R. Bajalia) Director
DIN 00020037	DIN 00295213	DIN 02291892

Place: Mussoorie
Date: May 3, 2019