Financial Statement

2019-20

Quant Capital Private Limited

(Consolidated)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF QUANT CAPITAL PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Quant Capital Private Limited** ("hereinafter referred to as the Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (the Parent Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2020, the consolidated loss (including other comprehensive loss), consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

a) We draw attention to Note 41 to the consolidated financial statements, which state that the Quant Securities Private Limited has applied for surrender of its Broking license with Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) as well as National Stock Exchange (NSE), however approval from BSE & NSE is still awaited.

b) We draw attention to Note 48 to the consolidated financial statements which indicates that the Quant Securities Private Limited & Quant Investment Services Private Limited have accumulated losses and their net worth has been substantially eroded. These conditions, along with other matters set forth in Note 48 indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis for the reasons stated in the said Note.

   Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Key Audit Matters

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

The Groups's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the Management Discussion & Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The report containing other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the Consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the report containing other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India . The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of the adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company and its subsidiary companies which are companies incorporated in India, has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group 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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The Consolidated financial statement includes the financial statement of the following entities:

List of Subsidiaries:

Quant Broking Private Limited
Quant Securities Private Limited
Quant Investment Services Private Limited

Other Matters

We did not audit the financial statements of two subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 5,65,11,548.00 as at March 31, 2020 and total revenues of Rs. 11,78,923.00 and loss of Rs. 23,53,413.00 for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) and (11) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements certified by the Management.

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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries incorporated in India and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" which is based on the auditor's reports of the Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial control over financial reporting of those companies, for reasons stated therein.

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 Group has not paid/provide for any remuneration to its directors during the year.

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:

   a. The consolidated financial statements disclose impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group – Refer Note 29 to the consolidated financial statements;

   b. The Group has no long term contracts including derivative contracts outstanding as on March 31, 2020;

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

For **Pathak H.D & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no**.** 107783W/W100593

Parimal Kumar Jha
Partner
Membership No.: 124262
UDIN: 20124262AAAABS1488

Mumbai
Date: May 4, 2020

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 to the Members of Quant Capital Private Limited 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”)

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2020, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **QUANT CAPITAL PRIVATE LIMITED** (hereinafter referred to as “the Parent Company”) and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Parent Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective Companies 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 ICAI”). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India.

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 consolidated 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 the consolidated 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 consolidated 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.

Other Matters

Our aforesaid report under section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting in so far as it relates to two subsidiaries companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective companies 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.

For **Pathak H.D & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 107783W/W100593

Parimal Kumar Jha
Partner
Membership No.: 124262
UDIN: 20124262AAAABS1488
Mumbai
Date: May 4, 2020

Quant Capital Private Limited
Consolidated Balance sheet as at March 31, 2020

(Amount in thousand)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	4,054
Other intangible assets	4	-	-
Financial assets			
Investments	5	6,19,704	7,07,208
Other financial assets	6	23,087	23,087
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	-	7,321
Total non-current assets		**6,42,791**	**7,41,670**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	8	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9	578	2,366
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	10	19,900	19,900
Loans	11	5,51,546	6,41,300
Other financial assets	12	42,084	487
Other current assets	13	16,502	10,263
Current tax assets (net)	14	94,407	92,893
Asset held for sale	15	47,500	47,500
Total current assets		**7,72,517**	**8,14,709**
Total assets		**14,15,308**	**15,56,379**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	16	1,00,019	1,00,019
Other equity	17	11,86,662	13,05,091
Total equity		**12,86,681**	**14,05,110**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	18	100	100
Total non-current liabilities		**100**	**100**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	19	3,593	3,801
Provisions	20	-	15
Other current liabilities	21	1,24,934	1,47,353
Total current liabilities		**1,28,527**	**1,51,169**
Total liabilities		**1,28,627**	**1,51,269**
Total equity and liabilities		**14,15,308**	**15,56,379**
Significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statement	1 to 49		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our attached report of even date

For Pathak H D & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. 107783W/W100593

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Parimal Kumar Jha
Partner
Membership No. : 124262

Sd/-
Amit Bapna
Director
DIN : 00008443

Sd/-
S. K. Agrawal
Director
DIN : 00400892

Date : May 04, 2020
Place: Mumbai

Sd/-
Komal Shah
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A-52903

Quant Capital Private Limited
Consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in thousand)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Continuing operations			
Revenue from operations	22	-	3,48,842
Other income	23	57,083	65,220
Total income		**57,083**	**4,14,062**
Expenses			
Operating Cost	24	19	3,44,146
Employee benefit expenses	25	3,086	3,419
Depreciation and amortisation expense		663	700
Finance costs	26	3	-
Other expenses	27	1,59,227	74,882
Total expenses		**1,62,998**	**4,23,147**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**(1,05,915)**	**(9,085)**
Exceptional items			
Advances Written off		-	-
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Investment		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**(1,05,915)**	**(9,085)**
Share of net profits of associates accounted for using the equity method		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**(1,05,915)**	**(9,085)**
Income tax expense			
- Current tax		5,333	4,200
- Deferred tax		7,321	(4,783)
- Earlier Years		-	10,079
Total tax expense/(credit)		**12,654**	**9,496**
Profit / (Loss) from continuing operations after tax		**(1,18,569)**	**(18,581)**
Discontinued operations			
Profit /(loss) from discontinued operations before tax	28	235	(46,172)
Tax expense of discontinued operations		67	-
Profit/ (Loss) from discontinued operations		**168**	**(46,172)**
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		**(1,18,401)**	**(64,753)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Employee benefit expenses		(39)	793
Tax relating to above		11	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**(28)**	**793**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(1,18,429)**	**(63,960)**
Earnings per equity share (Amount in ₹)			
Basic and Diluted (Rs.)	30		
Continuing Operations		(11.85)	(1.86)
Discontinuing Operations		0.02	(4.62)
Continuing and Discontinuing Operations		(11.84)	(6.47)
Significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statement	1 to 49		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our attached report of even date

For Pathak H D & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. 107783W/W100593

Sd/-
Parimal Kumar Jha
Partner
Membership No. : 124262

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Amit Bapna
Director
DIN : 00008443

Sd/-
S. K. Agrawal
Director
DIN : 00400892

Sd/-
Komal Shah
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A-52903

Date : May 04, 2020
Place: Mumbai

Quant Capital Private Limited
Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

(₹ in thousands)

A Equity share capital

Particulars	Number	Amount
:001 **As at April 01, 2018**	**1,00,01,923**	**1,00,019**
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Other movement	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**1,00,01,923**	**1,00,019**
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Other movement	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**1,00,01,923**	**1,00,019**

B Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Capital redemption reserve	Other comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Securities premium	Retained earnings			
As at April 01, 2018	18,74,370	(5,55,098)	50,000	(221)	13,69,051
Profit /(loss) for the year	-	(64,753)	-		(64,753)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	793	793
As at March 31, 2019	18,74,370	(6,19,851)	50,000	572	13,05,091
Profit /(loss) for the year	-	(1,18,401)	-	-	(1,18,401)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(28)	(28)
As at March 31, 2020	18,74,370	(7,38,252)	50,000	544	11,86,662

The accompanying notes(1-49) form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our attached report of even date

As per our report of even date
For Pathak H D & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. 107783W/W100593

Sd/-
Parimal Kumar Jha
Partner
Membership No. : 124262

Date : May 04, 2020
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Amit Bapna
Director
DIN : 00008443

Sd/-
S. K. Agrawal
Director
DIN : 00400892

Sd/-
Komal Shah
Company Secretary
Membership No. A-52903

Quant Capital Private Limited
Consolidated Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
A Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax continued operation	**(1,05,915)**	**(9,085)**
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax discontinued operation	**235**	**(46,172)**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation / Amortisation	663	700
Loss on sale/discardment of asset	3,391	8,261
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Investment	-	-
Advances Written off	-	-
Interest income	(56,059)	(56,082)
Interest on income tax refund	-	(204)
Income from Mutual Funds	-	(8,235)
Dividend income	(67)	(67)
Liability written back	(957)	(587)
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	7,335
Provision for doubtful loans & advances	50,977	-
Provision for diminution in value of investment	87,500	-
Impairment of Assets	-	-
Finance Cost	3	-
Operating Profit / (Loss) before working capital changes	**(20,229)**	**(1,04,136)**
Adjustments for :		
(Increase) / decrease in Inventories	-	42
(Increase) / decrease in Trade Receivables	-	85,141
(Increase) / decrease in Other Financial Assets	1	1,702
(Increase) / decrease in Other Current Assets	(6,239)	(1,173)
Increase / (decrease) in non-current provisions	942	-
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables and other liabilities	(22,666)	(75,828)
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	**(48,191)**	**(94,252)**
Taxes paid	(6,903)	(8,910)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	**(55,094)**	**(1,03,162)**
B Cash flow from investing activities		
Sale of property plant & equipements	-	1,379
Purchase of property, plant & equipements	-	-
Purchase of investments	(1,00,000)	(6,90,008)
income on investments	67	8,302
Sale of investments	1,00,004	-
(Increase) / decrease in Deposits	-	5,21,670
(Increase) / decrease in Loans & advances	38,777	(1,02,407)
Cash flow from assets held for sale	-	2,82,275
Interest Received	14,461	56,082
Net cash generated from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	**53,309**	**77,293**
C Cash flow from financing activities		
Increase / (decrease) in Short Term Borrowings	-	-
Finance Cost	(3)	-
Net cash generated from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	**(3)**	**-**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(1,788)**	**(25,869)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the Year	**2,366**	**28,235**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**578**	**2,366**

Quant Capital Private Limited

Consolidated Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in thousand)

Notes:

1. Net debt reconciliation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Cash and Cash equivalents	578	2,366
Borrowings	(100)	(100)
Net debt	**478**	**2,266**

Particulars	Cash and Cash equivalents	Borrowings
Net debt As at April 01, 2018	28,234	(100)
Cash flows	(25,868)	-
Finance cost	3	-
Finance cost paid	(3)	-
Net debt As at March 31, 2019	**2,366**	**(100)**
Cash flows	(1,788)	-
Net debt As at March 31, 2020	**578**	**(100)**

2 The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in IND AS - 7 on Statement of Cash Flows notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015], as amended.

3 Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow.

4 The previous year’s figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary.

As per our attached report of even date

The accompanying notes (1-49) form an integral part of the financial statements

For Pathak H D & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. 107783W/W100593

Sd/-
Parimal Kumar Jha
Partner
Membership No. : 124262

Date : May 04, 2020
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Amit Bapna
Director
DIN : 00008443

Sd/-
S. K. Agrawal
Director
DIN : 00400892

Sd/-
Komal Shah
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A-52903

1 Corporate Information

Quant Capital Private Limited was incorporated on December 04, 2007. The company is the holding company for various companies which provide different financial services to the public at large.

2 Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.01 Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act, to the extent notified and applicable as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:
• Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives instruments) are measured at fair value;
• Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value.

(iii) Current - non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Group's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out under Ind AS and in Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Group has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.02 **Principles of consolidation and equity accounting**

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group. The Group combines the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions within the Group are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and balance sheet respectively.

(ii) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control or joint control.

This is generally the case where the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting (see (iv) below), after initially being recognised at cost.

(iii) Joint ventures

Under Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements, investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement.

Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method (see (iv) below), after initially being recognised at cost in the consolidated balance sheet.

(iv) Equity method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and the Group's share of other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(v) Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying -amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in a joint venture or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where appropriate.

2.03 Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade-date, the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the entity recognizes the difference as follows:

(a) When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognized as a gain or loss.

(b) In all other cases, the difference is deferred and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortized over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realized through settlement.

When the group revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognized in profit or loss.

2.04 Financial assets

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

The group has applied Ind AS 109 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

• Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL);
• Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
• Amortised cost

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds and trade receivables.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

(i) the group's business model for managing the asset; and

(ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at amortized cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognized and measured. Interest income from these financial assets is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through Comprehensive income : Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortized cost which are recognized in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it arises, unless it arises from debt instruments that were designated at fair value or which are not held for trading.

Fair value option for financial assets: The group may also irrevocably designate financial assets at fair value through profit or loss if doing so significantly reduces or eliminates an accounting mismatch created by assets and liabilities being measured on different bases.

Business model: The business model reflects how the group manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these is applicable (e.g. financial assets are held for trading purposes), then the financial assets are classified as part of 'other' business model and measured at FVPL. Factors considered by the Group in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the asset's performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed and how managers are compensated. Securities held for trading are held principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or are part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. These securities are classified in the 'other' business model and measured at FVPL.

SPPI: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the group assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the Group 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 with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

The group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent and none occurred during the period.

Interest income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for:

a) Purchased financial assets, for which the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

b) Financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired (or 'stage 3'), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortized cost (i.e. net of the expected credit loss provision).

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortized cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

The group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in net gain/loss on fair value changes in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Gains and losses on equity investments at FVPL are included in the statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Impairment

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost and FVOCI. The Group recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

• An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
• The time value of money; and
• Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The measurement of the ECL allowance is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). Explanation of the inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring ECL, which also sets out key sensitivities of the ECL to changes in these elements.
A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements formeasuring ECL detailed information about the judgements and estimates made by the group in the above are as is set out in note no. 36.

(iv) Derecognition other than on a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Group has not retained control. The Group directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

2.05 Financial liabilities

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

In both the current and prior period, financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for:
• Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition. Gains or losses on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are presented partially in other comprehensive income (the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, which is determined as the amount that is not attributable to changes in market conditions that give rise to market risk) and partially profit or loss (the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability). This is unless such a presentation would create, or enlarge, an accounting mismatch, in which case the gains and losses attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability are also presented in profit or loss; and

• Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for de-recognition, whereby a financial liability is recognized for the consideration received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the Group recognizes any expense incurred on the financial liability.

(ii) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled
The exchange between the Group and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in covenants are also taken into consideration. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognized as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortized over the remaining term of the modified liability.

2.06 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.
The power to assess the financial performance and position of the Group and make strategic decisions is vested in the executive director who has been identified as the chief operating decisions maker.

2.07 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognized when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.
When (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, the Group recognizes as revenue the amount of the transaction price (excluding estimates of variable consideration) that is allocated to that performance obligation.

The Group applies the five-step approach for recognition of revenue:
• Identification of contract(s) with customers;
• Identification of the separate performance obligations in the contract;
• Determination of transaction price;
• Allocation of transaction price to the separate performance obligations; and
• Recognition of revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied.

(a)Brokerage and Commission:

Income from brokerage and commission are recognized on accrual basis in accordance with terms of the agreements

(b) Commission from distribution actitivities:

Income from distribution and related activities, including marketing support activities are recognized on accrual basis in accordance with terms of the agreements

(c) Revenue from sale of goods

Revenue (net of Goods and Service tax, sales return and trade discount) from sale of goods is recognized on transfer of all significant risks and rewards of ownership as per terms of contracts with the customers.

(d) Interest Income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate.

(e) Dividend Income:

Dividend income is recognized in the statement of profit or loss on the date that the Group's right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of dividend can be reliably measured. This is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

(f) Income from trading in derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into, and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss immediately. Other payments made in connection with the acquisition of derivatives are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(g) Other income

In respect of other heads of income are recognized on accrual basis in accordance with terms of the agreements.

2.08 Income Tax

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries and associates and interest in joint arrangements where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

2.09 Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Group as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

2.1 Impairment of assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or Groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash at banks and on hand, cheques on hand, short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

2.12 Property, plant and equipments

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives & residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives or, in the case of certain leased furniture, fittings and equipment, the shorter lease term as follows:

The estimate useful lives for the different types of assets are:

Assets	Useful Life (Years)
Office Equipments	5
Furniture & Fixture	10
Vehicle	8

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are recognized in the statement of profit

Assets costing up to Rs. 5,000 are fully depreciated at the time of acquisition.

2.13 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized where it is probable that the future economic benefit attributable to the assets will flow to the Group and its cost can be reliably measured. Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization and impairment, if any.

Expenditure incurred on acquisition/development of intangible assets which are not put/ready to use at the reporting date is disclosed under intangible assets under development. The Group amortizes intangible assets on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets commencing from the month in which the asset is first put to use. The Group provides pro-rata depreciation from the day the asset is put to use.

2.14 Off-setting financial instruments

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

2.15 Inventories

Financial instruments held as inventory are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

2.16 Borrowing costs

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

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

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.17 Provisions, Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions

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

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation that arises from past events. Contingent liability is not recognised as it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with reliablity. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the financial statements.

Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group. A contingent asset is not recognised however disclosed in the financial statements, if any.

2.18 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Post-employment obligations

The Group operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) Gratuity; and

(b) Provident fund.

Defined Benefits plans

Gratuity Obligations

The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit or loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

Provident fund

The Group pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

2.19 Earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Group by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial Year, adjusted for bonus element in equity shares issued during the year (Note 30)

(b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.20 Foreign currency translations

Initial recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent recognition

As at the reporting date, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate and non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction.

Exchange gains and losses arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the year or in previous financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

2.21 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off upto to the nearest thousand & zero decimals (as per the requirement of Schedule III), unless and otherwise stated.

2.22 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires use of estimates and assumptions for some items, which might have an effect on their recognition and measurement in the balance sheet and statement of profit or loss. The actual amounts realised may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Information about significant areas of estimation/uncertainty and judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

a) Estimation of deferred tax -Note 38
b) Measurement of fair values and Expected Credit Loss (ECL)-Note 36

Quant Capital Private Limited
Consolidated financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 3 - Property, plant and equipment **(Amount in thousand)**

Particulars	Computer Hardware	Air Conditioners	Office Equipments	Furniture and Fixture	Vehicles	Total
Gross block	**1,604**	**147**	**198**	**416**	**5,291**	**7,656**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Discard/Disposal	(1,604)	(147)	(198)	(416)	-	**(2,365)**
As at March 31, 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,291**	**5,291**
Accumulated depreciation						
Gross block	1,604	60	186	218	576	**2,644**
Depreciation charge for the year	-	4	7	27	661	**699**
Discard/Disposal	(1,604)	(64)	(193)	(245)	-	**(2,106)**
As at March 31, 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,237**	**1,237**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,054**	**4,054**

Particulars	Computer Hardware	Air Conditioners	Office Equipments	Furniture and Fixture	Vehicles	Total
Gross block	-	-	-	-	5,291	**5,291**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Discard	-	-	-	-	(5,291)	**(5,291)**
As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation						
Gross block	-	-	-	-	1,237	1,237
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	-	-	663	663
Discard**	-	-	-	-	(1,900)	(1,900)
As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net carrying amount As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

** The vehicle is in possession of previous director and company has provided for impairement loss due to non-availibility of vehicle for company use.

Quant Capital Private Limited
Consolidated financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in thousand)

Note 4 - Other intangible assets

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross carrying amount	360	360
Additions	-	-
Disposals	(360)	(360)
As at March 31, 2019	**-**	**-**
Opening accumulated amortisation and impairment	360	360
Amortisation charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	(360)	(360)
As at March 31, 2019	**-**	**-**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	-	-

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross carrying amount	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**-**
Opening accumulated amortisation and impairment	-	-
Amortisation charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**-**
Net carrying amount As at March 31, 2020	**-**	**-**

Quant Capital Private Limited
Consolidated financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in thousand)

Note 5 - Investments

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2020**	**As at March 31, 2019**
Unquoted investments		
At amortised cost		
Investments in preference shares		
Quant Capital Holdings Private Limited		
(0.01 % 5,00,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each)	5,00,000	5,00,000
Less : provision for impairment	(5,00,000)	(5,00,000)
Quant capital finance & investments private Limited		
17200, 10% Non-cumulative compulsory Convertible preference shares	17,200	17,200
90,00,000 12% Non Convertiable and Cumulative redeemable Preference shares of Rs. 10 each of Reliance Money Infrastructure Limited	90,000	90,000
Share application money pending allotment of Quant Transactional Services Private Limited		
Share application money pending allotment	3,000	3,000
Less : Provision for Doubtful Allotment	(3,000)	(3,000)
Debentures		
2,50,000 (PY 3,50,000) Secured 0.001% Redeemable Optionally Convertible Debentures private placed debentures of Rs. 1000 Face Value per debenture (Monsoon Studios Private Limited)	2,50,004	3,50,008
At fair value through profit & loss account		
3,50,00,000 (PY 2,50,00,000) 0% Non Convertiable and Non Cumulative Compulsory redeemable Preference shares of Rs. 10 each		
Reliance Money Infrastructure Limited	3,50,000	2,50,000
Less : Provision for impariment of investment	(87,500)	-
Total	**6,19,704**	**7,07,208**

(i) The company has given share application money and paid Rs. 3000 thousand to Quant Transactional Services Private Limited (QTSPL) and Rs. 28,082 thousand as business advances. The company has filed suit against QTSPL for the recovery of the said amount and is confident of recovering the same.

However, the company has made provision of Rs. 31,082 thousand (100% of application money amount of Rs. 3000 thousand and 100% of Rs. 28,082 thousand) in F.Y. 2017-2018.

(iI) The redemption of Preference shares investment in Reliance Money Infrastructure Limited of INR 35 Crore is due in August 2020 and considering the negative Networth of RMIL as on 31st March 2019 and COVID 19 impact(if any), management of QCPL on conservative accounting basis considered 25% (Twenty Five percent) provision of Rs. 87500 thousand for the impairment in value of Investment in the books as on March 31, 2020.

Quant Capital Private Limited
Consolidated financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 5 - Investments (continue)

a) Credit quality of assets

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk per based on the Company's internal credit rating system and year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. Details of the Company's internal grading system are explained in Note 39 and policies on whether ECL allowances are calculated on an individual or collective basis are set out in Note 35.

(Amount in thousand)

Internal rating grade	As at March 31, 2020			Total	As at March 31, 2019			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Performing								
High grade	7,07,204	-	-	7,07,204	7,07,208	-	-	7,07,208
Standard grade	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Sub-standard grade	-	-	5,03,000	5,03,000	-	-	5,03,000	5,03,000
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non- performing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individually impaired	(87,500)		(5,03,000)	(5,90,500)	-	-	(5,03,000)	(5,03,000)
Total	**6,19,704**	**-**	**-**	**6,19,704**	**7,07,208**	**-**	**-**	**7,07,208**

b) An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECLs is, as follows

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			Total	As at March 31, 2019			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Opening balance	7,07,208	-	5,03,000	12,10,208	17,200	-	5,03,000	5,20,200
New assets originated or purchased	1,00,000	-		1,00,000	6,90,008	-	-	6,90,008
Assets (derecognised) or repaid	(1,00,004)	-	-	(1,00,004)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**7,07,204**	**-**	**5,03,000**	**12,10,204**	**7,07,208**	**-**	**5,03,000**	**12,10,208**

c) **Reconciliation of ECL balance**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			Total	As at March 31, 2019			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Opening balance	-	-	5,03,000	5,03,000	-	-	5,03,000	5,03,000
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or repaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	87,500	-	-	87,500	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**87,500**	**-**	**5,03,000**	**5,90,500**	**-**	**-**	**5,03,000**	**5,03,000**

Quant Capital Private Limited
Consolidated financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in thousand)

Note 6 - Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Deposits with exchange	71,150	71,150
Less : Provision for doubtful deposits	(763)	(763)
Deposit-Others	9,512	9,512
Less : Provision for Doubtful Deposits	(9,312)	(9,312)
Less : Asset held for sale	(47,500)	(47,500)
Total	**23,087**	**23,087**

Note 7 -Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Deferred tax assets :		
Provision for doubtful debts	-	1,420
Provision for gratuity	-	4
Provision for expenses	-	5,910
Deferred tax liabilitites :		
Depreciation	-	(13)
Total	**-**	**7,321**

Note 8 -Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Considered good (unsecured)	-	-
Considered doubtful (unsecured)	8,772	8,772
	8,772	8,772
Less : Provision for doubtful debts	(8,772)	(8,772)
Total	**-**	**-**

Note 9 -Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Cash and Cash equivalents		
Balance with banks in current accounts	578	2,366
Total	**578**	**2,366**

Note 10 - Bank Balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
In fixed deposits (with maturity more than 3 months)		
Held as lien (refer note below)	19,900	19,900
Total	**19,900**	**19,900**

Rs. 19,900 thousand (March 31, 2019 - Rs. 19,900 thousand) placed as security deposit with National Securities Clearing Corporation Limited, Indian Clearing corporation limited and Bombay Stock exchange of India Limited towards margin requriement.

Note 11 -Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Loans to related parties	14,850	1,24,800
Loans to others	6,53,651	5,82,478
Less : Provision for Doubtful Loans	(1,16,955)	(65,978)
Total	**5,51,546**	**6,41,300**

Loan has been given to Adhar Project Management & Consultancy Private Limited and Reliance Financial Advisory Services Private llmited against which Interest is also outstanding for FY 2019-20. However, considering the change in economic environment due to Covid19 and financial markets in general, the company has considered the ECL provision of 10%(Ten Percent) for this loan.

Quant Capital Private Limited
Consolidated financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 11 -Loans (continue)

a) Credit quality of assets

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk per based on the Company's internal credit rating system and year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. Details of the Company's internal grading system are explained in Note 39 and policies on whether ECL allowances are calculated on an individual or collective basis are set out in Note 35.

(Amount in thousand)

Internal rating grade	As at March 31, 2020			Total	As at March 31, 2019			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Performing								
High grade		-	-	-	6,41,300	-	-	6,41,300
Standard grade	6,02,523	-	-		-	-	-	-
Sub-standard grade	-	-	65,978	65,978	-	-	65,978	65,978
Past due but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non- performing				-	-	-	-	-
Individually impaired	(50,977)	-	(65,978)	(1,16,955)	-	-	(65,978)	(65,978)
Total	**5,51,546**	**-**	**-**	**5,51,546**	**6,41,300**	**-**	**-**	**6,41,300**

b) Analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount of term loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			Total	As at March 31, 2019			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Opening balance	6,80,193	-	65,978	7,46,171	5,38,893		27,085	5,65,978
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	1,41,300	-	-	1,41,300
Assets derecognised or repaid	(89,754)	-	-	(89,754)	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	50,977	-	-	50,977	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,893	38,893
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**6,41,416**	**-**	**65,978**	**7,07,394**	**6,80,193**	**-**	**65,978**	**7,46,171**

c) Reconciliation of ECL balance

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			Total	As at March 31, 2019			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Opening balance	-	-	65,978	65,978	-	-	27,085	27,085
New assets originated or purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets derecognised or repaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 1	50,977	-	-	50,977	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,893	38,893
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**50,977**	**-**	**65,978**	**1,16,955**	**-**	**-**	**65,978**	**65,978**

(Amount in thousand)

Note 12 -Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Other Advances	9,558	9,548
Less : Provided for doubtful recoverable	(9,478)	(9,478)
Accrued interest on Fixed deposits	95	106
Interest accrued on inter corporate deposits	41,909	311
Doubtful Advances	69,257	69,257
Less : Provision for Doubtful Advances	(69,257)	(69,257)
Total	42,084	487

Note 13 -Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Prepaid expenses	334	694
Receivable from employees	-	-
Other Advances	-	201
GST/Service Tax Input credit (Net)	15,624	8,924
Balance with Gratuity Trust	544	444
Deposit-Others	-	-
Total	**16,502**	**10,263**

Note 14 -Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Advance Payment of Taxes (Net of provision for taxation) (Provision for taxation as at March 31, 2020 is 22,796 thousand and for March 31, 2019 Rs. 33,760 thousand)	94,407	92,893
Total	94,407	92,893

Note 15 -Asset held for sale

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Deposits - margin with exchanges	47,500	47,500
Total	47,500	47,500

Quant Capital Private Limited
Consolidated financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in thousand)

Note 16 -Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
Authorised Capital	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**
Equity Share Capital of ₹ 10 each	1,20,00,000	1,20,000	1,20,00,000	1,20,000
Preference Share Capital of ₹ 10 each	1,00,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,000
Total	**2,20,00,000**	**2,20,000**	**2,20,00,000**	**2,20,000**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
Issued, subscribed and paidup Capital	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**	**No. of Shares**	**Amount**
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	1,00,01,923	1,00,019	1,00,01,923	1,00,019
Total	**1,00,01,923**	**1,00,019**	**1,00,01,923**	**1,00,019**

Note:

1. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

Equity shares:

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

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

2. The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	**Amount**	**No. of shares**	**Amount**
Equity shares				
Number of shares at the beginning	1,00,01,923	1,00,019	1,00,01,923	1,00,019
Number of shares at the year end	**1,00,01,923**	**1,00,019**	**1,00,01,923**	**1,00,019**

3. The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	%	**No. of Shares**	**%**	**No. of Shares**
Name of Share holder				
Reliance Capital Limited	74.00%	74,01,423	74.00%	74,01,423
Sandeep Tandon	12.74%	12,73,997	12.74%	12,73,997
Adil Patrawala	13.26%	13,26,500	13.26%	13,26,500
Total	**100.00%**	**1,00,01,920**	**100%**	**1,00,01,920**

4. Shares held by ultimate holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	**Amount**	**No. of shares**	**Amount**
Shares held by holding company:				
Reliance Capital Limited and nomiee shareholders	74,01,423	74,014	74,01,423	74,014

Quant Capital Private Limited

Consolidated financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020 **(Amount in thousand)**

Note 17 -Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Capital redemption reserve		
Opening balance	50,000	50,000
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	50,000	50,000
Securities premium account		
Opening balance	18,74,370	18,74,370
Ass: Issued during the year	-	-
Closing balance	18,74,370	18,74,370
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(6,19,851)	(5,55,098)
Add: Amount transferred from Statement of Profit and loss	(1,18,401)	(64,753)
Closing balance	(7,38,252)	(6,19,851)
Other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	572	(221)
Other comprehensive income for the year	(28)	793
Closing balance	544	572
Total	**11,86,662**	**13,05,091**

Nature and purpose of reserve

(a) Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve is created by transferring nominal value of the owned equity shares purchased out of free reserves or securities premium account. The reserve is to be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act,

(b) Securities premium account

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.

(c) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents accumulated deficit in statement of profit & loss.

(d) Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income represents acturial gain/ (losses) arising on recognition of defined benefit plans.

Note 18 -Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
9% Non-Cumulative Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares	100	100
Total	**100**	**100**

Terms of Preference shares

The NCRPS of Reliance capital limited shall be redeemable at the completion of 15 years from the date of allotment i.e. october 06, 2010 at the option of the holder. The NCRPS shall be redeemed within 20 years from the date of allotment.

Consolidated financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020 (Amount in thousand)

Note 19 -Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
From related parties (repayable on demand)	-	-
From body corporate	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Borrowings are unsecured Inter corporate loan from Qoppa trading private limited repayable on demand.

Note 19 -Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		
Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3,593	3,801
To related parties	-	-
To others	3,593	3,801
Total	**3,593**	**3,801**

The information as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information received from suppliers regarding their status under the said act as available with the company and relied upon by the auditors, is as follows:

According to the information available with the Company there are no dues (Previous year Rs Nil) payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 as at March 31, 2020.

Note 20 -Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Provision for gratuity	-	15
Total	**-**	**15**

Note 21 -Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Employee Cost Payable	1,665	2,467
Provision for expenses	921	21,992
Statutory Dues Payable	1,22,348	1,22,894
Total	**1,24,934**	**1,47,353**

Quant Capital Private Limited

Consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in thousand)

Note 22 -Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Sale of Goods and Commodities	-	3,44,132
Advisory Fees	-	4,710
Total	**-**	**3,48,842**

Note 23 -Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Dividend Income	67	67
Income from Mutual Funds	-	8,235
Interest received on fixed deposits	553	1,011
Interest income on Inter corporate loans	55,506	55,071
Liability written back	957	587
Miscellaneous income	-	45
Interest on Income Tax Refund	-	204
Total	**57,083**	**65,220**

Note 24 -Operating Cost

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Depository Expenses	19	24
Cost of goods sold	-	3,44,122
Total	**19**	**3,44,146**

Note 25 -Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Salaries and wages	1,675	2,741
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	115	142
Gratuity	1,234	524
Staff welfare expenses	62	12
Total	**3,086**	**3,419**

Note 26 -Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Processing fees	3	-
Total	**3**	**-**

Quant Capital Private Limited

Consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Amount in thousand)

Note 27 -Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Payment to auditors		
- Statutory Audit Fees	511	418
Bank Charges	6	6
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	7,335
Provision for doubtful loans & advances	50,977	-
Provision for diminution in value of investment	87,500	-
Outsourced Expenses	77	1,031
Director Sitting Fee	397	468
Insurance	-	384
Legal and Professional Fees	13,030	45,488
Marketing expenses	2,227	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	5	58
Postage and office couriers	4	54
Travelling, conveyance and motor car expenses	-	296
Printing and stationery	-	30
Loss on sale / discardment of fixed assets	3,391	8,261
Rent	-	8,235
Electricity	-	733
Repair & Maintenance		
- Office	-	14
- Computers	-	335
- Others	-	683
Software expenses	781	671
Rates and Taxes	321	382
Total	**1,59,227**	**74,882**

28 Discontinued operations

The amount of revenue and expenses pertaining to the "Broking business and Proprietary trading business (capital market related)- discontinued business" are as follows for its subsidiaries Quant Broking Private Limited and Quant Investment Services Private Limited respectively via board meeting dated 09.03.2018.

(Amount in thousand)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
	REVENUE		
I.	Revenue from operations	834	10,217
II.	Other income	-	-
	Total Revenue (A)	**834**	**10,217**
III	**EXPENSES**		
	Operating expenses	402	6,491
	Employee benefits expense	54	1,136
	Finance costs	-	2,093
	Administrative and other expenses	143	46,669
	Total Expenses (B)	**599**	**56,389**
III	**Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax (A-B)**	235	(46,172)
IV	**Exceptional items**		
V	**Profit/ (Loss) before tax (III-IV)**	235	(46,172)
VI	**Tax expense:**		
	Current tax	67	-
VII	**Profit/ (Loss) for the year (V-VI)**	**168**	**(46,172)**

The amount of assets and liabilities pertaining to the "Discontinued business" are as follows:

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
1	**Non-current assets**		
	(a) Other Financial Assets	47,500	47,500
	Total Non-current Assets	**47,500**	**47,500**
2	**Current assets**		
	(a) Inventories	-	-
	(b) Trade receivable	-	-
	(c) Cash and bank balances	11,849	11,894
	Total Current Assets	**11,849**	**11,894**
	Carrying amount of assets relating to discontinued operation (A)	**59,349**	**59,394**
3	**Current liabilities**		
	(a) Trade payables	678	707
	(b) Other current liabilities	56,855	56,855
	Total Current liabilities	**57,533**	**57,562**
	Carrying amount of liabilities relating to discontinued operation (B)	**57,533**	**57,562**
	Net assets / (liabilities) relating to discontinued operations (A-B)	**1,816**	**1,832**

The cash flows of discontinued business are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020	Year ended March 31, 2019
Net cash attributal to the discontinued business		
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	256	5,59,645
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities		

Note:

Rs. 11,800 thousand (March 31, 2019 - Rs. 11,800 thousand) placed as security deposit with National Securities Clearing Corporation Limited, Indian Clearing corporation limited and Bombay Stock exchange of India Limited towards margin requriement

29 Contingent Liabilities

(a) **Income tax matters :**

Income Tax matters in respect of the company which appeal is pending before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), Mumbai Rs. 2,678 thousand for AY 2015-16 (Previous year Rs.2,724 thousand) and Rs. 4,171 thousand for AY 2017-18 (previous year Nil)

In respect of a subsidiary quant broking private limited an appeal is pending before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), Mumbai Rs. Nil for FY 2014-15 and Rs. 78 thousand for FY 2009-10 (PY Rs. 35,466 thousand for FY 2014-15 & 157 thousand for FY 2009-10) and Indirect taxation matters in respect of which appeal is pending before CESTAT, Mumbai is Rs 1,69,514 thousand from FY 2010-11 to 2016-17.

(b) **Claims against Company not acknowledged as debts**

i) In relation to the group,Quant Transactional Services Private Limited (Plaintiffs) has filed a Suit in Honourable High Court against the Company U/s 6 of Specific Relief Act, 1963 and has claimed that the Company and its subsidiaries has forcefully dispossessed the Plaintiffs from the Goregaon Premises and taken over the possession of the Fixed Assets. The interim relief claimed in Notice of motion was repossession of the premises and inventory of the Fixed Assets. However, The Honourable High Court of Bombay has not granted any Interim Relief and Suit and Notice of Motion is pending hearing and for final disposal.

ii) In relation to the company,Mr. Adil Patrawala has filed a Petition u/s 397 and 398 of Companies Act, 1956 against the Company claiming mismanagement in the affairs of the Company and oppression on the Minority Shareholder. The said Petition is pending hearing for the final disposal. There were certain Ad Interim reliefs claimed which were not granted by Hon'ble Company Law Board except one relief i.e. Mr. Adil Patrawala's holding in Quant Capital Private Limited cannot be diluted. The matter is now pending with National company law tribunal.

iii) In relation to the Company, the company has filed Summary Suit against Quant Transactional Services Private Limited for recovery of outstanding dues amounting to Rs. 93,298 thousand/-. The Notice of Motion was filed in the said Suit claiming Ad interim relief praying lien over the Assets of Quant Transactional Services Private Limited which High Court has denied. Both notice of motion and Suit are pending hearing and final disposal.

30 Earning per share

(Amount in thousand)

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	**Year ended March 31, 2019**
Profit/ (loss) for the year from continuing operations after tax	(1,18,569)	(18,581)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year (Nos.)	1,00,01,923	1,00,01,923
Basic & Diluted EPS of Rs. 10 each (₹)	**(11.85)**	**(1.86)**
Profit/ (loss) for the year from discontinuing operations after tax	168	(46,172)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year (Nos.)	1,00,01,923	1,00,01,923
Basic & Diluted EPS of Rs. 10 each (₹)	**0.02**	**(4.62)**
Total Profit attributable to equity shareholders	(1,18,401)	(64,753)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year (Nos.)	1,00,01,923	1,00,01,923
Basic & Diluted EPS for continue & discontinue operations of Rs. 10 each (₹)	**(11.84)**	**(6.47)**
Nominal value per equity share (₹)	10	10

31 Quantitative details for the year

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2020**		**Year ended March 31, 2019**	
	Amount	**Quantity (In kgs)**	**Amount in thousand**	**Quantity (In kgs)**
Gold bars				
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
Purchases	-	-	3,44,122	107
Sales	-	-	3,44,132	107
Closing balance	-	-	-	-

32 Employee benefit obligations

(Amount in thousand)

(A) Defined contribution plans in relation to QBPL

The Company has a defined contribution plan in respect of provident fund. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the Government. The obligation of the company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2020**	**Year ended March 31, 2019**
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	169	190
Total	**169**	**190**

B) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity :

The employees' gratuity fund scheme managed by a Trust (Quant Broking Private limited Employees Gratuity Assurance Scheme) is a defined benefit plan. The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation for leave encashment is recognised in the same manner as gratuity.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

Employee Benefit Obligation (Gratuity)

	Gratuity Benefits	
I. Change in present value of obligation:	**FY 2019-20**	**FY 2018-19**
Present value of obligations at the beginning of the year	**31**	**6,848**
Interest Cost	2	518
Current Service Cost	37	313
Past Service Cost	-	-
Liability for Transferred In / (out)	-	-
Benefit Paid	-	(6,724)
Acturial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	2	(1)
Acturial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	(63)	(923)
Present value of obligations at the end of the year	**9**	**31**

II. Change in the fair value of Plan Assets :	**FY 2019-20**	**FY 2018-19**
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	**16**	**1,740**
Expected Return on Plan Assets	1	132
Contributions	114	4,999
Benefit Paid	-	(6,724)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on Plan Assets	(22)	(131)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	**109**	**16**

III. Reconciliation of present value of obligation and fair value of assets :	**FY 2019-20**	**FY 2018-19**
Liability at the end of the year	**9**	**31**
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	109	16
(Asset)/Liability Recognised in the Balance Sheet*	**(100)**	**15**

IV. Expenses recognised during the year :	**FY 2019-20**	**FY 2018-19**
Current Service Cost	37	313
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	1	386
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	131
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognised	-	(924)
Expense Recognised in Statement of profit and loss	**38**	**(94)**

V. Amount recorded in Other comprehensive Income (OCI)	**FY 2019-20**	**FY 2018-19**
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligation For the Period	(61)	(924)
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	22	131
Net (Income)/Expense For the Period Recognized in OCI	**(39)**	**(793)**

VI. Assumptions :	**FY 2019-20**	**FY 2018-19**
Discount Rate (per annum)	6.82%	7.78%
Expected Return on Plan Assets	6.82%	7.78%
Attrition Rate Current Period	2.00%	2.00%
Salary Escalation	6.00%	6.00%

The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary.

VII. Particulars of amounts of gratuity for the year	**FY 2019-20**	**FY 2018-19**	**FY 2017-18**	**FY 2016-17**	**FY 2015-16**	**FY 2014-15**
Present value of obligations at the end of the year	9	31	6,848	3,021	6,632	7,249
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	109	16	1,740	4,264	7,543	8,185
Excess of Obligation Over Plan Asset	(100)	15	5,108	(1,243)	(911)	(936)
Experience Adjustment on Plan Liability (Gain)/Loss	(63)	(923)	61	1,452	(1,123)	-
Actuarial Gain /(Loss) due to Plan Asset	(22)	(131)	(135)	68	(441)	797

(C) Sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumption is:

Particulars	Change in assumption		Impact on defined benefit obligation			
			Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Discount Rate	1%	1%	2	4	2	5
Salary growth rate	1%	1%	2	5	2	4
Employee Turnover	1%	1%	-	1	-	1

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used un preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior year.

(D) Major Category of Plan Asset as a % of total Plan Assets

Category of Assets (% Allocation)	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
	%	%	Amount	Amount
Insurer managed funds	100%	100%	109	16
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**109**	**16**

(F) Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the group is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Asset volatility

The plan liabilities are calculated using a discount rate set with reference to bond yields; if plan assets underperform this yield, this will create a deficit. The gratuity fund is administered through Reliance Nippoin Life Insurance Ltd. (insurer) under its group gratuity scheme. Accordingly almost the entire plan asset investments is maintained by the insurer. These are subject to interest rate risk which is managed by the insurer.

Changes in bond yields

A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of the plans' assets maintained by the insurer.

The gratuity fund is administered through insurer under its Group Gratuity Scheme. Unique advantage of this scheme is that contribution made by the Company and interest credited by insurer are irreversible. This ensures higher level of safety for the total corpus and consistency in future contribution. The total corpus comprising of money contributed by the Company and the interest credited by insurer is available for claim settlements to 100% subject to availability of funds. On the exit of the employees due to retirement/death/resignation the gratuity trust makes a claim on insuere which is then paid to the employees after receipt of such claim. The investment risk in this case is not borne by the Company.

(G) Defined benefit liability and employer contribution

The Company generally eliminates the deficit in the defined benefit gratuity plan with in next one year.

Expected contribution to the post employment benefit plan (Gratuity) for the year ending March 31, 2020 are Nil

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 22 years (2019- 18 Year ,2018 – 10.6 years, 2017- 10.53 years).

The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted post employment benefit plan (gratuity) is as follows :

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2020					
Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	-	-	1	45	46
As at March 31, 2019					
Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	1	1	3	122	126

33 Related Party Transaction

As per the Ind AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" as referred to in Accounting Standard Rules, the disclosure of transactions with

A. List of Related Parties and their relationship:

(i)	Holding Company	: Reliance Capital Limited
(ii)	Fellow Subsidiaries	: Reliance Commodities Limited
		: Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited
		: Reliance Money Solutions Private Limited
		: Reliance Securities Limited
		: Reliance Financial Limited
		: Reliance Wealth Management Limited
(iii)	Associates	: Quant Commodity Broking Private Limited (Ceased from 17.08.2017)
(iv)	**Key management personnel**	
	Director	: Mr. Amit Bapna
	Independent Director	: Mr. Sushil Kumar Agrawal
	Independent Director	: Mr. Ashok Karnavat
	Manager	: Shodhan Shetty Resigned w.e.f November 15, 2019
	Manager	: Ms. Asha Garg w.e.f February 07, 2020
	Chief Financial Officer	: Mr. Amit Agrawal Resigned w.e.f February 07, 2020
	Company Secretary	: Ms. Komal Shah

(B) Details of transactions with Related Parties:

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiaries	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Income				
Interest Received on Loans given				
Reliance Securities Limited	-	-	-	20,295
Reliance Commodities Limited	-	-	-	4,397
Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited	-	-	1,500	1,107
Reliance Money Solutions Private Limited	-	-	5,964	6,466
Management Fees Paid				
Reliance Securities Limited	-	-	9,000	15,000
PLI Paid				
Reliance Securities Limited	-	-	-	15,000
Loans Given				
Reliance Securities Limited				
Opening balance	-	-	-	5,00,000
Given during the year	-	-	-	2,00,000
Recovered during the year	-	-	-	(7,00,000)
Closing balance	-	-	-	-
Reliance Commodities Limited				
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
Given during the year	-	-	-	3,75,000
Recovered during the year	-	-	-	(3,75,000)
Closing balance	-	-	-	-
Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited				
Opening balance	-	-	30,300	-
Given during the year	-	-	11,200	60,300
Recovered during the year	-	-	(26,650)	(30,000)
Closing balance	-	-	14,850	30,300
Reliance Money Solutions Private Limited				
Opening balance	-	-	94,500	-
Given during the year	-	-	-	3,14,500
Recovered during the year	-	-	(94,500)	(2,20,000)
Closing balance	-	-	-	94,500

(C) Transactions with Key management personnel during the year:

Nature of Transaction	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Director's sitting fees		
Ashok Karnavat	100	30
Pradeep Shah	-	80
S K Agrawal	100	130
Keyoor Bakshi	-	-
Sunil Doshi	-	40

(Amount in thousand)

34 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.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
ASSETS						
Non-current assets						
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	4,054	4,054
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets						
Investments	2,62,500	3,57,204	6,19,704	-	7,07,208	7,07,208
Other financial assets	-	23,087	23,087	-	23,087	23,087
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	-		-	7,321	7,321
Current assets						
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	578	-	578	2,366	-	2,366
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	19,900	-	19,900	19,900	-	19,900
Loans	5,51,546	-	5,51,546	6,41,300	-	6,41,300
Other financial assets	42,084	-	42,084	-	487	487
Other current assets	16,502	-	16,502	-	10,263	10,263
Current tax assets (net)	94,407	-	94,407	92,893	-	92,893
Asset held for sale	47,500	-	47,500	-	47,500	47,500
Total assets	**10,35,017**	**3,80,291**	**14,15,308**	**7,56,459**	**7,99,920**	**15,56,379**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020			As at March 31, 2019		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Non-current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities						
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	100	100	-	100	100
Trade payables	3,593		3,593	-	3,801	3,801
Provisions	-		-	-	15	15
Other current liabilities	1,24,934	-	1,24,934	-	1,47,353	1,47,353
Total liabilities	**1,28,527**	**100**	**1,28,627**	**-**	**1,51,269**	**1,51,269**
Net	**9,06,490**	**3,80,191**	**12,86,681**	**7,56,459**	**6,48,651**	**14,05,110**

35 Fair value measurement

(a) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	FVPL	Amortised cost	FVPL	Amortised cost
Non-current assets				
Financial assets				
Investments	2,62,500	3,57,204	-	7,07,208
Other financial assets	-	23,087	-	23,087
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	578	-	2,366
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	19,900	-	19,900
Loans	-	5,51,546	-	6,41,300
Other financial assets	-	42,083	-	486
Asset held for sale		47,500	-	47,500
Total financial assets	**2,62,500**	**10,41,898**	**-**	**14,41,848**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	100	-	100
Trade payables	-	3,593	-	3,801
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**3,693**	**-**	**3,901**

(Amount in thousand)

(b) 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.

As at March 31, 2020

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments	-	-	2,62,500	2,62,500
Total assets	**-**	**-**	**2,62,500**	**2,62,500**
Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-

As at March 31, 2019

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments	-	-	-	-
Total assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	-	-	-	-

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

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

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

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

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
Particulars	**Carrying Value**	**Fair value**	**Carrying Value**	**Fair value**
Non-current assets				
Financial assets				
Investments	3,57,204	3,57,204	7,07,208	7,07,208
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	578	578	2,366	2,366
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	19,900	19,900	19,900	19,900
Loans	5,51,546	5,51,546	6,41,300	6,41,300
Other financial assets	42,083	42,083	486	486
Total financial assets	**9,71,311**	**9,71,311**	**13,71,260**	**13,71,260**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	100	100	100	100
Trade payables	3,593	3,593	3,801	3,801
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	**3,693**	**3,693**	**3,901**	**3,901**

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short-term maturity (less than twelve months), the carrying amounts, which are net of impairment, are a reasonable approximation of their fair value. Such instruments include: cash and balances, Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and trade payables. Such amounts have been classified as Level 3 on the basis that no adjustments have been made to the balances in the balance sheet.

The fair values of debt securities are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

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

(Amount in thousand)

36 Financial risk management

(A) Financial risk management framework

The Company's activities expose it credit risk and liquidity risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the company, it moniters, measure and manage the risk as per below matrix :-

Risk	Exposure arising from	Management of risk
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and regular monitoring
Liquidity risk	Borrowings	Borrowing facilities, Asset liability measurement

36.1 Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, should any of the Company's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Company.

Credit risk is the single largest risk for the Company's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. The credit risk management and control are centralised in a credit risk management team which reports regularly to the Board of Directors.

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

Expected credit loss measurment :-

Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on its credit worthiness and historical dealings with the Company, market intelligence & goodwill. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The Company has established an allowance for impairment that represents its expected credit losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The management uses a simplified approach that "Trade receivables outstanding for more than 7 days in case of broking busniess clients and outstanding for more than 180 days in case of third party distribution business clients" for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables and other receivables. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for all parties. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low.

Reconciliation of impairment allowance on trade and other receivable

Particulars	Amount
Loss allowance as on March 31, 2018	4,518
changes in loss allowance	4,254
Loss allowance as on March 31, 2019	**8,772**
changes in loss allowance	-
Loss allowance as on March 31, 2020	**8,772**

Reconciliation of impairment allowance on loans

Particulars	Amount
Loss allowance as on March 31, 2018	27,085
changes in loss allowance	38,893
Loss allowance as on March 31, 2019	**65,978**
changes in loss allowance	50,977
Loss allowance as on March 31, 2020	**1,16,955**

Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and other deposits with banks are limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by external credit rating agencies, accordingly the Company considers that the related credit risk is low.

(Amount in thousand)

36.2 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the undiscounted cash flows of the company's financial assets and liabilities as at March 31. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

As at March 31, 2020

Contractual maturities of assets and liabilities	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-current Assets						
Investments	-	-	2,62,500	-	3,57,204	6,19,704
Other financial assets*	-	-	-	23,087	-	23,087
Current Assets						-
Cash and cash equivalents	578		-	-	-	578
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents			19,900	-	-	19,900
Loans	5,51,546		-	-	-	5,51,546
Other financial assets*		42,004	47,580	-	-	89,584
Total financial assets	**5,52,124**	**42,004**	**3,29,980**	**23,087**	**3,57,204**	**13,04,399**
Non-current Borrowings	-	-	-	-	100	100
Trade payables	-	-		-	-	-
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises*	-	-	3,593	-	-	3,593
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**3,593**	**-**	**100**	**3,693**

* This is based on management estimate

As at March 31, 2019

Contractual maturities of assets and liabilities	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Non-current Assets						
Investments			-	-	7,07,208	7,07,208
Other financial assets			-	23,087	-	23,087
Current Assets						-
Trade receivables			-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,366		-	-	-	2,366
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents			19,900	-	-	19,900
Loans	6,41,300		-	-	-	6,41,300
Other financial assets				487	-	487
Total financial assets	**6,43,666**	**-**	**19,900**	**23,575**	**7,07,208**	**13,94,348**
Non-current Borrowings						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	100	100
Trade payables	-	3,801		-	-	3,801
Total financial liabilities	-	3,801	**-**	**-**	**100**	**3,901**

(B) Capital management

Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The capital of the Company consist of equity capital and accumulated profits. The Company avails borrowings only for day to day working capital requirement for daily core business operations.

(Amount in thousand)

37 Segment reporting

The Company has reported segment wise information as per IND AS 108 "Operating Segment", notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The operations of the Company are conducted within India, there is no separate reportable geographical segment and the Company reported the following business segments:

(i) Trading in Bullions : Trading activities includes the trading in precious metals by the Company in its own name.
(ii) Certain assets, liabilities, income & expenses, which relate to the company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, have been included under "Unallocated"
(iii) Discontinued operations : Discontinued operations include broking business and Proprietary trading business (capital market related)

Particulars	Yearly As at March 31, 2020	Yearly As at March 31, 2019
Segment Revenue		
Continued operations		
a. Trading in bullions	-	3,44,132
b. Unallocated	1,024	13,848
Discontinued operations	834	10,217
Total	**1,858**	**3,68,197**
Segment Expenses		
Continued operations		
a. Financing & investing	-	-
a. Trading in bullions	-	3,44,122
c. Broking activities	-	-
b. Unallocated	1,62,994	79,026
Discontinued operations	599	56,388
	1,63,593	**4,79,536**
Segment Results		
a. Financing & investing	-	-
Trading in bullions	-	10
Unallocated income net of unallocable expenses	(1,61,970)	(65,178)
Interest income	56,059	56,082
Finance Cost	(3)	-
Loss before taxes	**(1,05,914)**	**(9,086)**
Taxes	(12,654)	(9,496)
Loss after taxes	**(1,18,568)**	**(18,582)**
Loss from Discontinued operations	235	(46,171)
Loss for the year	**(1,18,333)**	**(64,753)**
Segment Assets		
Continued operations		
a. Financing & investing	-	-
a. Trading in bullions	-	-
c. Broking activities	-	-
b. Unallocated	13,56,007	14,96,985
Discontinued operations	59,300	59,394
Total	**14,15,307**	**15,56,379**
Segment Liabilities		
Continued operations		
a. Trading in bullions	-	-
b. Unallocated	71,065	93,707
Discontinued operations	57,562	57,562
Total	**1,28,627**	**1,51,269**

(a) Segment assets includes financial and non financial assets and are measured in the same way as in the financial statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment. Unallocated assets include deferred tax asset current tax assets.

(b) Segment liabilities includes financial and non financial labilities are measured in the same way as in the financial statements. These liabilities are allocated based on the operations of the segment.

Consolidated financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020 (Amount in thousand)

38 Income tax

This note provides an analysis of the company's income tax expense, show amounts that are recognised directly in equity and how the tax expense is affected by non-assessable and non-deductible items. It also explains significant estimates in relation to the company's tax position.

38.1 The components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Current tax	5,400	4,200
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	-	10,079
Deferred tax	7,321	(4,783)
Total	**12,721**	**9,496**

38.2 Reconciliation of the total tax charge

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Accounting loss before tax	(1,05,747)	(55,256)
Tax at statutory income tax rate of 26.00% (previous year 26%)	**(33,249)**	**(1,92,349)**
Tax effect of the amount which are not taxable in calculating taxable income :	(256)	-
Dividend income	(4)	(18)
Provision for Diminution in value of Investments	28,522	1,77,748
Penalty levied by exchanges	-	3
Tax on diminishing value of Investments	8,278	-
Rate difference in tax calculation	1,396	-
Permanent difference	37,935	1,77,733
post employment retirement benefit	(28)	-
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax amount not recognised in financial statements	6,639	14,033
Adjustment of current tax of previous year	0.40	8,380
Deferred tax asset of earlier year reversed	1,424	1,699
Income tax expense at effective tax rate	**12,721**	**9,496**
Effective tax rate	**-12.03%**	**-17.19%**

38.3 Tax losses

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to the below items and corresponding movement in deferred tax liabilities / (assets):

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Deferred tax liability :		
Gains recognised on futures	-	-
Total	-	-
Deferred tax asset:		
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	3,25,197	3,10,839
Difference in WDV as per income tax and books of accounts	-	16
Provision for doubtful debts	19,107	18,980
Unabsorbed Depreciation	4,819	4,833
Net deferred tax liability \ (asset)	**3,49,123**	**3,34,668**

Note: As a matter of prudence the company had decided not to recognise Deferred tax assets (net) in books of accounts.

Consolidated financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020 (Amount in thousand)

39 Stamp Duty

Two subsidiaries i.e. quant broking private limited (QBPL) and quant securities private limited (QSPL) has collected stamp duty on account of its statutory obligation towards transactions entered on various segments in the state of Tamilnadu. The Company has not deposited the same since in its opinion the same is not payable which is disputed by the state. The matter is pending with The Honorable High Court, Tamilnadu. In the interim the amount so collected is reflected under Statutory Liability. The amount outstanding is to the tune of Rs. 1,22,142 thousand (previous year Rs. 1,22,142 thousand) . The amount outstanding is provided in the books of accounts of QBPL and QSPL)

40 Balances appearing in certain accounts under the heads, Trade Receivables, Other Current Liabilities and Trade Payables are subject to confirmation and reconciliation. Consequential adjustment thereof, arising if any, will be made in the year, the confirmations and reconciliation are received.

41 The management of quant securities private limited has taken the conscious call of surrendering the broking licenses with BSE and NSE. however, acceptance of the request is still pending.

Further, the company vide its board meeting dated 17.03.2018 has decided to discounting its present business operations and would endeavour to explore other business opportunities.

The intention of the management is not to wind up the company and hence, the accounts are prepared on going concern basis.

42 COVID -19 continues to spread across the globe and India, which has contributed to a significant decline and volatility in global and Indian Financial Markets and a significant decrease in the economic activities. On 24 March 2020 the Indian Government had announced a strict 21 day lockdown which has been further extended by 19 days across the country to contain the spread of virus. Covid 19 presented us an operational challenges and required recalibrating the management methodology for sales, collections, operations, etc. The Company believes that it has taken into account all the possible impact of known events arising out of COVID 19 pandemic in the preparation of financial statements. However the impact assessment of COVID 19 is a continuing process given its nature and duration. The group will continue to monitor for any material changes to future economic conditions.

43 In respect of Quant Securities Private Limited (QSPL),The board of the holding company had decided in its meeting dated 19.01.2018 that director and CEO of the company was unable to perform his responsibilities and role in the interest of Quant Capital group, as there was conflict of interest as he is owner of Quant Capital Holding Private Limited group also. Hence to protect the interest of the stake holders he was removed as director and CEO of the QCPL Group. In view of such dispute balance confirmation from those companies were not provided.

44 In respect of Quant Investment Services Private Limited (QISPL),The board of the holding company had decided in its meeting dated 19.01.2018 that director and CEO of the company was unable to perform his responsibilities and role in the interest of Quant Capital group, as there was conflict of interest as he is owner of Quant Capital Holding Private Limited group also. Hence to protect the interest of the stake holders he was removed as director and CEO of the QCPL Group.

45 The income from Interest is more than 50% of gross total income therefore as per Sec 45IA of Reserve bank of India Act 1934, company is required to register as NBFC but the company has temporarily fallen into this criteria due to unable to complete some trading activities in March 2020 because of lockdown due to COVID 19. Management is confident that in future it will not fall in the NBFC criteria considering the nature of activities in which company operates and is not required to register as NBFC.

46 Interest in other entities

The Group's subsidiaries at March 31, 2020 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share capital consisting solely of equity shares that are held directly by the Group, and the proportion of ownership interests held equals the voting rights held by the Group. The country of incorporation or registration is also their principal place of business.

Name	**Country of Incorporation**	**Year ending**	**Proportion of ownership (Interest)**
Quant Broking Private Limited	India	March 31, 2020	100%
Quant Securities Private Limited	India	March 31, 2020	100%
Quant Investments Services Private Limited	India	March 31, 2020	100%

47 Additional Information, as required under Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, of enterprises consolidated as Subsidiary / Associates.

S. No.	**Name**	**As % of consolidated net assets**	**Net asset Amount**	**As % of consolidated profit or loss**	**Profit/(loss) after taxation**
A	**Parent**				
	Quant Capital Private Limited	45%	5,80,641	81%	(95,861)
B	**Subsidiaries**				
	Indian				
(i)	Quant Broking Private Limited	56%	7,23,785	17%	(20,692)
(ii)	Quant Securities Private Limited	-1%	(18,593)	1%	(1,005)
(iii)	Quant Investments Services Private Limited	0%	848	1%	(843)

48 QISPL and QSPL having negative Networth. However having regard to financial support from its promoters, the financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company is a going concern and that no adjustment are required to be carrying value of assets and liabilities.

49 Previous period figures have been regrouped/ rearranged wherever necessary.

The accompanying notes (1-49) form an integral part of the financial statements

For Pathak H D & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration No. 107783W/W100593

Sd/-
Parimal Kumar Jha
Partner
Membership No. : 124262

Date : May 04, 2020
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Amit Bapna
Director
DIN : 00008443

Sd/-
S. K. Agrawal
Director
DIN : 00400892

Sd/-
Komal Shah
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A-52903