Financial Statement

2018-19

Reliance Commercial Finance Limited

(Consolidated)

Independent Auditors' Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

To,

The Members,

Reliance Commercial Finance Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Reliance Commercial Finance Limited ("hereinafter referred to as the Company, the holding company and its subsidiary (the Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019 the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, ("of the consolidated state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, its consolidated profit/loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Going Concern

We draw attention to Note No. 49 of the consolidated financial statements which sets out the fact that, the Company has incurred operating loss. The Company's ability to meet its obligations is significantly dependent on material uncertain events including restructuring of loans and Inter-Creditor Agreement (ICA) for the resolution of its debt. The Company has taken steps to meet such temporary liquidity mismatch by securitization of its loan portfolio. The Company has also engaged with all its lenders to enter into an Inter-Creditor Agreement (ICA) for the resolution of its debt in accordance with the circular dated June 7, 2019 issued by the Reserve Bank of India on Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets. The Company is confident of implementing its Resolution Plan during financial year 2019-20. In view of the steps taken by the Company, accordingly, the consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis. Our report is not modified in respect of this matter.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note No .43(i) of the consolidated annual financial statements referring to filing of Form ADT-4 under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 to Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) by the previous auditor. Based on the views of the Company and supported by legal opinions there were no matters attracting the said Section.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in Going Concern and Emphasis of Matter para, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

<table>
<tr><th>Key audit matter</th><th>How the matter was addressed in our audit</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Refer to the accounting policies in "Note No. 2.1.5 (ii) of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements : Impairment", "Note No. 2.1.1 (vi) of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements : Significant accounting policies – use of estimates" and "Note No. 2.1.18 of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements Provisions"</td></tr>
<tr><td>Subjective estimate
Recognition and measurement of impairment of loans and advances involve significant management judgment.
With the applicability of Ind AS 109 credit loss assessment is now based on expected credit loss model. The Company's impairment allowance is derived from estimates including the historical default and loss ratio. Management exercise judgment in determining the quantum of loss based on range of factors.
The most significant areas are:
• Segmentation of loan book.
• Loan Staging criteria
• Calculation of probability of default/ loss given default
• Consideration of probability weighted scenarios and forward looking macroeconomics factors.
• Complexities of disclosures.</td><td>Our audit procedures included
Design/controls
Evaluation of the appropriateness of the impairment principals based on requirement of Ind AS 109.
Assessing the design and implementation of key internal financial controls over loan impairment process used to calculate the impairment charge.
Testing of management review controls over measurement of impairment allowances and disclosures in consolidated Ind AS financial statements.
Substantive tests:
We focus of appropriate application of accounting principles, validating completeness and accuracy of the data and reasonableness of assumptions used in models.</td></tr>
</table>

There is large increase in the data inputs required by the ECL Model. This increases the risk of completeness and accuracy of the data that has been used to create assumption in the model. In some cases the data is unavailable and reasonable alternatives have been applied to allow calculations to be performed.	Test of Details over of calculations of impairments allowances for assessing the completeness, accuracy, and relevance of data. Model calculations were tested through re-performance where possible. The appropriateness of managements judgments was also independently reconsidered in respect of calculation methodologies, segmentation, economic factors, the period of historical loss rates used, loss emergence periods and the valuation of recovery assets and collateral.
Key audit matter	**How the matter was addressed in our audit**
Transition date accounting policies due to adoption of Ind-AS Refer to the accounting policies in the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements : Transition to Ind AS or First-time adoption of Ind AS Notes No. 3 to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.	
Effective 1 April 2018, the Company adopted the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs with the transition date of 1 April 2017. The following are the major impact areas for the Company upon transition: • Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities • Measurement of impairment loss allowance • Accounting for securitization and assignment transactions • Accounting for loan fees and costs • Accounting for employee stock option The migration to the new accounting framework (Ind AS) is a complicated process involving multiple decision points upon transition. Ind AS 101, First Time Adoption prescribes choices and exemptions for first time application of Ind AS principles at the transition date. We identified transition date accounting as a key audit matter because of significant degree of management judgment and application on the areas noted above.	**We performed the following key audit procedures:** • Assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key internal controls over management's evaluation of transition date choices and exemptions availed in line with the principles under Ind-AS 101. • Confirmed the approvals of Audit Committee for the choices and exemptions made by the Company for compliance/ acceptability under Ind-AS 101. • Evaluated management's transition date choices and exemptions for compliance under Ind-AS 101. • Assessed the methodology implemented by management to give impact on the transition. • Assessed the accuracy of the computations • Assessed areas of significant estimates and management judgment in line with principles under Ind-AS.

Other Information

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, management is 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.

Independent Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated Ind AS 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.

Other Matters

We did not audit the financial statements of subsidiary, whose financial statements reflect total assets of ₹ 0.008 crore as at March 31, 2019 and total revenue of Nil for the period ended March 31, 2019, as considered in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. This financial statement are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary, is based solely on such management certified financial statements. In our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this subsidiary, is based solely on the management certified financial statements, this financial statements are not material to the Group. Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements is not modified in respect of this matter with respect to our reliance on the work done and the financial statements certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Section 143(11)(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of such subsidiaries and associate as were audited by other auditors as noted in the 'Other Matters' paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

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

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

c. The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder;

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

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, we give our separate report in "Annexure A".

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 according to the information and explanation given to us and based on the management certified financial statements of such subsidiary company incorporated in India, the remuneration paid during the current year by the holding company and its subsidiary company to its directors is in accordance with the provision of section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director by holding company and its subsidiary company is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

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

   (i) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position of the Group in its consolidated Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note No. 42(a)(ii) of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements ;

   (ii) The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended March 31, 2019 - Refer Note No. 50 of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

   (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2019.

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.134427W

Ajay Vastani
Partner
Membership Number: 132265
UDIN : 19132265AAAAAB3227

Mumbai
August 14, 2019

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Reliance Commercial Finance Limited on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Reliance Commercial Finance Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Basis of Qualified Opinion

According to information and explanations given to us and based on our audit following material weaknesses has been identified as at March 31, 2019:

The Company's internal financial control system over financial reporting is not operating effectively in respect of corporate loan book segment due to weak credit appraisal and loan sanctioning mechanism. Internal control system need to be strengthened for credit evaluation and establishing customer credit limits for disbursement of loan, to mitigate the risk of potentially result in the Company recognising revenue without establishing reasonable certainty of ultimate collection.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In our opinion, except for the effects / possible effects of the material weaknesses on corporate loan book described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as of March 31, 2019, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

We have considered the material weaknesses identified and reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the March 31, 2019 consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company, and these material weaknesses do not affect our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company.

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.134427W

Ajay Vastani
Partner
Membership Number: 132265
UDIN : 19132265AAAAAB3227

Mumbai
August, 2019

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS		
1 Financial assets		
(a) Cash & cash equivalents	4	**34.28**
(b) Bank balance other than cash & cash equivalents	5	**396.33**
(c) Derivative financial instruments	6	**0.01**
(d) Receivables		
- Trade receivables	7	**5.55**
- Other receivables	8	**2.98**
(e) Loans	9	**12,223.86**
(f) Investments	10	**147.57**
(g) Other financial assets	11	**181.57**
Sub total of financial assets		**12,992.15**
2 Non - financial assets		
(a) Current tax assets (Net)	12	**136.44**
(b) Deferred tax assets (Net)	13	**-**
(c) Property, plant and equipment	14	**156.34**
(d) Intangible assets under development	15	**3.63**
(e) Goodwill	15	**160.14**
(f) Other intangible assets	15	**25.47**
(g) Other non - financial assets	16	**30.14**
Sub total of non - financial assets		**512.16**
TOTAL		**13,504.31**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
1 Financial liabilities		
(a) Payables		
- Trade payables	17	
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		**-**
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		**0.63**
- Other payables	18	
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		**-**
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprise		**1,921.80**
(b) Debt securities	19	**2,318.66**
(c) Borrowings	20	**7,965.42**
(d) Subordinated liabilities	21	**81.14**
(e) Other financial liabilities	22	**336.27**
Sub total of financial liabilities		**12,623.92**
2 Non- financial liabilities		
(a) Provisions	23	**43.40**
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	24	**31.16**
Sub total of non - financial liabilities		**74.56**
3 Equity		
(a) Equity share capital	25	**135.33**
(b) Preference share capital	25	**400.00**
(c) Other equity	26 & 27	**270.50**
Sub total of equity		**805.83**
TOTAL		**13,504.31**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements '1 to 54'

This is the consolidated balance sheet referred to our report of even date

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 134427W

Ajay Vastani
Partner
Membership No.: 132265

Mumbai
August 14, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sushil Kumar Agrawal (Director)

Rashna H. Khan (Director)

Dhananjay Tiwari (Executive Director)

Sachin Bora (Whole-time Director)

Sandeep Khosla (Chief Financial Officer)

Ekta Thakurel (Company Secretary)

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Note No.	2018-19
Revenue from operations		
(a) Interest income	28	**1,700.70**
(b) Fees & commission income	29	**16.14**
(c) net gain on derecognition of financial instruments	30	**48.33**
(d) Rent income		**6.03**
(e) Other operating income	31	**8.70**
Total revenue from operations (I)		**1,779.90**
Other income (II)	32	**0.96**
Total income III = (I) + (II)		**1,780.86**
(a) Finance cost	33	**1,219.24**
(b) Fees & commission expenses	34	**23.12**
(c) Impairment on financial instruments	35	**2,104.27**
(d) Employee benefits expense	36	**118.26**
(e) Depreciation & amortisation	14 & 15	**19.56**
(f) Other expenses	37	**150.04**
Total Expenses (IV)		**3,634.49**
Loss Before Tax (V) = (III - IV)		**(1,853.63)**
Tax Expense (VI) :	40	
(a) Current Tax		**-**
(b) Deferred Tax/ (Credit)		**38.49**
Loss After Tax (VII) = (V-VI)		**(1,892.12)**
Other Comprehensive Income		
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation (net)	46	(1.29)
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (VIII)		**(1.29)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (IX) = (VII + VIII)		**(1,893.41)**
Loss attributable to:		
(a) Owners of the parent		(1,892.12)
(b) Non controlling interest		-
		(1,892.12)
Other Comprehensive Income attributable to:		
(a) Owners of the parent		(1.29)
(b) Non controlling interest		-
		(1.29)
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to:		
(a) Owners of the parent		(1,893.41)
(b) Non controlling interest		-
		(1,893.41)
Earnings Per Equity Share (X)		
(Face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid up)	41	
Basic (₹)		**(139.83)**
Diluted (₹)		**(132.02)**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements '1 to 54'

This is the consolidated statement of profit & loss referred to our report of even date

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 134427W

Ajay Vastani
Partner
Membership No.: 132265

Mumbai
August 14, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sushil Kumar Agrawal (Director)

Rashna H. Khan (Director)

Dhananjay Tiwari (Executive Director)

Sachin Bora (Whole-time Director)

Sandeep Khosla (Chief Financial Officer)

Ekta Thakurel (Company Secretary)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		2018-19
(a) Cash flow from operating activities :		
Loss before tax:		**(1,853.63)**
Adjustments :		
Depreciation & amortisation	19.56	
Impairment on financial instruments	2,097.98	
Net loss on financial instruments at FVTPL (Net)	6.29	
Net gain on Sale of financial instruments (Net)	(11.90)	
Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment (Net)	0.48	
Finance cost	1,219.24	
Interest on investments	(2.47)	
		3,329.18
Operating profit before working capital changes		1,475.56
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Trade receivables & other receivables	(8.76)	
Fixed deposits with banks	(297.54)	
Loans	1,213.01	
Other financial assets	5.99	
Other Non - financial assets	32.90	
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities		
Trade payables & other payables	(36.33)	
Other financial liabilities	(32.55)	
Other non-financial liabilities	(70.96)	
		805.74
Cash generated from operations		2,281.30
Less : Interest paid	(1,108.64)	
Less : Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(56.64)	
		(1,165.28)
Net cash inflow from operating activities (a)		1,116.02
(b) Cash flow from investing activities :		
Purchase of investment	(3.01)	
Sale of investment	25.78	
Purchase of property, plant and equipments	(1.23)	
Sale of property, plant and equipments	0.18	
Purchase of intangible assets	(8.16)	
Interest on investments	0.85	
		14.41
Net cash inflow from investing activities (b)		14.41

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

Particulars			2018-19
(c)	**Cash flow from financing activities :**		
	Repayment of debt securities (Net)	**(671.47)**	
	Repayment of borrowing from banks & financial institutions (Net)	**(1,850.00)**	
	Issue of commercial papers (Net)	**427.16**	
	ICD taken (Net)	**363.19**	
	Dividend paid (including dividend distribution tax)	**(8.16)**	
			(1,739.28)
	Net cash outflow from financing activities (c)		**(1,739.28)**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and bank balances (a + b+ c)		**(608.85)**
	Add : cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		**643.13**
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		**34.28**

This is the consolidated statement of cashflows referred to our report of even date

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 134427W

Ajay Vastani
Partner
Membership No.: 132265

Mumbai
August 14, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sushil Kumar Agrawal
(Director)

Rashna H. Khan
(Director)

Dhananjay Tiwari
(Executive Director)

Sachin Bora
(Whole-time Director)

Sandeep Khosla
(Chief Financial Officer)

Ekta Thakurel
(Company Secretary)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	Nos.	Amount
a)	**Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each**		
	As at March 31, 2018	13 53 25 700	135.33
	Issue of Share Capital	-	-
	As at March 31, 2019	**13 53 25 700**	135.33

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Other comprehensive income	
		Securities premium	Preference Share Redemption Reserve	Statutory Reserve Fund	Surplus/ (deficit) in the statement of profit and loss	Re-measurements of post-employment benefit obligation	Total other equity
b)	**Other equity**						
	As at March 31, 2018	2,077.62	0.39	100.86	41.87	(0.77)	2,219.97
	Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(1,892.12)	-	(1,892.12)
	Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(1.29)	(1.29)
	Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(1,892.12)	(1.29)	(1,893.41)
	Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
	- Issue of MLD during the year	**0.49**	-	-	-	-	0.49
	- Yield on Preference share paid	-	**(0.39)**	-	(48.00)	-	(48.39)
	- Dividends paid	-	-	-	(6.77)	-	(6.77)
	- Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	(1.39)	-	(1.39)
	As at March 31, 2019	**2,078.11**	**0.00**	**100.86**	**(1,906.41)**	**(2.06)**	**270.50**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements '1 to 54'

This is the consolidated statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 134427W

Ajay Vastani
Partner
Membership No.: 132265

Mumbai
August 14, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sushil Kumar Agrawal
(Director)

Rashna H. Khan
(Director)

Dhananjay Tiwari
(Executive Director)

Sachin Bora
(Whole-time Director)

Sandeep Khosla
(Chief Financial Officer)

Ekta Thakurel
(Company Secretary)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

1 Corporate information

Reliance Commercial Finance Limited ("hereinafter referred to as the Parent Company" or "the Company") formerly known as Reliance Gilts Limited, was incorporated on August 17, 2000 with the Registrar of Companies (RoC), Maharashtra, Mumbai. Subsequently, as on May 21, 2009. The Company was registered as a Non-Banking Financial Company without accepting public deposits, as defined under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Company is principally engaged in lending activities and provides loans to small and medium enterprises for working capital and growth, two wheelers loans, loans against property, personal loans and financing of various micro enterprises. The Company's subsidiary engaged in the businesses of financial services, (the Parent Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"). The registered office of the Company is located at Reliance Centre, 6th Floor, South Wing, Off Western Express Highway, Santacruz (East), Mumbai - 400055. The Company is a public limited Company and its debt securities are listed on the BSE Limited (BSE).

2 Significant accounting policies and critical accounting estimate and judgments

2.1 Basis of preparation, measurement and 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.

2.1.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements :

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) along with other relevant provisions of the Act and the Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 ('the NBFC Master Directions') issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company uses accrual basis of accounting except in case of significant uncertainties.

As on February 20, 2019, the Company has acquired 100% shareholding of Gullfoss Enterprises Private Limited, a subsidiary Company, incorporated in India, on January 24, 2019. Accordingly this is the first consolidated financial statements of the Company, hence previous year figures and Reconciliation of Net Profit for the year ended March 31, 2018 and Reconcilation of Equity as on March 31, 2018 under erstwhile Indian GAAP and Ind AS, as required by Paragraph 32 of Ind AS 101 are not applicable and disclosed in this consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

(a) 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.

(b) 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 (d) below), after initially being recognised at cost.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(iii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by

(i) certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value,

(ii) assets held for sale measured at fair value less cost to sell, and

(iii) defined benefit plans – plan assets that are measured at fair value."

(iv) Order of liquidity

The Company is covered in the definition of Non-Banking Financial Company as defined in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016. Pursuant to Ind AS 1 - 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and amendment to Division III of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 dated October 11, 2018, the Company presents its balance sheet in the order of liquidity. A maturity analysis of recovery or settlement of assets and liabilities within 12 months after the reporting date and more than 12 months after the reporting date is presented.

(v) Compliance with RBI Master Direction

The Company complies in all material respects, with the prudential norms relating to income recognition, asset classification and provisioning for bad and doubtful debts and other matters, specified in the master directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') in terms of "Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016" ("RBI Master Direction') vide Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Notification No. RBI/DNBR/2016-17/45 Master Direction DNBR. PD. 008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated September 1, 2016 updated on timely basis (the "RBI Directions") as applicable to the Company. Indian Accounting Standards and Guidance Notes issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (referred to in these Directions as "ICAI") shall be followed insofar as they are not inconsistent with any of these Directions.

(vi) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

2.1.2 Revenue Recognition :

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised 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 Company recognizes as revenue the amount of the service rendered (excluding estimates of variable consideration) that is allocated to that performance obligation.

The Company applies the five-step approach for recognition of revenue:

1. Identification of contract(s) with customers;
2. Identification of the separate performance obligations in the contract;
3. Determination of transaction price;
4. Allocation of transaction price to the separate performance obligations; and
5. Recognition of revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(i) Interest income

The Company recognises interest income using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) on all financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) is recognised at the contractual rate of interest. EIR is calculated by considering all costs and incomes attributable to acquisition of a financial asset or assumption of a financial liability and it represents a rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments/receipts through the expected life of the financial asset/financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

The Company recognises interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets. In case of credit-impaired financial assets regarded as 'stage 3', the Company recognises interest income on the amortised cost net of impairment loss of the financial asset at EIR. If the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, the Company reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

Delayed payment interest (penal interest) levied on customers for delay in repayments/non payment of contractual cashflows is recognised on realisation.

Interest income on fixed deposits is recognised as it accrues on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding

(ii) Loan processing fees and other operating income

Fees and commission incomes and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the effective interest rate. Fees and commission that are not integral to the effective interest rate are recognised on accrual basis over the life of the loan. Other operating income i.e. Foreclosure, Bounce Charges and Loan Re-schedulement Charges are accounted on cash basis.

(iii) Income from direct assignment

In case of direct assignment of loans, the assets are derecognized when all the rights, title, future receivables and interest thereof along with all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the purchasers of assigned loans. The profit if any, as reduced by the estimated provision for loss/expenses and incidental expenses related to the transaction, is recognised as gain or loss arising on assignment.

Servicing fees received is accounted for based on the underlying deal structure of the transaction as per the agreement and excess interest spread (EIS) on the deal is accounted for upfront as and when it becomes due.

(iv) Income from securitisation

In case of securitization of loans, (a) SecURTisation transactions prior to March 31, 2017, the assets are derecognized when all the rights, title, future receivables and interest thereof along with all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the purchasers of securtised loans. The profit if any, as reduced by the estimated provision for loss/expenses and incidental expenses related to the transaction, is recognised as gain or loss arising on securitization on a monthly basis, (b) Securtisation transactions after March 31, 2017, the assets are not derocognised and continued in the books as loans. Servicing fees received is accounted for based on the underlying deal structure of the transaction as per the agreement.

(v) Income from investments

Profit / (Loss) earned from sale of investments is recognised on trade date basis net off expenses incurred on sale. The cost of investment is computed based on weighted average basis."

(vi) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss on the date that the Company'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.

(vii) Rental income

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straightline basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

(viii) Brokerage Income

Brokerage income is recognized when there is no significant uncertainty as to determination and realization and as per agreement.

(ix) Income from trading in derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss immediately. Brokerage and other payments made in connection with the acquisition of derivatives are added to the cost of acquisition. The amount shown under sale of currency derivatives is net of brokerage. "

2.1.3 Foreign currency translation :

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is functional and presentation currency of the Company.

(ii) Translation and balances

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

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

2.1.4 Financial instruments :

Initial recognition and measurement

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

At initial recognition, the Company 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. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

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 recognised 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 amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement.

When the Company 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 recognised in profit or loss.

2.1.5 Financial assets :

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company has applied Ind AS 109 -""Financial Instruments"" and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- 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 Company's business model for managing the asset; and

(ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the Company 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 amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured. Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through other 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 amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised 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 amortised 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 recognised 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. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'Interest income' using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value option for financial assets: The Company 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 Company manages the assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, whether the Company'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 Company in determining the business model for a Company 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 Company assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the 'SPPI test'). In making this assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent 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.

Re-classification: The Company 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.

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 Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised 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.

(ii) Impairment

ECL are recognised for financial assets held under amortised cost, debt instruments measured at FVOCI, and certain loan commitments.

Financial assets where no significant increase in credit risk has been observed are considered to be in 'stage 1' and for which a 12 month ECL is recognised. Financial assets that are considered to have significant increase in credit risk are considered to be in 'stage 2' and those which are in default or for which there is an objective evidence of impairment are considered to be in 'stage 3'. Lifetime ECL is recognised for stage 2 and stage 3 financial assets. At initial recognition, allowance (or provision in the case of loan commitments) is required for ECL towards default events that are possible in the next 12 months, or less, where the remaining life is less than 12 months. In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, allowance (or provision) is required for ECL towards all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument ('lifetime ECL').

Financial assets (and the related impairment loss allowances) are written off in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

Treatment of the different stages of financial assets and the methodology of determination of ECL

(a) Credit impaired (stage 3)

The Company recognises a financial asset to be credit impaired and in stage 3 by considering relevant objective evidence, primarily whether:

- Contractual payments of either principal or interest are past due for more than 90 days;
- The loan is otherwise considered to be in default.

Restructured loans, where repayment terms are renegotiated as compared to the original contracted terms due to significant credit distress of the borrower, are classified as credit impaired. Such loans continue to be in stage 3 until they exhibit regular payment of renegotiated principal and interest over a minimum observation period, typically 12 months– post renegotiation, and there are no other indicators of impairment. Having satisfied the conditions of timely payment over the observation period these loans could be transferred to stage 1 or 2 and a fresh assessment of the risk of default be done for such loans. Interest income is recognised by applying the EIR to the net amortised cost amount i.e. gross carrying amount less ECL allowance.

(b) Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)

An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed at each reporting period by considering the change in the risk of default of the loan exposure. However, unless identified at an earlier stage, 30 days past due is considered as an indication of financial assets to have suffered a significant increase in credit risk. Based on other indications such as borrower's frequently delaying payments beyond due dates though not 30 days past due are included in stage 2 for mortgage loans.

The measurement of risk of defaults under stage 2 is computed on homogenous portfolios, generally by nature of loans, tenors, underlying collateral, geographies and borrower profiles. The default risk is assessed using PD (probability of default) derived from past behavioural trends of default across the identified homogenous portfolios. These past trends factor in the past customer behavioural trends, credit transition probabilities and macroeconomic conditions. The assessed PDs are then aligned considering future economic conditions that are determined to have a bearing on ECL.

(c) Without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (stage 1)

ECL resulting from default events that are possible in the next 12 months are recognised for financial instruments in stage 1. The Company has ascertained default possibilities on past behavioural trends witnessed for each homogenous portfolio using application/behaviourial score cards and other performance indicators, determined statistically."

(d) Measurement of ECL

The assessment of credit risk and estimation of ECL are unbiased and probability weighted. It incorporates all information that is relevant including information about past events, current conditions and reasonable forecasts of future events and economic conditions at the reporting date. In addition, the estimation of ECL takes into account the time value of money. Forward looking economic scenarios determined with reference to external forecasts of economic parameters that have demonstrated a linkage to the performance of our portfolios over a period of time have been applied to determine impact of macro economic factors.

The Company has calculated ECL using three main components: a probability of default (PD), a loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD). ECL is calculated by multiplying the PD, LGD and EAD and adjusted for time value of money using a rate which is a reasonable approximation of EIR.

- Determination of PD is covered above for each stages of ECL.
- EAD represents the expected balance at default, taking into account the repayment of principal and interest from the Balance Sheet date to the date of default together with any expected drawdowns of committed facilities.
- LGD represents expected losses on the EAD given the event of default, taking into account, among other attributes, the mitigating effect of collateral value at the time it is expected to be realised and the time value of money.

(iii) Modification of loans

The Company sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this happens, the Company assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Company does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay.
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affects the risk profile of the loan.
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty.
- Significant change in the interest rate.
- Change in the currency the loan is denominated in.
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.
  If the terms are substantially different, the Company de-recognizes the original financial asset and recognizes a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Company also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amount are also recognised in profit or loss as a gain or loss on derecognition.
  If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

(iv) Derecognition other than on a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Company has not retained control. The Company 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. The Company enters into transactions where it retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows from assets but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards. These transactions are accounted for as 'pass through' transfers that result in derecognition if the Company:

(i) Has no obligation to make payments unless it collects equivalent amounts from the assets;

(ii) Is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and

(iii) Has an obligation to remit any cash it collects from the assets without material delay.

Collateral (shares and bonds) furnished by the Company under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions are not de-recognised because the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards on the basis of the predetermined repurchase price, and the criteria for derecognition are therefore not met. This also applies to certain securitisation transactions in which the Company retains a subordinated residual interest."

2.1.6 Financial Liabilities :

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

In both the current and prior period, financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

(a) 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;

(b) Financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets which did not qualify for derecognition, whereby a financial liability is recognised for the consideration received for the transfer. In subsequent periods, the Company recognizes any expense incurred on the financial liability; and

(c) Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

Market linked debentures (MLDs):

The Company has issued certain non-convertible debentures, the rate of interest on which is linked to performance of specified indices over the period of the debentures. The Company has opted to designate the entire hybrid contract at FVTPL as the embedded derivative significantly modifies the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract. Further, the embedded derivative is not closely related to the financial liability host contract. The Company hedges its interest rate risk on MLD by taking positions in future & options based on specified indices. Any gain / loss on these hedge positions is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

(ii) Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

The exchange between the Company 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 recognised 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 amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

2.1.7 Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments :

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and others on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of:

(a) The amount of the loss allowance ; or

(b) The premium received on initial recognition less income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

Loan commitments provided by the Company are measured as the amount of the loss allowance.

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision. However, for contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and the Company cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment component from those on the loan component, the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment are recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, the expected credit losses are recognised as a provision.

2.1.8 Repossessed collateral :

Repossessed collateral represents financial and non-financial assets acquired by the Company in settlement of overdue loans. The assets are initially recognised at fair value when acquired and included in premises and equipment, other financial assets, investment properties or inventories within other assets depending on their nature and the Company's intention in respect of recovery of these assets, and are subsequently remeasured and accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies for these categories of assets.

2.1.9 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 Company and make strategic decisions is vested in the executive director who has been identified as the chief operating decisions maker.

The Company is mainly engaged in the commercial finance business and all other activities revolve around the main business of the Company. Further, all activities are conducted within India and as such there is no separate reportable segment as specified in Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segment'.

2.1.10 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 Taxes

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 Company 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 Taxes

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 recognised 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 realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised 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 recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries and associates and interest in joint arrangements where the Company 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 realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is more likely than not that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of temporary differences can be deducted. To determine the future taxable profits, reference is made to the latest available profit forecasts. Where the temporary differences are related to losses, relevant tax law is considered to determine the availability of the losses to offset against the future taxable profits. Recognition therefore involves judgement regarding the future financial performance of the particular legal entity or tax group in which the deferred tax asset has been recognised.

2.1.11 Impairment of Assets :

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation 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 recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or 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.

2.1.12 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 recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.1.13 Cash and cash equivalents :

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

2.1.14 Assets (or disposal groups) held for sale :

Assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of derecognition.

Assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.1.15 Property, plant and equipment :

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

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognized as at April 1, 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

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 estimated useful lives for the different types of assets are:

Asset Useful Life (Years)	
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicles	8 years
Buildings	60 years
Plant & machinery	8 years

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 Company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

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 recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.1.16 Intangible assets :

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or Groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or Groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which in our case are the operating segments.

(ii) Other intangibles

Intangible assets are recognised where it is probable that the future economic benefit attributable to the assets will flow to the Company 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 Company amortises 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 Company provides pro-rata depreciation from the day the asset is put to use.

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

Asset	Useful Life (Years)
Computer software	5 years

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognised as at April 1, 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying valueas the deemed cost of intangible assets.

2.1.17 Borrowing Cost :

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.1.18 Provisions :

Provisions for restructuring are recognised by the Company when it has developed a detailed formal plan for restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that the Company will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

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

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

2.1.19 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 recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) Gratuity;

(b) Superannuation fund; and

(c) Provident fund

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity obligations The liability or asset recognised 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 related obligation. The estimated future payments which are denominated in a currency other than INR, are discounted using market yields determined by reference to high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

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

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

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

Defined contribution plans

Superannuation fund: Contribution to Superannuation Fund, a defined contribution scheme, is made at pre-determined rates to the Superannuation Fund, Life Insurance Corporation and is charged to the Statement of Profit or loss. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the Superannuation Fund.

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 recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(iii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

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

Phantom Shares: As a long-term incentive plan to employees, the Company has initiated Phantom Stock Option Plan which are cash settlement rights where the employees are entitled to get cash compensation based on agreed formulae. The employees are entitled to receive cash payment equivalent to appreciation in the value over the defined base price of the shares. The present value of the obligation under such plan is determined based on actuarial valuation.

2.1.20 Earning Per Shares :

a) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus element in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares if any (Note No. 41).

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.

2.1.21 Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is recognised at cost and are not adjusted to fair value at the end of each reporting period. Cost of investment represents amount paid for acquisition of the said investment. The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period, if there are any indications that the said investment may be impaired. If so, the Company estimates the recoverable value/amount of the investment and provides for impairment, if any i.e. the deficit in the recoverable value over cost.

2.1.22 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company acting as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Basis the above principle, all leases entered into by the Company as a lessee have been classified as operating leases. Lease payments under an operating lease is recognised on an accrual basis in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.1.23 Rounding of amounts :

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

2.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements:

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

2.2.1 Estimation of fair value of unlisted securities :

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

2.2.2 Effective interest rate method :

The Company recognises interest income/expense using the effective interest rate, i.e., a rate that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loans. The effective interest method also accounts for the effect of potentially different interest rates at various stages and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments and penalty interest and charges). This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes to India's base rate and other fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

2.2.3 Impairment of financial assets using the expected credit loss method :

The measurement of impairment losses on loan assets and commitments, requires judgement, in estimating the amount and timing of future cash flows and recoverability of collateral values while determining the impairment losses and assessing a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company's Expected Credit Loss (ECL) calculation is the output of a complex model with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL model that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL model, including the various formulae and the choice of inputs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL model
- It has been the Company's policy to regularly review its model in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

2.2.4 Business model assessment :

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI test and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement considered by the Company in determining the business model including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held.

2.2.5 Provisions and contingent liabilities :

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. The Company also discloses present obligations for which a reliable estimate cannot be made. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

2.3 Standards issued but not yet effective :

Ind AS 116 'Leases' was notified on March 30, 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 'Leases', including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-Balance Sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

The Company has leases in which it acts as a lessee and which needs to be accounted for as per requirements of Ind AS 116. The Company is in the process of determining the accounting impact of Ind AS 116 on its lease contracts wherein it acts as a lessee. The Company does not have any lease contracts wherein it acts as a lessor. The application of Ind AS 116 is not likely to have material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Key Amendments to other Ind AS:

Ind AS 12, Income Taxes Recognition of income tax consequences of dividends:

Clarifies that the income tax consequences of distribution of profits (i.e. dividends), should be recognised when a liability to pay dividend is recognised. The income tax consequences should be recognised in the Statement of profit and loss, other comprehensive income or equity accordingto where the past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were originally. recognised. The Company is currently assessing the impact of application of this amendment on the Company's financial statements.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

3 Transition to Ind AS or First-time adoption of Ind AS

These are the Group's first consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The adoption of Ind AS has been carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, 'First-time Adoption' of Indian Accounting Standards. Ind AS 101 requires that all Ind AS standards and interpretations that are issued and effective for the first Ind AS financial statements be applied retrospectively and consistently for all financial years presented. As explained in Note No. 2.1.1 (i), that this is the first consolidated financial statements of the Group which comply with Ind AS for year ended March 31, 2019, accordingly comparative information as at and for the year ended March 31, 2018 and as at April 1, 2017, the date of transition to Ind AS is not given.

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2019
4. Cash & cash equivalents		
Cash on hand		**0.38**
Balance with banks		
- In current accounts	**17.47**	
- In deposits with original maturity of 3 months or less	**16.43**	
		33.90
		34.28
5. Bank balance other than cash & cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
In earmarked accounts		
- Dividend payable (*₹ 272)		*
In deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months		
- For credit enhancement towards securitisation	**394.08**	
- For others	**2.25**	
		396.33
		396.33
6. Derivative financial instruments		
Net gain on derivative financial instruments		**0.01**
		0.01
7. Trade receivables		
Receivables considered good		
- Secured	-	
- Unsecured	-	
		-
Receivables - credit impaired	**12.00**	
Less: Provision for impairment loss	**(6.45)**	
		5.55
		5.55
8. Other receivables		
Receivables considered good		
- Secured	-	
- Unsecured	**2.98**	
		2.98
		2.98
9. Loans		
a) Loans (Refer Note No. 46 - Credit Risk section)		
(i) Secured		
Others		**11,624.38**
(ii) Unsecured		**347.04**
b) Installments due		
(i) Secured		**166.45**
(ii) Unsecured		**1.92**
c) Interest accrued on loans		
(i) Secured		**577.75**
(ii) Unsecured		**43.17**
Gross credit exposure		**12,760.71**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2019
Less : Expected credit loss		
- Contingent provision against standard assets	(384.08)	
- Provision for NPA & doubtful debts	(152.77)	
		(536.85)
Net credit exposure		**12,223.86**
At amortised cost		
Secured by tangible assets		12,411.75
Unsecured		348.96
Total - Gross		**12,760.71**
Less : Impairment loss allowance		536.85
Total - Net		**12,223.86**
Loans in India		
- Public sector		**-**
- Others		**12,760.71**
Total - Gross		**12,760.71**
Less: Impairment loss allowance		**536.85**
Total - Net		**12,223.86**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Quantity	At amortised cost	At fair value through: Other comprehensive income	At fair value through: Profit and loss	At fair value through: Subtotal	Total
10 Investments						
As at March 31, 2019						
(a) Equity Shares valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up						
- Others						
GVR Infra Project Ltd	3 19 617	-	-	#	-	-
Share Microfin Limited	67,526	-	-	#	-	-
SWAWS Credit Corporation India Private Limited	17 20 668	-	-	#	-	-
(b) Preference Shares valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up						
0.10% Cumulative, Non Convertible, Redeemable Preference share of 3I Infotech Ltd	4 18 39 000	-	-	23.64	23.64	23.64
0.001% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference share of Asmitha Microfin Limited	2 19 00 238	-	-	#	-	-
0.001% Optionally Convertible Cumulative Redeemable Preference share of Share Microfin Limited	2 229	-	-	#	-	-
(c) Debentures & Bonds valued at amortised cost						
Unquoted, fully paid-up						
SWAWS Credit Corporation India Private Limited -OCD-18-March -2018	57 355	-	-	#	-	-
GVR Infra Project Ltd 10% OCD	6 46 83 384	-	-	#	-	-
(d) Security Receipts valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Unquoted, fully paid-up						
Suraksha ARC Trust 002-22 Dec.2016	1 98 900	-	-	13.15	13.15	13.15
Suraksha ARC Trust 003 -22 Dec.2016	26 350	-	-	2.62	2.62	2.62
Reliance ARC Trust 026 -30 Dec.2016	5 61 344	-	-	78.54	78.54	78.54

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Quantity	At amortised cost	At fair value through Other comprehensive income	At fair value through Profit and loss	At fair value through Subtotal	Total
(e) Others -Unit of AIF valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Quoted*, fully paid-up						
IFMR Impact Long Term Multi Asset Class Fund	2 490	-	-	26.46	26.46	26.46
(f) Unit of Mutual Fund valued at fair value unless stated otherwise						
Quoted*, fully paid-up						
Reliance Short Term Fund-Direct Plan -Growth Plan -Gr Opt	8 77 083	-	-	3.16	3.16	3.16
Total (a) - Gross		**-**	**-**	**147.57**	**147.57**	**147.57**
(Less): Impairment loss allowance		-	-	-	-	-
Total (A) - Net		**-**	**-**	**147.57**	**147.57**	**147.57**
Investments outside India		-	-	-	-	-
Investments in India		-	-	147.57	147.57	147.57
Total (B) - Gross		**-**	**-**	**147.57**	**147.57**	**147.57**
(Less): Impairment loss allowance		-	-	-	-	-
Total (B) - Net		**-**	**-**	**147.57**	**147.57**	**147.57**

Investments written off

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2019
11. Other financial assets		
Security deposits - Unsecured, considered good		**14.30**
Excess interest spread receivable		**89.00**
Receivables as credit enhancement towards securitisation		**73.80**
Interest accrued on :		
- Investments	**0.95**	
- Fixed deposits with banks	**3.52**	
		4.47
		181.57
12. Current tax assets		
Unsecured, considered good		
Taxes paid (TDS & advance income tax)		136.44
(Net of income tax provision ₹ 142.17 crore)		
		136.44
13. Deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax asset disclosed in the balance sheet comprises the following :		
a) Deferred tax liability		
(i) Related to property, plant and equipment		**34.78**
(ii) Unamortised brokerage & DSA expenditure		**13.69**
(iii) Fair value of investments		**6.53**
(iv) Excess interest spread receivable		**31.10**
(v) Interest on collateral deposits		**0.16**
		86.26
b) Deferred tax asset		
(i) Disallowance under the Income Tax Act, 1961		**(1.02)**
(ii) Expected credit loss		**(68.95)**
(iii) Unamortised processing fees		**(16.29)**
		(86.26)
Net deferred tax liabilities/(asset) (a) - (b)		**-**

Note :

As a matter of prudence, w.e.f. January 1, 2019 the Company has decided not to recognise any deferred tax assets (net) in books of accounts. In future, it is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

14. Property, plant and equipment (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Furniture & fixtures	Office Equipments	Computers	Plant & Machinery	Vehichles	Total
a) Gross carrying amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2018	**84.42**	**64.11**	**12.76**	**9.81**	**32.77**	**4.52**	**2.39**	**210.78**
Additions during the year	-	-	0.38	0.17	0.68	-	-	1.23
Deduction during the year	-	-	0.27	0.11	1.64	-	-	2.02
Adjustments								
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	**84.42**	**64.11**	**12.87**	**9.87**	**31.81**	**4.52**	**2.39**	**209.99**
b) Accumulated depreciation								
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2018	-	-	3.71	5.74	24.31	-	0.82	34.58
For the year	-	3.31	1.53	1.44	4.23	0.98	0.19	11.68
Deduction during the year	-	-	0.03	0.15	1.56	-	0.03	1.78
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2019	**-**	**6.63**	**6.30**	**8.27**	**29.32**	**1.85**	**1.28**	**53.65**
c) Net carrying amount								
As at March 31, 2018	84.42	60.79	7.56	2.78	5.80	3.54	1.41	166.30
As at March 31, 2019	**84.42**	**57.48**	**6.57**	**1.61**	**2.49**	**2.67**	**1.11**	**156.34**

15. Intangible assets (₹ in crore)

Particulars	Intangible assets under development	Goodwill on business acquisition	Other Intangible Assets (Computer Software)	Total
a) Gross carrying amount				
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2018	2.53	160.14	58.82	221.49
Additions during the year	5.56	-	2.61	8.16
Deduction during the year	(4.46)	-	-	(4.46)
Adjustments /Transfer from	-	-	4.46	4.46
Carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	**3.63**	**160.14**	**65.89**	**229.65**
b) Accumulated depreciation				
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2018	-	-	31.39	31.39
For the year	-	-	9.03	9.03
Deduction during the year	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2019	**-**	**-**	**40.42**	**40.42**
c) Net carrying amount				
As at March 31, 2018	2.53	160.14	27.43	190.10
As at March 31, 2019	**3.63**	**160.14**	**25.47**	**189.24**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	
16. Other non-financial assets		
Sundry advances		
- Considered good	**2.88**	
- Considered doubtful	**-**	
		2.88
Repossessed assets held for sale	**3.60**	
Less : Provision for impairment loss	**2.21**	
		1.39
Interest on collateral		0.45
Prepaid expenses		13.68
Goods & service tax input credit		11.74
		30.14

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2019
17. Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of :		
- Micro enterprises and small enterprises		-
- Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
(i) Due to related party	-	
(ii) Due to others	0.63	
		0.63
		0.63
18. Other payables		
Total outstanding dues of :		
- Micro enterprises and small enterprises		-
- Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
(i) Due to related party	-	
(ii) Due to others	-	
		-
Collateral deposit from customers		104.49
Liabilities towards securitisation transactions		1,817.31
		1,921.80
19. Debt securities (Refer Note No. 47)		
Non convertible debentures		
- Secured (Refer note "a" below)	2,050.93	
- Unsecured	200.00	
		2,250.93
Market link debentures		
- Secured (Refer note "a" below)		67.73
Total debt securities (a)		2,318.66
Debt securities in India		2,318.66
Debt securities outside India		-
Total debt securities (b)		2,318.66
20. Borrowings		
At amortised cost		
From banks / financial institutions (Refer Note No. 48)		
- Secured		
(i) Term loan -(Refer note "b" below)	5,621.17	
(ii) Cash credit facilities -(Refer note "c" below)	1,369.78	
	6,990.95	
- Unsecured		
(i) Term loan	-	
	6,990.95	
		6,990.95
From others		
- Unsecured		
(i) Commercial papers (Refer note "d")	611.28	
(ii) Inter corporate deposits	363.19	
	974.47	
		974.47
Total borrowings (a)		7,965.42
Borrowings in India		7,965.42
Borrowings outside India		-
Total borrowings (b)		7,965.42

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Notes:

a) Security clause in respect to debentures

Rated, Listed, Secured, Redeemable, Non-convertible Debentures ("Secured NCDs") amounting to ₹ 2,150 crore are secured by way of a first charge & mortgage over the Company's Gujarat Immovable Property and first pari-passu charge on all present and future book debts, business receivables, current assets, investments and all other assets of the Company.

b) Security clause of term loans from banks / financial institutions :

i. Term loan amounting to ₹ 4,633.67 crore are secured by way of a first pari-passu charge on all present and future book debts, business receivables, current assets, investments and all other assets except for charges created in favour of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as given below.

ii. Term Loan amounting to ₹ 987.50 crore availed from the NABARD, is secured by way of first charge on book debts and receivables of the Company to the extent of ₹ 1,160.31 crore.

c) Security clause of cash credit from banks / financial institutions :

Cash credit amounting to ₹ 1,369.78 crore are secured by way of a first pari-passu charge on all present and future book debts, business receivables, current assets, investments and all other assets of the Company.

d) In respect of commercial papers maximum amount outstanding during the year was ₹ 889.47 crore.

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars		As at March 31, 2019
21.	**Subordinated liabilities**		
	Unsecured		
	Non-convertible tier II debentures		**81.00**
	Preference share capital		
	13,80,851 Preference shares of ₹ 1 Each		**0.14**
	Total subordinated liabilities (a)		**81.14**
	In India		**81.14**
	Outside India (# ₹ 994)		**#**
	Total subordinated liabilities (b)		**81.14**
22.	**Other financial liabilities**		
	Payable under securitisation / assignment (Net)		**182.99**
	Interest accrued but not due on :		
	- Non convertible debentures	**133.58**	
	- Cash Credit	**0.43**	
	- Inter Corporate Deposit	**1.49**	
	- Term Loan	**17.78**	
			153.28
	Dividend payable (* ₹ 272)		*****
			336.27
23.	**Provisions**		
	Employee benefits		
	- Gratuity	**2.44**	
	- Leave encashment	**0.48**	
			2.92
	Provision for expenses		**40.48**
			43.40
24.	**Other non-financial liabilities**		
	Advance receipts from borrowers		**20.31**
	Statutory dues payables		**3.86**
	Other payable		**6.99**
			31.16

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 Nos.	Value
25	**Share capital - Equity & Preference**		
	Authorised		
	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**60 00 00 000**	**600.00**
	Preference shares of ₹ 10 each	**40 00 00 000**	**400.00**
	Preference shares of ₹ 1 each	**20 00 000**	**0.20**
			1,000.20
	Issued, subscribed & paid-up		
	Equity share capital		
	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	**13 53 25 700**	**135.33**
			135.33
	Preference share capital		
	Preference shares of ₹ 10 each	**40 00 00 000**	**400.00**
			535.33
a)	**Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.**		
	Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**13 53 25 700**	**135.33**
	Shares issued during the year	**-**	**-**
	Outstanding at the end of the year	**13 53 25 700**	**135.33**

b) Terms/rights/restrictions attached to equity shares

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

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amounts exists currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing annual general meeting, is paid in indian rupees, except in case of interim dividend.

c) Terms/rights/restrictions attached to preference shares

In case of 0% Non-Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each

40,00,00,000, 0%Non-Cumulative Non-Participative and Non convertible Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10/- each (NPNCRPS) shall be redeemed at any time on or before 5 years from the date of allotment i.e. March 29, 2017. These NPNCRPS shall be redeemed at a premium to an amount calculated to yield a return of 12% per annum with effect from date of allotment up to the date of redemption.

With effect from April 1, 2018 the Company has changed the terms of its NPNCRPS. Pursuant to revised terms :

i) 0% NPNCRPS of ₹ 10 each has been changed to 12% Non Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Preference (NCCCRPS) of ₹ 10 each with an option to the Company and the holder thereof to convert the NCCCRPS into fully paid equity shares of the Company.

ii) The Call Option can be exercised at any time on or before 15 years from the date of allotment i.e. March 29, 2017, by giving 30 days prior written notice.

iii) These NCCCRPS shall be converted into fully paid equity shares of the Company at the end of its tenure, in the conversion ratio of 50 NCCCRPS of face value of ₹ 10 each will be converted into 1 Equity Share of face value of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 490/- per share. Equity shares arising out of conversion of NCCCRPS shall rank pari passu with the then existing equity shares of the Company.

d) Shares of the Company held by the holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019 Nos.	%
Reliance Capital Limited	13 53 25 694	100%
Reliance Capital Ltd. and its nominees	6	0%
	13 53 25 700	100%

e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares in the Company

Reliance Capital Limited	13 53 25 700	100%
	13 53 25 700	100%

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars		As at March 31, 2019
26	**Other equity**		
	Reserves and surplus		
i)	**Securities premium account**		
	As per last balance sheet	2,077.62	
	Add : On MLD issued during the year	0.49	
			2,078.11
ii)	**Earmarked for preference share redemption reserve (Refer note 1 below)**		
	As per last balance sheet	0.39	
	Less : Paid during the year	(0.39)	
			-
iii)	**Statutory reserve fund (Refer note 2 below)**		
	As per last balance sheet		100.86
iv)	**Retained earning**		
	As per last balance sheet	41.10	
	Add : Transfer from statement of profit & loss	(1,893.41)	
	Less : Yield on preference share paid	(48.00)	
	Less : Dividend paid on equity shares	(6.77)	
	Less : Dividend distribution tax	(1.39)	
			(1,908.47)
	TOTAL		270.50

Notes

1. Earmarked for preference share redemption reserve created pursuant to the terms of allotment of Non-Cumulative, Non- Participating and Non-Convertible redeemable preference shares as effective yield of 12% repayable at the maturity.
2. Statutory reserve fund created pursuant to section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

27 Nature and purpose of other equity

a) Securities premium

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

b) Earmarked for preference share redemption reserve

Earmarked for preference share redemption reserve created pursuant to the terms of allotment of Non-Cumulative, Non-Participating and Non-Convertible redeemable preference shares as effective yield of 12% repayable at the maturity.

c) Statutory reserve fund in terms of section 45-IC (1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

Statutory reserve fund is created pursuant to Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 by transferring 20% of the profit for the year for NBFC companies.

d) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents the surplus in profit and loss account and appropriations.

The Company recognises change on account of remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) as part of retained earnings with separate disclosure, which comprises of:

- actuarial gains and losses;
- return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset); and
- any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability/(asset).

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		2018-19
28. Interest income		
On financial assets measured at amortised costs:		
Interest income on :		
- Loans	1,689.51	
- Fixed deposits	8.72	
- Investment	2.47	
		1,700.70
		1,700.70
29 Fees & commission Income		
Brokerage & commission		9.32
Servicing fee income		6.82
		16.14
30 Net gain on derecognition of financial instruments		
At amortised Cost		
Foreclosure & other operating charges		30.15
Profit on loans sold to other NBFC		6.00
Profit on sale of current investments (net)		11.90
At fair value through Profit & Loss		
Profit on sale of derivatives (net)		0.28
		48.33
31 Other operating income		
Bad debts recovered		8.70
		8.70
32 Other income		
Miscellaneous income		0.96
		0.96

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2018-19	
33 Finance cost		
On financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on :		
- Borrowings from banks & financial institutions	788.81	
- Debt securities	313.73	
- Subordinated liabilities	7.33	
- Bodies corporate	1.62	
- Securitisation deal	47.44	
		1,158.93
Amortised :		
- Discount on commercial papers	56.77	
- Processing charges	3.54	
		60.31
		1,219.24
34. Fees and commission expenses		
Credit cost		1.45
Collection cost		21.67
		23.12
35. Impairment on financial instruments		
At amortised cost:		
- Loans		
(i) Bad Debts written off	2,277.80	
(ii) Reversal of provision for NPA & doubtful debts	(356.30)	
(iii) Contingent provision against standard assets	241.57	
(iv) Reversal of provision for impairment loss	(79.83)	
(v) Profit on sale of repossessed assets	(0.21)	
		2,083.03
- Investments		
(i) Investments written off	30.95	
(ii) Reversal of provision for diminution In value of investments	(16.00)	
		14.95
At Fair value through Profit & Loss		
(i) Net Loss on MLD at fair value through profit or loss	2.96	
(ii) Net Loss on investments at fair value through profit or loss	3.33	
		6.29
		2,104.27
36. Employee benefits expense		
- Salaries and wages		108.53
- Contribution to provident fund and other Funds		5.51
- Staff welfare & other amenities		4.22
		118.26

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		2018-19
37.	**Other expenses**	
	Auditor's remuneration (Refer Note No. 38)	**0.57**
	Bank charges	**1.48**
	Corporate social responsibility expenditures (Refer note no. 39)	**4.31**
	Directors' sitting fees	**0.16**
	Legal & professional fees	**47.88**
	Management expenses	**6.54**
	Miscellaneous expenses	**3.44**
	Postage,telegram & telephone	**1.56**
	Printing and stationary	**3.71**
	Rent	**12.81**
	Rates and taxes	**3.25**
	Repairs & maintenance	**27.26**
	Travel & conveyance	**6.78**
	Marketing expenses	**29.81**
	Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment	**0.48**
		150.04
38	**Auditors' remuneration**	
	Audit fees	**0.24**
	Certification charges	**0.32**
	Out-of-pocket expenses	**0.01**
	Total	**0.57**

39 Corporate Social responsibility expenditures (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 the Company is under obligation to incur Corporate Social Expenditures (CSR) amounting to ₹ 4.31 crore (Previous year ₹ 2.56 crore), being 2% of the average net profit during the three immediately preceding financial years towards CSR, calculated in the manner as stated in the Act. During the year, the Company has incurred the same in cash, through a non-profit centre engaged in the provision of health care and support for education for the purpose other than construction / acquisition of asset.

(₹ in crore)

40 Income tax

Particulars	2018-19
a) The components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2019 are as under :	
Current tax	-
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	-
Deferred tax	38.49
Total	**38.49**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2018-19
b) Reconciliation of the total tax charge	
The tax charge shown in the statement of profit and loss differs from the tax charge that would apply if all profits had been charged at India corporate tax rate. A reconciliation between the tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the years ended March 31, 2019 is, as follows:	
Accounting loss before tax	**(1,853.63)**
Tax at India's statutory income tax rate under section 115JB of the Income Tax Act, 1961 i.e. Minimum Alternate Tax 21.55%	**(399.43)**
Tax effect of the amount which are not taxable in calculating taxable income:	
- Ind AS effect of transition period	**6.09**
- Provision for diminution in the value investments / MTM	**(3.45)**
- Provision for NPA & doubtful debts	**(76.78)**
- Provision for repossessed assets	**(0.05)**
- Contingent provision against standard assets	**52.06**
Income tax expense at effective tax rate	**-**
Deferred Tax expense at effective tax rate	**38.49**
Income tax expense at effective tax rate	**38.49**
Effective tax rate	**-2.08%**

c) Deferred tax assets/liabilities

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

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	Charged/ (credited) to profit and loss	Charged/ (credited) to OCI	As at March 31, 2019
a) Deferred tax liability :				
Property, plant and equipment	24.78	10.00	-	**34.78**
Unamortised expenditure	14.23	(0.54)	-	**13.69**
Fair value of investments	8.68	(2.15)	-	**6.53**
Excess interest spread receivable	165.22	(134.12)	-	**31.10**
Interest on collateral deposits	(0.36)	0.50	-	**0.16**
Deferred tax liabilities total (a)	212.54	(126.30)	-	**86.26**
b) Deferred tax asset :				
Disallowance under the Income Tax Act, 1961	(0.59)	(0.43)	-	**(1.02)**
Expected credit loss	(221.50)	152.55	-	**(68.95)**
Unamortised processing fees	(28.95)	12.66	-	**(16.29)**
Deferred tax assets total (b)	(251.05)	164.79	-	**(86.26)**
Net deferred tax liabilities/(asset) (a) - (b)	(38.49)	38.49	-	**0.00**

d) Tax losses

Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	**2,877.17**

41 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations: (₹ in crore)

Particulars	2018-19
a) The basic earnings per share has been calculated based on the following:	
Net profit after tax available for equity shareholders (₹)	(1,892.12)
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.)	13 53 25 700
b) The reconciliation between the basic and the diluted earnings per share is as follows:	
Basic earnings per share (₹)	(139.83)
Diluted earnings per share (₹)	(132.02)
c) Weighted average number of equity shares is computed for the purpose of calculating diluted earning per share, after giving the dilutive impact of the outstanding Non-Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares (NCCCRPS) for the respective years.	
Weighted average number of shares for computation of Basic EPS	13 53 25 700
Weighted average number of shares for computation of Diluted EPS	14 33 25 700

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019
42 Contingent liabilities & capital commitments	
(a) Contingent liabilities	
(i) Guarantees to banks and financial institutions	**0.37**
(ii) Claims against the Company not acknowledges as debt	**3.46**
(b) Capital commitments	
i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances)	**2.71**
ii) Undrawn committed credit lines	**205.25**

43 Events occurring after the reporting date

i) The Company's previous auditor, after resigning from the office in June 2019 submitted a report under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). The Company was informed by its previous auditors that a report under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 in Form ADT-4 has been filed with the MCA in June 2019. The Company has examined the matter and has concluded that the issues raised by the previous auditors, do not merit reporting under the said Section. The Company also appointed legal experts, who independently carried out an in-depth examination of the matter and the issues raised by the previous auditor. The legal experts have concluded and confirmed that there was no matter attracting Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013. MCA has sought certain information on this matter and the Company is in process of providing the same.

ii) In the ordinary course of business, the Company makes loans to borrowers and also recovers outstanding loans of diverse amounts from them as routine commercial transactions. Some of these involving similar amounts of loans made and amounts recovered were independent transactions in accordance with business requirements and the liquidity position. Applicable impairment and provisioning tests have been made and recorded appropriately in the financial statements, ensuring that there is no impact on revenue recognition during the year.

44. Capital Risk Management

The Company actively manages its capital base to cover risks inherent to its business and meet the capital adequacy requirement of RBI. The adequacy of the Company's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the regulations issued by RBI.

45 Related party transactions

Disclosure of transactions with related parties as required by Ind AS 24

A. List of Related Parties and their relationship:

i) Holding Company

Reliance Capital Limited

ii) Subsidiaries of Holding Company / Fellow Subsidiaries

1. Reliance Nippon Life Asset Management Limited (Formerly Reliance Life Asset Management Limited) (ceased w.e.f. July 3, 2017)
2. Reliance Asset Management (Singapore) Pte Ltd (ceased w.e.f. July 3, 2017)
3. Reliance Asset Management (Mauritius) Limited (ceased w.e.f. July 3, 2017)
4. Reliance AIF Management Company Limited (ceased w.e.f. July 3, 2017)
5. Reliance Capital Pension Fund Limited
6. Reliance Capital AIF Trustee Company Private Limited
7. Reliance Capital Trustee Company Limited
8. Reliance Commodities Limited
9. Reliance Exchangenext Limited
10. Reliance Financial Limited
11. Reliance General Insurance Company Limited
12. Reliance Home Finance Limited
13. Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited (Formerly Reliance Life Insurance Company Limited)
14. Reliance ARC-SBI Mansarovar Trust
15. Reliance Health Insurance Limited (w.e.f. May 4, 2017)
16. Reliance Money Precious Metals Private Limited
17. Reliance Money Solutions Private Limited
18. Reliance Securities Limited
19. Reliance Corporate Advisory Services Limited (Formerly Reliance Spot Exchange Infrastructure Limited)
20. Reliance Wealth Management Limited
21. Quant Capital Private Limited
22. Quant Broking Private Limited
23. Quant Securities Private Limited
24. Quant Investment Services Private Limited

iii) Associates of Holding Company

1. Reliance Nippon Life Asset Management Limited (w.e.f. April 1, 2018)
2. Reliance Asset Reconstruction Company Limited
3. Ammolite Holdings Limited
4. Indian Commodity Exchange Limited

iv) Subsidiaries of Associates of Holding Company (w.e.f. April 1, 2018)

1. Reliance AIF Management Company Limited
2. Reliance Asset Management (Singapore) Pte Ltd.
3. Reliance Asset Management (Mauritius) Limited

v) Parties Under Common Control (ceased w.e.f. October 3, 2017)

1. Reliance Communications Limited
2. Reliance IDC Limited
3. Reliance Big Entertainment Limited
4. Reliance Infratel Limited
5. Reliance Infrastructure Limited

vi) Key management personnel

1. Shri Devang Mody - CEO (w.e.f. April 3, 2017) & Executive Director (w.e.f. April 20, 2017), Executive Director and CEO (Ceased w.e.f. December 30, 2018)
2. Shri Dhananjay Tiwari - Executive Director (w.e.f.March 1, 2019)
3. Shri Amrish Shah - Chief Financial Officer (Ceased w.e.f. March 6, 2018)
4. Shri Sandeep Khosla - Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. September 6, 2018)
5. Smt. Ekta Thakurel - Company Secretary

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

B. Transactions during the year with related parties: (₹ in crore)

Particulars		Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates of Holding	Parties under common control	Key Management Personnel	Total
With Reliance Capital Limited							
Equity Share Capital							
Balance as at March 31, 2019		135.33	-	-	-	-	135.33
Preference Share Capital							
Balance as at March 31, 2019		400.00	-	-	-	-	400.00
Securities Premium Received on Issue of Equity Shares							
Balance as at March 31, 2019		2,078.01	-	-	-	-	2,078.01
Dividend Paid							
Dividend Paid		6.77	-	-	-	-	6.77
Expenses							
a)	Management Fees	7.08	-	-	-	-	7.08
b)	Reimbursement of expenses paid	3.52	-	-	-	-	3.52
With Reliance Home Finance Limited							
Income							
a)	Reimbursement of Expenses received	-	0.15	-	-	-	0.15
b)	Interest Received on ICD's	-	0.22	-	-	-	0.22
Expenses							
a)	Interest Paid on ICD's	-	0.13	-	-	-	0.13
Inter - Corporate Loans							
a)	Loan Given	-	58.00	-	-	-	58.00
b)	Loan Repaid	-	58.00	-	-	-	58.00
c)	Loan Received	-	50.00	-	-	-	50.00
d)	Loan Repaid	-	50.00	-	-	-	50.00
e)	Outstanding Loan Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-
With Reliance General Insurance Company Limited							
Income							
Reimbursement of Expenses received		-	1.06	-	-	-	1.06
Expenses							
a)	Insurance Premium Paid	-	0.96	-	-	-	0.96
With Reliance Nippon Life Assets Management Company Limited							
Income							
a)	Reimbursement of Expenses received	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01
With Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited							
Income							
a)	Reimbursement of Expenses received	-	0.25	-	-	-	0.25

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates of Holding	Parties under common control	Key Management Personnel	Total
Expenses							
a)	Insurance Premium Paid	-	**0.40**	-	-	-	**0.40**
b)	Reimbursement of expenses paid	-	**0.04**	-	-	-	**0.04**
With Reliance Securities Limited							
Income							
Reimbursement of Expenses received (*₹ 7,868/-)		-	*	-	-	-	*
Expenses							
a)	Brokerage Expenses paid	-	*	-	-	-	*
	(*₹ 15,127/-)						
With Reliance Asset Reconstruction Company Limited							
Income							
Reimbursement of Expenses received		-	-	**0.01**	-	-	**0.01**
Trade Receivables as on March 31, 2019							
a)	Reliance General Insurance Co Ltd	-	**1.05**	-	-	-	**1.05**
b)	Reliance Securities Ltd	-	**0.11**	-	-	-	**0.11**
c)	Reliance Home Finance Ltd	-	**0.15**	-	-	-	**0.15**
d)	Reliance Asset Reconstruction Company Limited	-	-	**0.01**	-	-	**0.01**
e)	Reliance Nippon Life Insurance Company Limited	-	**0.25**	-	-	-	**0.25**
f)	Reliance Nippon Life Asset Management Limited (*₹ 49,150/-)	-	-	*	-	-	*
Employee Benefit Expenses							
a)	Mr. Devang Mody	-	-	-	-	**2.86**	**2.86**
b)	Mr. Sandeep Khosla	-	-	-	-	**0.38**	**0.38**
c)	Mrs. Ekta Thakurel	-	-	-	-	**0.18**	**0.18**

46 Risk management objectives and policies

A summary of the major risks faced by the Group, its measurement monitoring and management are described as under:

Nature of Risk	Arising from	Executive governance structure	Measurement, monitoring and management of risk
Liquidity and funding risk	Liquidity risk arises from mismatches in the timing of cash flows. Funding risk arises: (i) when long term assets cannot be funded at the expected term resulting in cash flow mismatches; (ii) amidst volatile market conditions impacting sourcing of funds from banks and money markets	Board appointed Asset Liability Committee (ALCO)	Liquidity and funding risk is: (i) measured by identifying gaps in the structural and dynamic liquidity statements. (ii) monitored by – assessment of the gap between visibility of funds and the near term liabilities given current liquidity conditions and evolving regulatory directions for NBFCs. – a constant calibration of sources of funds in line with emerging market conditions in banking and money markets. – periodic reviews by ALCO relating to the liquidity position and stress tests assuming varied 'what if' scenarios and comparing probable gaps with the liquidity buffers maintained by the Company. (iii) managed by the Company's treasury team under the guidance of ALCO.
Interest rate risk	Interest rate risk stems from movements in market factors, such as interest rates, credit spreads which impacts investments, income and the value of portfolios.	Board appointed Asset Liability Committee (ALCO)	Interest rate risk is: (i) monitored by assessment of probable impacts of interest rate sensitivities under simulated stress test scenarios given range of probable interest rate movements on both fixed and floating assets and liabilities. (ii) managed by the Company's treasury team under the guidance of ALCO.
Credit risk	Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising out of a customer or counterparty failing to meet their repayment obligations to the Company	Board appointed Risk Management Committee	Credit risk is: (i) measured as the amount at risk due to repayment default of a customer or counterparty to the Company. Various matrics such as EMI default rate, overdue position, collection efficiency, customers non performing loans etc. are used as leading indicators to assess credit risk. (ii) monitored by Risk Management Committee using level of credit exposures, portfolio monitoring, geographic, customer and portfolio concentration risks. (iii) managed by a robust control framework by the risk department which continuously align credit policies and reviews of portfolios and delinquencies by senior and middle Management team comprising of risk, analytics, collection and fraud containment along with business. The same is periodically reviewed by the Board appointed Risk Management Committee

(a) Liquidity and funding risk

The Company's ALCO monitors asset liability mismatches to ensure that there are no imbalances or excessive concentrations on either side of the Balance Sheet.

The Company continuously monitors liquidity in the market; and as a part of its ALCO strategy.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flow of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in the market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Company do not have any exposure to foreign exchange rate and equity price risk.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising out of a customer or counterparty failing to meet their repayment obligations to the Company. It has a diversified lending model and focuses on six broad categories viz: (i) consumer/retail lending, (ii) SME lending, (iii) infra lending, (iv) micro financing, and (vi) other commercial lending. The Company assesses the credit quality of all financial instruments that are subject to credit risk. The Company has manged the credit risk by diversifying into retail segment in recent years. In SME lending also, focus has been on the products with lower ticket size.

Classification of financial assets under various stages

The Company classifies its financial assets in three stages having the following characteristics:

- Stage 1: unimpaired and without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition on which a 12 month allowance for ECL is recognised;
- Stage 2: a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition on which a lifetime ECL is recognised;
- Stage 3: objective evidence of impairment, and are therefore considered to be in default or otherwise credit impaired on which a lifetime ECL is recognised.

Unless identified at an earlier stage, all financial assets are deemed to have suffered a significant increase in credit risk when they are 30 days past due (DPD) and are accordingly transferred from stage 1 to stage 2. For stage 1 an ECL allowance is calculated based on a 12 month Point in Time (PIT) probability weighted probability of default (PD). For stage 2 and 3 assets a life time ECL is calculated based on a lifetime PD.

The Company has calculated ECL using three main components: a probability of default (PD), a loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD).

A The table below summarises the approach adopted by the Company for various components of ECL viz. PD, EAD and LGD across product lines using emperical data where relevant:

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Lending verticals</th><th rowspan="2">Nature of businesses</th><th colspan="3">PD</th><th rowspan="2">EAD</th><th rowspan="2">LGD</th></tr>
<tr><th>Stage 1</th><th>Stage 2</th><th>Stage 3</th></tr>
<tr><td>Consumer/ retail lending</td><td>Products being offered are two wheelers, Used Cars and Unsecured loans under this category</td><td rowspan="5">The actual behaviour of the portfolio, taking the average of the last 5 years of the products having the similar characteristics</td><td rowspan="5">The actual behaviour is simulated for the balance tenor of the each individual loan</td><td rowspan="5">100%</td><td rowspan="5">For Stage 3, Exposure at default and for the Stages 1 & 2 it's the principal outstanding and Interest Overdue as on the reporting date. Cash Collateral, if any, is deducted from the exposure in both the scenarios.</td><td rowspan="5">Past trends of recoveries for each set of portfolios are discounted at a reasonable approximation of the original effective rates of interest. The recoveries considered are also within the reasonable time frame.</td></tr>
<tr><td>SME lending</td><td>A wide range of products like Equipment funding, SME Loans against property for meeting the working capital or the capital requirement of SMEs</td></tr>
<tr><td>Infra lending</td><td>Under this category fund the projets under the renewable space. Facilities are extended till the principle banker does the final funding to the IPPs or EPC companies</td></tr>
<tr><td>Micro financing</td><td>Term loans to the NBFC-MFIs, Sec 8 companies etc for onward lending and also direct lending through partners</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other commercial lending</td><td>Comercial Vehicles, Construction Equipments, LAP, CF etc, these products are the ones which have been dicontinued</td></tr>
</table>

Collateral Valuation

The nature of products across these broad categories are either unsecured or secured by collateral. Although collateral is an important risk mitigant of credit risk, the Company's practice is to lend on the basis of assessment of the customer's ability to repay rather than placing primary reliance on collateral. Based on the nature of product and the Company's assessment of the customer's credit risk, a loan may be offered with suitable collateral. Depending on its form, collateral can have a significant financial effect in mitigating the Company's credit risk.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

The Company exercises its right of repossession across all secured products. The repossessed assets are either sold or released to delinquent customers in case they come forward to settle their dues.

Analysis of Concentration Risk

The Company has started new products like two wheelers and other retail products to manage the concentration risk. The Company also has portfolio across geographies to manage the geographical risk.

47 Maturity profile and Rate of interest of Non Convertible Debentures are as set out below: (₹ in crore)

Rate of Interest	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	Total
MLD	25.50	26.53	15.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.73
NCD										
8.52%	-	-	-	-	-	54.00	-	-	-	54.00
8.66%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.00	35.00
8.69%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.00	32.00
8.70%	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	-	5.00
9.03%	-	-	-	392.61	-	-	-	-	-	392.61
9.07%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.00	6.00
9.10%			15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	-	-		60.80
9.15%	535.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	535.00
9.23%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	489.95	489.95
9.40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.00	38.00
9.50%	-	200.00	-	-	483.57	-	-	-	-	683.57
TOTAL	**560.50**	**226.53**	**30.90**	**407.81**	**498.77**	**69.20**	**5.00**	**-**	**600.95**	**2,399.66**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019
At amortise cost through profit and loss unless stated otherwise	
a) Secured - Debentures	
Market Linked Debenture (MLD) at fair value	67.73
8.52% Debenture	54.00
8.66% Debenture	35.00
8.80% Debenture	
9.03% Debenture	392.61
9.10% Debenture	60.80
9.15% Debenture	535.00
9.23% Debenture	489.95
9.50% Debenture	483.57
b) Unsecured - Debentures	
8.69% Debenture	32.00
8.70% Debenture	5.00
9.07% Debenture	6.00
9.40% Debenture	38.00
9.50% Debenture	200.00
Total (A)	**2,399.66**
Debt securities in India	2,399.66
Debt securities outside India	-
Total (B)	**2,399.66**

48 Maturity profile of term loans from banks are as set out below : (₹ in crore)

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Total
Term loan from banks / financial institutions	3,105.77	1,589.99	739.51	168.50	17.40	5,621.17

49 Going Concern :

During the year, due to sudden adverse developments in the financial sector all categories of lenders in India (including Banks, Mutual Funds, etc) have put near complete freeze on additional lending to Non-Banking Finance companies (NBFCs) and have been insisting on reducing the existing level of borrowings which has severely impacted the financial flexibility of majority of NBFCs. These developments have also adversely impacted our Company resulting into operating loss for the year and temporary liquidity mismatch. The Company has taken steps to meet such temporary liquidity mismatch by securitisation of its loan portfolio. The Company has also engaged with all its lenders to enter into an Inter-Creditor Agreement (ICA) for the resolution of its debt in accordance with the circular dated June 7, 2019 issued by the Reserve Bank of India on Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets. Majority of our lenders have already entered into the ICA. The Company is confident of implementing its Resolution Plan during Financial Year 2019-20. In view of the steps taken by the Company, the accounts of the Group have been prepared on "Going Concern" basis.

50 The Group has a process whereby periodically all long term contracts (including derivative contracts) are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Group has reviewed and ensured that adequate provision as required under any law / Indian Accounting Standards there are no foreseeable losses on such long term contracts (including derivative contracts) has been made in the books of account.

51 During the current and previous financial year, the Company has given General Purpose Corporate Loan/Working Capital Term Loan to certain bodies corporate in the ordinary course of business. None of these loans constitute as transactions with related parties.

In few cases, the Company's borrowers have undertaken onward lending transactions to companies which are identified as Group Companies by Reliance Capital Limited (holding company) in terms of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.

Considering the end use of loans given, the Company has considered the below loans amounting to ₹ 4,799.55 crore, as 'Exposure to group companies' for the purpose of various regulatory disclosures. These loans are secured and in few cases its further guaranteed by the Group Companies.

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No	Party Name	Principal Outstanding as at March 31, 2019
1	Aashish Power Plant Equipment Private Limited	185.00
2	Accura Productions Private Limited	300.00
3	Adhar Project Management & Consultancy Private Limited	20.25
4	Celebrita Mediahouse Private Limited	90.00
5	Crest Logistics & Engineers Private Limited	286.90
6	Edrishti Movies Private Limited	125.00
7	Gamesa Investment Management Private Limited	30.70
8	Hirma Power Limited	222.41
9	Indian Agri Services Private Limited	95.00
10	Kalai Power Private Limited	260.80
11	Kunjbihari Developers Private Limited	108.75
12	Medybiz Private Limited	118.00
13	Mohanbir Hi-Tech Build Private Limited	5.44
14	Nationwide Communication Private Limited	25.00
15	Reliance Big Entertainment Private Limited	246.83
16	Reliance Cleangen Limited	270.49
17	RPL Solaris Power Private Limited	188.00
18	RPL Aditya Power Private Limited	40.00
19	Skyline Global Trade Private Limited	290.00
20	Species Commerce & Trade Private Limited	235.50
21	Summit Ceminfra Private Limited	300.00

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No	Party Name	Principal Outstanding as at March 31, 2019
22	Thwink Big Content Private Limited	350.00
23	Tulip Advisors Private Limited	297.95
24	Vinayak Ventures Private Limited	54.50
25	Worldcom Solutions Limited	353.03
26	Zapak Digital Entertainment Limited	300.00
	Total	**4,799.55**

52 Segment Reporting

The Group is mainly engaged in the commercial finance business and all other activities revolve around the main business of the Company. Further, all activities are conducted within India and as such there is no separate reportable segment as specified in Ind AS 108 - "Operating Segments", in terms of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

53 Interests in other entities

a) Subsidiary :

As on March 31, 2019 the Group has only a subsidiary company i.e. Gullfoss Enterprises Private Limited, which is incorporated in India on January 24, 2019 and as on February 20, 2019 the Company has acquired 100% equity of the same.

b) Associate/ Joint venture

there is no associate and joint venture in the Group as on March 31, 2019.

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

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Name	As % of consolidated net assets	Net asset Amount	As % of consolidated net assets	Profit/(loss) after Taxation Amount
A	**Parent**				
	1. Reliance Commercial Finance Limited	100%	805.84	100%	(1,892.12)
B	**Subsidiaries**				
	i) Indian				
	Gullfoss Enterprises Private Limited (# ₹ 66,651 and * Loss ₹ 33,649)	0%	#	0%	*
		100%	**805.84**	**1.00**	**(1,892.12)**

This is the consolidated notes to accounts referred to our report of even date

For Shridhar & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 134427W

Ajay Vastani
Partner
Membership No.: 132265

Mumbai
August 14, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sushil Kumar Agrawal (Director)

Rashna H. Khan (Director)

Dhananjay Tiwari (Executive Director)

Sachin Bora (Whole-time Director)

Sandeep Khosla (Chief Financial Officer)

Ekta Thakurel (Company Secretary)