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Lunawat & Co.
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To,
The Members of
IFCI VENTURE CAPITAL FUNDS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of **IFCI VENTURE CAPITAL FUNDS LIMITED**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of changes in equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a notes to the financial statement, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, its Profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirement that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, 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.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note No. 22 to the Financial Statements which fully describes that in accordance with RBI instructions regarding the reversal of Interest Charged on Interest related to Moratorium period. The company has estimated the said amount and has reduced the Interest Income by that amount with a corresponding adjustment made in the Balance Sheet.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matter

The Company has invested a sum of INR 4.20 Crores in Equity Capital of an infrastructure project based in West Bengal In the year 2015. The project has been functional partially till date. The Fair Valuation for IND AS purpose states that the estimated value is lower by around 25%, although the valuer could not substantiate any specific reason why the decrease in value is limited to 25%. However, in absence of any particular information regarding the realisable value of the project, we have relied upon the best estimates made by the valuer in this regard.

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Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that no such information was available during the course of Audit and we have nothing to report on this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, change in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act,

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we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. As required by Section 143 (5) of the Act, we have considered the directions &sub-directions issued by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India. We give our report in the attached **Annexure "B".**

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

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

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

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

   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

   e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure C"**.

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

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

   iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Lunawat & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FR No. 000629N

per CA. Vikas Yadav
Partner
M. No. 511351
54, Daryaganj
New Delhi-110002

Place: New Delhi
Date: 08.06.2021
UDIN: 21511351AAAAHU6358

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Report of even date to the financial statements of the company for the period 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021.

We report that:-

i. (a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.
(b) As explained to us, fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not own any immovable properties.

ii. The Company is a Non–Banking Financial Company, accordingly it does not hold any inventory. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms or other parties listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Consequently, the provisions of clauses iii (a),iii (b) and iii(c) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion, and according to the information & explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, not made any investments, not given any guarantees and security covered under section 185 of the Companies Act 2013. The provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits in contravention of the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and the rules framed there under, where applicable, have been complied with. No order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or RBI or any court or any other tribunal.

vi. According to the information and explanation given to us, the government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vii. (a) According to the records of the company, undisputed statutory dues including, Provident fund, Employees' State insurance, Income tax, Goods & Service tax, Custom Duty, Cess and any other statutory dues to the extent applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no outstanding statutory dues as on 31st of March, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no amount payable in respect of income tax, service tax, sales tax, Goods & Service Tax, customs duty, excise duty,

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value added tax and cess whichever applicable, which have not been deposited on account of any disputes.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information & explanation given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loan or borrowings to banks or dues to debenture holders.

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

x. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, no case of fraud by the company or by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period under audit.

xi. According to the information and explanations given to us and in terms of GSR 463 (E) dated June 05, 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the provisions of Section 197 pertaining to managerial remuneration do not apply to a government company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.

xii. The company is not a Nidhi Company, hence provision of clause 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 wherever applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.

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

xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. The Company is already registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For Lunawat & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FR No. 000629N

per CA. Vikas Yadav
Partner
M. No. 511351
54, Daryaganj
New Delhi-110002

Place: New Delhi
Date: 08.06.2021

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 2 of Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date of standalone financial statements

Part A

S. No.	Directions	Auditors' Comment
1	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	Yes. No adverse comments.
2	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/ interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for? (In case, lender is a government company, then this direction is also applicable for statutory auditor of Lender Company).	The Company did not have any borrowings during the year; hence there is no restructuring of loans during the year under audit. There are no cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the Company (i.e. IFCI Venture Capital Funds Limited) due to the Company's inability to repay the loan. However, the Company as a lender has allowed restructuring/One Time Settlement in the following cases: 1. Mittal Dwellers Private Ltd. (A/c No. 2021902001): Restructure of Advance of Rs.7.66 Cr (Principle) & Rs.0.54 Cr (Interest). No Loss Incurred in restructuring arrangement. 2. VVA Developers Ltd (A/c No.2015908001): OTS done for Principle amount of Rs. 1867.70 Lakh, Interest Loss of Rs. 875.50 Lakhs. The Financial Impact of the abovementioned cases has been properly accounted for by the Company.
3	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from Central /State Government or its agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	According to the information and explanations provided to us by the Company: The Company has not received any fund(s) from Central/state Govt or from its agencies during the year nor is any fund receivable in respect of such schemes.

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Part B

S. No.	Directions	Auditors' Comment
1	**Investments:** Whether the titles of ownership in respect of CGS/SGS/Bonds/ Debentures etc. are available in physical/demat form and these, in aggregate, agree with the respective amounts shown in the Company's books of accounts? If not, details may be stated.	Yes, the titles of ownership of all investments are available in physical and/or de-mat form as applicable. And the same agree with the respective amounts shown in the Company's books of accounts.
2	**Loans:** In respect of provisioning requirement of all restructured, rescheduled, renegotiated loan-whether a system of periodical assessment of realisable value of securities available against all such loans is in place and adequate provision has been created during the year? Any deficiencies in this regard, if any, may be suitably commented upon along with financial impact.	Yes, there is a system of periodical assessment of realizable value of securities available against all such loans in place. Also, provision in the form of Expected Credit Loss as mandated by Indian Accounting Standards has been created during the year against these loans.

For Lunawat & Co.
Chartered Accountants
F.R. No.000629N

per CA. Vikas Yadav
Partner
M. No. 511351
54, Daryaganj
New Delhi-110002
Place: New Delhi
Date: 08.06.2021

ANNEXURE "C" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (f) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **IFCI VENTURE CAPITAL FUNDS LIMITED** as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls
The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit.
We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls.
Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness.
Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

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

1. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

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

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Lunawat & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FR No. 000629N

per CA. Vikas Yadav
Partner
M. No. 511351
54, Daryaganj
New Delhi-110002

Place: New Delhi
Date: 08.06.2021

IFCI VENTURE CAPITAL FUNDS LIMITED
CIN: U65993DL1988GOI030284
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2021

(₹ in lakh)

	PARTICULARS	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
	ASSETS			
(1)	**Financial Assets**			
(a)	Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	249.54	338.83
(b)	Bank Balances other than (a) above	3	3,316.77	100.00
(c)	Receivables	4		
	(I) Trade Receivables		7.26	11.71
	(II) Other Receivables		11.65	3.12
(d)	Loans	5	11,306.56	15,200.99
(e)	Investments	6	3,855.00	6,654.57
(f)	Other Financial Assets	7	10.05	8.46
			18,756.84	**22,317.68**
(2)	**Non Financial Assets**			
(a)	Current tax assets (Net)	8	455.84	458.39
(b)	Deferred tax assets (Net)	9	4,700.75	4,644.40
(c)	Property, plant and equipment	10	17.37	23.03
(d)	Other Intangible assets	11	0.00	0.00
(e)	Other non-financial assets	12	3.30	5.47
			5,177.26	**5,131.29**
	Assets classified as held for sale	13	750.00	750.31
	Total Assets		**24,684.10**	**28,199.28**
	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
	LIABILITIES			
(1)	**Financial Liabilities**			
(a)	Payables	14		
	(I)Trade Payables			-
	(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			-
	(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises			-
	(II) Other Payables			
	(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			-
	(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		24.68	79.02
(b)	Debt Securities	15	7,246.10	10,173.31
(c)	Borrowings (Other than Debt securities)	16	-	-
			7,270.79	**10,252.33**
(2)	**Non Financial Liabilities**			
(a)	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	17	-	-
(b)	Provisions	18	447.18	359.30
(c)	Deferred tax liabilities (Net)			-
(d)	Other non-financial Liabilities	19	9.25	888.92
			456.42	**1,248.22**
	Total Liabilities		**7,727.21**	**11,500.55**
(3)	**Equity**			
(a)	Equity share capital	20	6,037.10	6,037.10
(b)	Other equity	21	10,919.79	10,661.63
	Total Equity		**16,956.89**	**16,698.73**
	Total Liabilities and Equity		**24,684.10**	**28,199.28**

Notes 1 to 48 form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Lunawat & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000629N

LUNAWAT & CO. FRN: 000629N NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vikas Yadav
Partner
M. No. 511351

Sunil Kumar Bansal
Director (DIN : 06922373)

Shivendra Tomar
Mg. Director (DIN : 03174406)

Indu Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Rachit Tandon
Company Secretary

Place : New Delhi
Date: 08.06.2021

IFCI VENTURE CAPITAL FUNDS LIMITED
CIN: U65993DL1988GOI030284
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2021

(₹ in lakh)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
	Revenue From Operations			
(i)	Interest Income	22	2,192.53	2,582.64
(ii)	Dividend Income	23	1.63	8.81
(iii)	Fees Income	24	930.24	648.88
(iv)	Net Gain on Fair Value Changes	25	459.78	130.10
A.	**Total Revenue from Operations**		**3,584.17**	**3,370.42**
B.	**Other Income**	26	21.56	51.24
C.	**Total Income (A+B)**		**3,605.73**	**3,421.67**
	Expenses			
(i)	Finance costs	27	940.39	1,421.70
(ii)	Fees and commission expense	28	-	15.43
(iii)	Net loss on fair value changes	29	-	-
(iv)	Employee Benefit expenses	30	399.34	443.05
(v)	Impairment on financial instruments	31	753.55	1,686.04
(vi)	Depreciation, amortization and impairment	9,10	7.01	2.24
(vii)	Other expenses	32	1,228.37	510.48
D.	**Total Expenses**		**3,328.66**	**4,078.95**
E.	**Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax (C-D)**		**277.07**	**(657.28)**
F.	**Exceptional Items**			-
G.	**Profit / (loss) before tax (E-F)**		**277.07**	**(657.28)**
H.	**Tax Expense:**			
	1. Current Tax		76.49	
	2. Earlier Year		13.58	13.27
	3. Deferred Tax		(60.47)	(730.51)
I.	**Profit / (loss) for the period from continuing operations (After Tax) (G-H)**		**247.48**	**59.95**
J.	**Profit / (loss) for the period from discontinuing operations (After Tax)**			-
K.	**Profit/(loss) for the period (I+J)**		**247.48**	**59.95**
L.	**Other comprehensive Income**			
	(A) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or (loss) -Remeasurement of the net defined benefit Plans		14.79	(17.00)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		4.12	(4.73)
	Subtotal (A)		**10.68**	**(12.27)**
	(B) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (specify items and amounts)			-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			-
	Subtotal (B)			-
	Other Comprehensive Income (A+B)		**10.68**	**(12.27)**
M.	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period (K+L) (Comprising Profit (Loss) and other Comprehensive Income for the period)**		**258.16**	**47.68**
N.	**Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)**			
	Basic (Rs.)		0.43	0.08
	Diluted (Rs.)		0.43	0.08

Notes 1 to 48 form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Lunawat & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000629N

Vikas Yadav
Partner
M. No. 511351

Place : New Delhi
Date: 08.06.2021

Sunil Kumar Bansal
Director (DIN : 06922373)

Shivendra Tomar
Mg. Director (DIN : 03174406)

Indu Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Rachit Tandon
Company Secretary

IFCI VENTURE CAPITAL FUNDS LIMITED
CIN: U65993DL1988GOI030284
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit / (loss) before tax and extraordinary items	277.07	(553.50)
Adjustments for:		
Remeasurement of the net defined benfit plans	14.79	(17.00)
Provision for employee benefits (net) and other	87.87	70.71
Impairment on financial instruments	753.55	1,575.43
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	7.01	2.24
Net (gain) / loss on fair value changes	(316.43)	(130.10)
Movements in working capital:	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(4.08)	(6.45)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payable	(54.34)	
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets & other assets	0.57	10.41
Increase/ (Decrease) in financial liabilities & other liabilities	(879.67)	816.46
Increase/(Decrease) in Debt Securitites	(2,927.21)	0.00
Increase/(Decrease) in Borrowings(other than Debt Securities)	-	(5,190.07)
Long Term Loans Given (Net)	3,140.88	5,363.99
Change in Investments (Net)	3,116.30	(1,433.26)
Cash generated from operations	**3,216.33**	**508.85**
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(87.51)	(170.26)
Net cash generated by operating activities (A)	**3,128.81**	**338.60**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for property, plant and equipment, intangible assets	(1.34)	(21.15)
Investments in FDR	(3,216.77)	(100.00)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(3,218.11)**	**(121.15)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interim Dividend-Equity		
Net cash generated in financing activities (C)	-	-
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(89.30)**	**217.45**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	338.83	121.38
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**249.54**	**338.83**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.11	0.24
Balances with Banks in current accounts	32.71	40.96
Balances with Banks in deposit accounts	216.72	297.63
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**249.54**	**338.83**
Less – Secured Demand loans from banks (Cash credit)		
Less – Bank overdraft		
Cash and cash equivalents for statement of cash flows	**249.54**	**338.83**

Notes 1 to 48 form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Lunawat & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000629N

Vikas Yadav
Partner
M. No. 511351

Place : New Delhi
Date: 08.06.2021

Sunil Kumar Bansal
Director (DIN : 06922373)

Shivendra Tomar
Mg. Director (DIN : 03174406)

Indu Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Rachit Tandon
Company Secretary

IFCI VENTURE CAPITAL FUNDS LIMITED
CIN: U65993DL1988GOI030284
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. Equity share capital

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Number of shares	Share capital (Amount)
Shares having face value of Rs 10/-		
Balance at beginning of the period (01.04.2019)	6,03,71,008	6,037.10
Change in Equity Share Capital during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the period (31.03.2020)	6,03,71,008	6,037.10
Change in Equity Share Capital during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the period (31.03.2021)	6,03,71,008	6,037.10

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Items of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	Total
	Statutory Reserve (Reserve u/s 45IC of RBI Act (refer foot note-1))	Securities Premium	Special Reserve under Section 36(1)(viii) of the I.T Act, 1961 (refer Foot note 2)	Retained Earnings	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period i.e. 01.04.2019	3,112.72	4,747.90	5.20	2,366.29	(12.11)	10,220.00
Correction of prior period error				393.94		393.94
Restated Balance Sheet at the beginning of the reporting period 01.04.2019	3,112.72	4,747.90	5.20	2,760.23	(12.11)	10,613.94
Total Comprehensive Income for the year				59.95	(12.27)	47.68
Transfer between reserves and retained earnings	9.54			(9.54)		
Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e. 31.03.2020	3,122.25	4,747.90	5.20	2,810.65	(24.38)	10,661.63
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	247.48	10.68	258.16
Transfer between reserves and retained earnings	51.63			(51.63)		-
Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e. 31.03.2021	3,173.89	4,747.90	5.20	3,006.50	(13.70)	10,919.79

Notes 1 to 48 form an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Lunawat & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000629N

Yadav

Vikas Yadav
Partner
M. No. 511351

Place : New Delhi
Date: 08.06.2021

Sunil Kumar Bansal
Director (DIN : 06922373)

Shivendra Tomar
Mg. Director (DIN : 03174406)

Indu Gupta

Indu Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Rachit Tandon

Rachit Tandon
Company Secretary

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Background

IFCI Venture ('the Company'), incorporated in New Delhi, India is a Non-Banking Finance Company in the public sector set-up in 1975. IFCI Venture is presently managing one SEBI-registered Venture/ private equity (PE) funds/Alternate Investment Funds (AIF) having two schemes. These funds provide long-term, committed share capital, to help unquoted companies grow and succeed. IFCI Venture derives income from the fund management activities in the form of management fee on the corpus/ outstanding amount of funds and by way of profit on these investments. The Company provides financial support for the diversified growth of Industries across the spectrum in the form of Corporate loans.

1.2 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 have been prepared by the Company in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016, as amended from time to time, in this regard.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in these financial statements.

For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company presented its financial statements on accrual basis under historical cost convention, and conform in all material aspects to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India ('Indian GAAP' or 'previous GAAP') which encompasses applicable accounting standards relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the applicable guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for Non-Banking Financial Companies, other statutory provisions and regulatory framework.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 are the first financial statements of the Company prepared under Ind AS. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in these financial statements.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 08th June, 2021.

1.3 Functional and Presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts have been denominated in lakh and rounded off to the nearest 2 decimals, except when otherwise indicated.

1.4 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following material items

- Financial instruments at FVTPL that is measured at fair value
- Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability - fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligation

1.5 Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities and assets) as on the date of the financial statements and the reported income and expenses for the reporting period. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

A. Judgements

Information about the judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Impairment of financial assets: establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on the financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining methodology for incorporating forward looking information into measurement of expected credit loss ('ECL') and selection of models used to measure ECL
- The company has an operating segment "Fund Management" having assets, liabilities, income, expenses and other processes and personnel focused on managing venture capital funds. Given the exemption from application of equity method to a 'venture capital organisation' which may be a division or section or department or segment within an entity, the company has regarded the "Fund Management" segment as a 'venture capital organisation' and has availed the exemption from application of equity method to all its investments in associates by measuring the investments in associates at fair value through profit or loss. As the company has opted to measure those investments at fair value through profit or loss in separate financial statements and there being no other investments in subsidiaries or joint ventures, no adjustments are required to prepare consolidated financial statements from separate financial statements. These financial statements are, therefore, separate and consolidated financial statements of the company and the group respectively.

B. Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 March 2021 is included in the following notes:

- Impairment of financial instruments: determining inputs into the ECL measurement model, including incorporation of forward looking information including key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows
- Determination of the fair value of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions
- Recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which carry-forward tax losses can be used

1.6 Significant accounting policies

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these financial statements.

A. Revenue recognition

(i) Interest income from financial assets is recognised on an accrual basis using Effective Interest Rate ('EIR') method. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The EIR is computed basis the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument. The calculation includes all fees, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

The interest revenue continues to be recognised at the original EIR applied on the gross carrying amount for financial assets (when the asset is not credit impaired).

(ii)Fee income/expense that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or financial liability are included in the effective interest rate. Income from Management fees is recognized overtime on the basis of output method of time elapsed.

(iii) Recovery from bad debts written off is recognised as income on the basis of realisation from customers.

B. Financial instruments

I. Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

II. Classifications and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value through FVTPL, depending on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets and the Company's business model for managing the financial assets.

Business Model Assessment

The Company makes an objective assessment of the business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level, because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed.

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

Assessment if contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purpose of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company applies judgement and considers all the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains any contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the said assessment, the Company considers prepayment and extension terms, features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of the interest rates).

Financial assets at Amortised Cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method less any impairment losses.

Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

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

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

Subsequently, these are measured at fair value and changes therein, are recognised in other comprehensive income. Impairment losses on said financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and do not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the balance sheet.

Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

Any financial instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

Subsequently, these are measured at fair value and changes therein, are recognised in profit and loss account.

Investment in Equity Instruments

All equity investments (other than in Subsidiaries and Associates) are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL with all changes recognised in Statement of profit and loss. .

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company is recognised at the proceeds received, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All Financial Liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of borrowings, net of directly attributable cost.

Subsequent measurement

a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

After initial recognition, financial liabilities other than those which are classified as FVTPL are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortization done using the EIR method is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

III. Measurement Basis

Amortised cost

Amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the EIR method of discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Fair Valuation

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects it non-performance risk.

When Market price is available, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Company uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

IV.De-recognition/Modification of financial assets and financial liabilities

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

The Company de-recognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

On de-recognition, any gains or losses on all debt instruments and equity instruments (measured at FVTPL) are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Gains and losses in respect of debt instruments measured at FVOCI and that are accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss on de-recognition. Gains or losses on equity instruments measured at FVOCI that are recognised and accumulated in OCI are not reclassified to profit or loss on de-recognition

Financial liabilities

The Company de-recognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired.

Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Company evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the modification results in derecognition of the original financial asset and new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

If the cash flows of the modified asset are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in de-recognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset by recomputing the EIR rate on the instrument.

If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income.

Financial liabilities

The Company de-recognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

If the modification is not accounted as derecognition, then the amortised cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original EIR and the resulting gainor loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by recomputing the EIR rate on the instrument.

V. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

VI. Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognizes impairment allowances for ECL on all the financial assets that are having contractual terms giving rise to solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

ECL are probability weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not overdue for more than 30 days – as the present value of all cash shortfalls that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.
- financial assets with significant increase in credit risk that are overdue for more than 30 days but less than 90 days – as the present value of all cash shortfalls that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial asset.
- financial assets that are overdue by 90 days and above – as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows.
- undrawn loan commitments – as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Company if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive with respect to the financial assets, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For financial assets at FVTOCI, the loss allowance is recognised in OCI.

Write-off

Financial assets are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

C. Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether

(i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset

(ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and

(iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cashflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

D. Employee benefits

i. Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Post Employment benefits

a. Defined contribution plans

Provident Fund

The Company pays fixed contribution to Provident Fund at predetermined rates to EPFO.

b. Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit employee scheme in the form of Gratuity. The Trustees of the scheme have entrusted the administration of related fund to LIC. Expense for the year is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation of the Company's year-end obligation in this regard and the value of year end assets of the scheme. Contribution is deposited with LIC based on intimation received by the Company.

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current costs and the fair value of any plan assets, if any is deducted.

The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Accrued Benefit Method (same as Projected Unit Credit Method), which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan, are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contribution to the plan.

The change in defined benefit plan liability is split into changes arising out of service, interest cost and re-measurements and the change in defined benefit plan asset is split between interest income and re-measurements. Changes due to service cost and net interest cost / income is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Re-measurements of net defined benefit liability / (asset) which comprise of the below are recognized in other comprehensive income:

- Actuarial gains and losses;
- The return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)

iii. Other long term employee benefits

Benefits under the Company's leave encashment and leave fare concession constitute other long term employee benefits. The Company's net obligation in respect of leave encashment is the amount of future benefit that employees have present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The calculation is performed using the projected unit credit method. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Provision for Leave fare concession is being made on actuarial valuation basis.

E. Income Taxes

Income-tax expense comprises of current & previous year tax adjustments (i.e. amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the income tax law) and deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of temporary differences between tax base and book base). It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

(i) Current tax & previous year tax adjustment

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid in respect of taxable income for the year in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax comprises the tax payable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Minimum alternative tax ('MAT') under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 is recognised as current tax in the statement of profit and loss.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and based on management's judgement, are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if the Company:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

The credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as an asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

F. Property, plant and equipment and Investment property

Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment held for use or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes non-refundable taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses related to the acquisition and installation of the respective assets.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided using the straight line method overuseful life estimated by the management. Depreciation is calculated on pro-rata basis, including the month of addition and excluding the month of sale/disposal. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the underlying lease term on a straight line basis.Residual value in respect of Buildings and Vehicles is considered as 5% of the cost and in case of other assets ` 'Nil'.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

De-recognition

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

Transition to Ind AS

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment and investment property recognised as of April 1, 2017 (the transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use such carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

G. Intangible assets

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are recognized at cost of acquisition which includes all expenditure that can be directly attributed or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis, to create, produce or making the asset ready for its intended use.

Amortization

Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

De-recognition

An intangible asset is de-recognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is de-recognized.

Transition to Ind AS

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its intangible asset recognised as of April 1, 2017 (the transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use such carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

H. Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its non financial assets (other than assets held for sale and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

I. Provisions and contingencies related to claims, litigation, etc.

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal and constructive obligation as a result of a past event, for which it is probable that cash outflow will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. 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.

J. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

K. Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the entity's cash management.

L. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) of the company. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments of the Company. Refer note 39d for details on segment information presented.

M. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

N. Assets held for sale

Assets are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. Such assets measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell with gains and losses on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. Once classified as held for sale, assets are no longer amortised, depreciated or impaired.

O. Accounting policy on investment in associates

The company has investment in associates in which it has 20 per cent or more of shareholding and therefore has been regarded as an associate. The company has measured the investments in associates at fair value through profit or loss in its separate financial statements. If any investment is held for sale, then shall measure it at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

P. Impairment of financial assets

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively. At the date of transition to Ind AS, an entity shall use reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised (or for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts the date that the entity became a party to the irrevocable commitment) and compare that to the credit risk at the date of transition to Ind AS.

The ECL working assumes that there is a significant increase in credit risk if the asset is overdue for 30 days or more and therefore, ECL is measured on lifetime basis for such assets. For assets overdue for less than 30 days, it is assumed that there is no significant increase in credit risk and therefore ECL for such assets is measured at the probability of default occurring within next 12 months.

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS MODEL)

The company determines significant increase in credit risk on a financial asset subject to impairment requirements as per expected credit loss method if the cash flows from the financial instrument are overdue by 30 days or more.

The company considers default when the principal or interest cash flows on a financial asset is overdue by 90 days or more. The company provides lifetime expected credit losses on financial assets that are overdue by 30 or more. Financial assets that are overdue by 90 days or more are considered to be credit-impaired.

The company recognises interest on effective interest rate for all financial assets whether credit-impaired or nor credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets, interest is recognised on the carrying amount remaining after deducting loss allowance. For the purposes of calculating expected credit losses, the company groups the financial assets based on similarity of type of financial asset such as corporate loan or personal loan, type of security such as loan against property and loan against shares, credit rating as at the reporting date and schedule of payment contractually specified such as monthly or quarterly. However, the credit losses are calculated on individual instrument level and not group level.

The credit loss calculated at individual instrument level is then adjusted for the probability that the party may default with 12 months if the financial asset is overdue by less than 30 days and also by the risk weights based on gross exposure that includes loan commitments and credit risk rating grades. The company considers GDP growth rate and unemployment rate over a period of 10 years.

Empirically, there is a negative correlation between GDP growth rate and non-performing asset rate and a positive correlation between unemployment rate and non-performing asset rate. Any negative effect of GDP growth rate and unemployment rate is adjusted in the risk weights applied to the credit loss calculated at instrument level.

The company calculates credit loss based on the regression analysis of contractual and actual cash flows till the end of the reporting period. The calculation of credit loss looks into the future, that is after the end of the reporting period by considering contractual and actual cash flows till the end of latest month for which receipt information is available.

Actual cash flows beyond the month for which the receipt information is available is estimated based on regression equation. Credit loss is the present value of cash shortfalls from the end of the reporting period to the end of the contractual period. The adjusted credit loss is then compared with the present value of the collateral as on the reporting date and estimate of legal costs to be incurred for realization of security to determine the expected credit losses to recognised as loss allowance.

The present value of the collateral and legal costs is estimated beyond the contractual period if required. Any increase / decrease in loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss for the period. Expected credit losses are considered based on the credit rating as at the end of the reporting period. Therefore, any change in the credit rating for that instrument may result in change in the risk weights applied to the credit loss calculated based on regression analysis of the contractual and actual cash flows over the period of the contract.

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents		(₹ in lakh)	
	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
1	Cash in hand (including postage stamps)	0.11	0.24
2	Balances with Banks		
	-Bank Balance	32.71	40.96
	-Bank Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	216.72	297.63
	Total	**249.54**	**338.83**

3. Balances with Banks		(₹ in lakh)	
	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
1	Bank Balances	3,316.77	100.00
	Total (I)	**3,316.77**	**100.00**

4. Receivables		(₹ in lakh)	
	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
(I)	Trade Receivables		-
	Fees receivable - considered good	7.26	11.71
		7.26	**11.71**
(II)	Other receivables		
	Unsecured - considered good	-	
	Unsecured - doubtful	6.83	6.83
	Others	11.65	3.12
		18.48	**9.95**
	Less : Allowance for Impairment loss	6.83	6.83
		11.65	**3.12**
	Total	**18.91**	**14.83**

5. Loans (₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021					
	Amotised Cost	At Fair Value: Through Other Comprehensive Income	At Fair Value: Through profit or loss	At Fair Value: Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Subtotal	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5=2+3+4)	(6=1+5)
(A)						
(i) Term Loans						
-Loans and Advances (Considered good)	1,734.83	-	-	-	-	1,734.83
- Loan and Advances (Doubtful)	21,110.68					21,110.68
(ii) Others (to be specified)						-
Total (A) Gross	**22,845.51**					**22,845.51**
Less: Impairment loss allowance	**11,538.95**	-	-	-	-	11,538.95
Total (A) Net	**11,306.56**					**11,306.56**
						-
(B)						-
(i) Secured by tangible assets and intangible assets	18,182.15	-	-	-	-	18,182.15
(ii) Covered by Bank/Government Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Unsecured	4,663.35	-	-	-	-	4,663.35
Total (B) Gross	**22,845.51**	-	-	-	-	**22,845.51**
Less: Impairment loss allownace	11,538.95	-	-	-	-	11,538.95
Total (B) Net	**11,306.56**	-	-	-	-	**11,306.56**
						-
(C) Loans in India						-
(i) Public Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	22,845.51	-	-	-	-	22,845.51
Total (C) Gross	**22,845.51**					**22,845.51**
Less: Impairement loss allowance	11,538.95	-	-	-	-	11,538.95
Total (C) Net	**11,306.56**					**11,306.56**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020					
	Amotised Cost	At Fair Value: Through Other Comprehensive Income	At Fair Value: Through profit or loss	At Fair Value: Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Subtotal	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5=2+3+4)	(6=1+5)
(A)						
(i) Term Loans						
-Loans and Advances (Considered good)	4,089.01	-	-	-	-	4,089.01
- Loan and Advances (Doubtful)	21,975.68					21,975.68
(ii) Others (to be specified)						-
Total (A) Gross	**26,064.69**					**26,064.69**
Less:Impairment loss allowance	10,863.70	-	-	-	-	10,863.70
Total (A) Net	**15,200.99**					**15,200.99**
						-
(B)						-
(i) Secured by tangible assets and intangible assets	21,898.87	-	-	-	-	21,898.87
(ii) Covered by Bank/Government Guarantee	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Unsecured	4,165.82	-	-	-	-	4,165.82
Total (B) Gross	**26,064.69**	-	-	-	-	**26,064.69**
Less: Impairment loss allownace	10,863.70	-	-	-	-	10,863.70
Total (B) Net	**15,200.99**	-	-	-	-	**15,200.99**
						-
(C) Loans in India						-
(i) Public Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	26,064.69	-	-	-	-	26,064.69
Total (C) Gross	**26,064.69**					**26,064.69**
Less: Impairement loss allowance	10,863.70	-	-	-	-	10,863.70
Total (C) Net	**15,200.99**					**15,200.99**

6. Investments (₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021						
		At Fair Value					
	Amotised Cost	Through Other Comprehensive Income	Through profit or loss	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Subtotal	Others	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5=2+3+4)	(6)	(7=1+5+6)
Government Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other approved securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities							
-Inter Group Balances							
-Bonds - Tax free bonds of IFCI Ltd of Rs.10,00,000 each	542.00	-	-	-	-	-	542.00
-Bonds - Taxable bonds of IFCI Ltd of Rs.1000 each	1,735.12	-	-	-	-	-	1,735.12
Equity instruments							
-Biotech Consortium Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd	-	-	326.34	-	326.34	-	326.34
-Him Teknoforge Ltd			669.40		669.40		669.40
- Deltronix India Ltd			-		-		-
					-		-
CCD/OCD/OCPS instruments					-		-
- Deltronix India Ltd (OCPS)					-		-
					-		-
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-		-
Associates	-	-	-	-	-		-
-Units of Venture Funds (Rs.10 each fully paid up)					-		-
'- Venture Capital fund for Backward Classes	-	-	515.82	-	515.82		515.82
Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-	-		-
Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-		-
Mutual Funds					-		-
Investment in Liquid Funds	-	-	66.32	-	66.32		66.32
Total Gross (A)	**2,277.12**	**-**	**1,577.88**	**-**	**1,577.88**	**-**	**3,855.00**
(i) Overseas Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Investments in India	2,277.12	-	1,577.88	-	1,577.88	-	3,855.00
Total (B)	**2,277.12**	**-**	**1,577.88**	**-**	**1,577.88**	**-**	**3,855.00**
Less: Allowance for impairment loss **(C)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Net D= (A)- (C)	**2,277.12**	**-**	**1,577.88**	**-**	**1,577.88**	**-**	**3,855.00**

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020						
		At Fair Value					
	Amotised Cost	Through Other Comprehensive Income	Through profit or loss	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Subtotal	Others	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5=2+3+4)	(6)	(7=1+5+6)
Government Securities							
Other approved securities							
Debt securities							
-Inter Group Balances							
-Bonds - Tax free bonds of IFCI Ltd of Rs. 10,00,000 each	500.05						500.05
-Bonds - Taxable IFCI Ltd of Rs. 1000 each	1,586.44						1,586.44
Equity instruments							-
-Biotech Consortium Ltd.							-
-Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park Ltd			420.00		420.00		420.00
-Him Teknoforge Ltd			211.39		211.39		211.39
Subsidiaries							-
Associates							-
-Units of Venture Funds (Rs.10 each fully paid up)							-
'- Venture Capital fund for backward classes			506.55		506.55		506.55
Joint Ventures							-
Others (Specify)							-
Mutual Funds							-
Investment in Liquid Funds			3,430.14		3,430.14		3,430.14
Total Gross (A)	**2,086.49**		**4,568.08**	**-**	**4,568.08**	**-**	**6,654.57**
(i) Overseas Investments	-		-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Investments in India	2,086.49		4,568.08	-	4,568.08	-	6,654.57
Total (B)	**2,086.49**		**4,568.08**	**-**	**4,568.08**	**-**	**6,654.57**
Less: Allowance for impairment loss **(C)**	-		-	-	-	-	-
Total Net D= (A)- (C)	**2,086.49**		**4,568.08**	**-**	**4,568.08**	**-**	**6,654.57**

Foot Note

1. The values shown in the notes are as per Ind AS and stands at Fair value/ Cost of acquisition and do not reflect the outstanding dues payable by the Investee Companies.

7. Other Financial Assets (₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Loan to others		
-Loans to Staff (Secured)	8.86	8.31
-Others (Unsecured and considered good)	1.19	0.15
Total	**10.05**	**8.46**

8. Current Tax Assets (Net) (₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Current tax assets (Net)	455.84	458.39
Total	**455.84**	**458.39**

9. Deferred Tax Assets (Net) (₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Deferred tax assets (Net)	4,700.75	4,644.40
Total	**4,700.75**	**4,644.40**

10. Property, plant and equipment							(₹ in lakh)
Particulars	Computers & Servers	Office Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Property	Equipment / Furniture and Fittings	Assets on lease	Total
At cost or fair value at the beginning of the year at 01/04/2019	2.59	-	4.16	-	-	-	6.75
Additions	19.72	-	1.42	-	-	-	21.14
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation adjustment, if any	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification from/to held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments (please specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At cost or fair value at the end of the year at 31/03/2020	22.31	-	5.58	-	-	-	27.90
Additions	0.26	-	1.07	-	-	-	1.33
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation adjustment, if any	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(0.04)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.04)
Reclassification from/to held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments (please specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At cost or fair value at the end of the quarter at 31/03/2021	22.54	-	6.65	-	-	-	29.20

Particulars	Accumulated Dep. On Computers & Servers	Accumulated Dep. On Office Equipments	Accumulated Dep. On Furniture & Fixtures	Accumulated Dep. On Property*	Accumulated Dep. On Equipment / Furniture and Fittings	Accumulated Dep. On Assets on lease	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at the beginning of the year as at 01/04/2019	2.19	-	0.50	-	-	-	2.69
Depreciation for the year	1.66	-	0.52	-	-	-	2.17
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment/(reversal) of impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification from/to held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments (please specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at the end of the year 31/03/2020	3.85	-	1.02	-	-	-	4.87
Depreciation for the year	6.40	-	0.59	-	-	-	7.01
Disposals	(0.04)	-	-	-	-	-	(0.04)
Impairment/(reversal) of impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification from/to held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments (please specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at the end of the quarter 31/03/2021	10.22	-	1.61	-	-	-	11.82
Net carrying amount at the beginning of the year as at 01/04/2019	0.40	-	3.66	-	-	-	4.06
Net carrying amount as at the end of the year as at 31/03/2020	18.46	-	4.56	-	-	-	23.03
Net carrying amount as at the end of the quarter as at 31/03/2021	12.32	-	5.04	-	-	-	17.37

11. Other Intangible assets		(₹ in lakh)
Particulars	Computer Software	Total
At cost or fair value at the beginning of the year as at 01/04/2019	**0.21**	**0.21**
Additions	-	-
Acquisitions	-	-
Revaluation adjustment, if any	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At cost or fair value at the end of the year at 31/03/2020	**0.21**	**0.21**
Additions	-	-
Acquisitions	-	-
Revaluation adjustment, if any	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At cost or fair value at the end of the year at 31/03/2021	**0.21**	**0.21**

Particulars	Accumulated Dep. On Computer Software	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at the beginning of the year as at 01/04/2019	**0.13**	**0.13**
Depreciation for the year	0.07	0.07
Disposals	-	-
Impairment/(reversal) of impairment	-	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at the end of the year 31/03/2020	**0.20**	**0.20**
Depreciation for the year	0.01	**0.01**
Disposals	-	-
Impairment/(reversal) of impairment	-	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment as at the end of the quarter 31/03/2021	**0.21**	**0.21**
Net carrying amount at the beginning of the year as at 01/04/2019	**0.07**	**0.07**
Net carrying amount as at the end of the year as at 31/03/2020	**0.01**	**0.01**
Net carrying amount as at the end of the year as at 31/03/2021	**0.00**	**0.00**

12. Other Non-Financial Assets		(₹ in lakh)
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
(a) Pre-paid Expenses	1.31	0.78
(b) GST Credit	1.98	4.69
Total	**3.30**	**5.47**

13. Assets classified as held for sale		(₹ in lakh)
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Investment in Associates	750.00	750.31
Total	**750.00**	**750.31**

14. Payables		(₹ in lakh)
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
(1)Trade Payables		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(2) Other Payables		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	24.68	79.02
Total	**24.68**	**79.02**

(₹ in lakh)

15. Debt Securities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021			
	At Amortised Cost	At Fair Value through profit or loss	Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Total
	1)	2)	3)	(4=1+2+3)
Bonds				
21 Bonds of Rs. 10,00,000 each secured	216.52	-	-	216.52
480 Bonds of Rs. 1,00,000 each unsecured	485.61	-	-	485.61
596 Bonds of Rs. 1,00,000 each unsecured	598.93	-	-	598.93
583 Bonds of Rs. 10,00,000 each- secured	5,945.04	-	-	5,945.04
Total (A)	**7,246.10**	-	-	**7,246.10**
Debt securities in India	7,246.10	-	-	7,246.10
Debt securities outside India	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	**7,246.10**	-	-	**7,246.10**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020			
	At Amortised Cost	At Fair Value through profit or loss	Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Total
	1)	2)	3)	(4=1+2+3)
Bonds				
200 Bonds of Rs. 10,00,000 each secured	2,101.79	-	-	2,101.79
1510 Bonds of Rs. 1,00,000 each unsecured	1,527.64	-	-	1,527.64
596 Bonds of Rs. 1,00,000 each unsecured	598.85	-	-	598.85
583 Bonds of Rs. 10,00,000 each- secured	5,945.04	-	-	5,945.04
Total (A)	**10,173.31**	-	-	**10,173.31**
Debt securities in India	10,173.31	-	-	10,173.31
Debt securities outside India	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	**10,173.31**	-	-	**10,173.31**

Foot-notes

1

Issuer	**IFCI Venture Capital Funds Ltd.**
Issue size	Rs. 20 Crores
Face Value	Rs. 1,000,000.00 (Rupees Ten Lac) per bond
Tenure & Redemption	At end of 10 Years from date of allotment i.e. 10th October, 2024
Coupon Rate	10.80% p.a. annual
Security	Pari-pasu charge on Book Debts
Interest Payment	Interest shall be made annually on10th October

2

Issuer	IFCI Venture Capital Funds Ltd.
Issue size	Up to Rs. 15.10 Crores including green shoe option of Rs. 0.10 Crores
Face Value	Rs. 1,00,000.00 (Rupees One Lac) per bond
Tenure	10 Years
Put Call	At par at the end of 5th year from the date of allotment
Redemption	At par at the end of 10[th] year from deemed date of allotment i.e 18th February, 2023
Coupon Rate	10.15% p.a. annual
Interest Payment	Interest shall be made annually on18th February

3

Issuer	IFCI Venture Capital Funds Ltd.	
Issue size	Up to Rs. 64.20 Crores including green shoe option of Rs. 39.20 Crores	
Face Value	Rs. 1,00,000.00 (Rupees One Lac) per bond	
Option	**Option – 1**	**Option – 2**
Tenure	5 Years	10 Years
Put Call	Nil	At par at the end of 7th Year
Redemption	At par at the end of 5[th] year from deemed date of allotment i.e 16th October, 2017 - redeemed	At par at the end of 10th year from deemed date of allotment i.e 16th October, 2022
Coupon Rate	10.25% p.a. (semi-annual)	
Interest Payment	Interest shall be made on Semi-Annual basis on 15th March and 15th September every year	

4

Issuer	**IFCI Venture Capital**
Issue size	Up to Rs. 100 Crores including Green shoe option
Security	First Pari Pasu charge on the receivables of the Company to the extent of 125% of the outstanding Bonds at any point of time, during the currency of the Bonds.
Face Value	Rs. 10,00,000.00 (Rupees Ten Lac) per bond
Option	**Option -1**
Tenure	10 Years
Put Call	At par at the end of 3rd year, 5th year & 7th Year respectively.
Redemption	At par on exercising put/ call option at the end of 3[rd] year or 5[th] year or 7[th] year or at the end of 10[th] year from deemed date of allotment, whichever is earlier i.e 24th January, 2022
Coupon Rate	10.75% p.a.(Annual on 24th January)

(₹ in lakh)

16. Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	As at 31st March, 2021			
Particulars	At Amortised Cost	At Fair Value through profit or loss	Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Total
	1)	2)	3)	(4=1+2+3)
(a) Term Loans				
(i) from Banks	-	-	-	-
(b) Deferred payment liabilities	-	-	-	-
(c) Loan from related parties-IFCL Ltd	-	-	-	-
(d) Finance Lease Obligations	-	-	-	-
(e) Liability component of compound financial instruments	-	-	-	-
(f) Loans repayable on demand				
(i) from Banks-credit facilities	-	-	-	-
(ii) from other Parties	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
Borrowings in India	-	-	-	-
Borrowings outside India	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

	As at 31st March, 2020			
Particulars	At Amortised Cost	At Fair Value through profit or loss	Designated at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	Total
	1)	2)	3)	(4=1+2+3)
(a) Term Loans				
(i) from Banks	-	-	-	-
(b) Deferred payment liabilities	-	-	-	-
(c) Loan from related parties-IFCL Ltd	-	-	-	-
(d) Finance Lease Obligations	-	-	-	-
(e) Liability component of compound financial instruments	-	-	-	-
(f) Loans repayable on demand				
(i) from Banks-credit facilities	-	-	-	-
(ii) from other Parties	-	-	-	-
(g) Other Loans (specify nature)				
Short term Secured loan from KARUR VYSYA	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
Borrowings in India	-	-	-	-
Borrowings outside India	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

17. Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		(₹ in lakh)
Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2021**	**As at 31st March, 2020**
Provision for Tax (Net of Advance Tax & TDS)	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

18. Provisions		(₹ in lakh)
Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2021**	**As at 31st March, 2020**
Provision for Employee benefits	259.54	255.52
Provision for Reversal of Interest on Interest	5.55	-
General Provision (COVID-19)	182.09	103.78
Total	**447.18**	**359.30**

19. Other Non-Financial Liabilities		(₹ in lakh)
Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2021**	**As at 31st March, 2020**
Other Payables		
-Tax and other deduction/collection payable	7.36	8.51
'-other payables	1.88	880.41
Total	**9.25**	**888.92**

20. Equity Share Capital		(₹ in lakh)
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Note: 1 SHARE CAPITAL		
AUTHORISED:		
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	15,000.00	15,000.00
Total	**15,000.00**	**15,000.00**
ISSUED, SBSCRIBED & PAID UP:		
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up.	6,037.10	6,037.10
Total	**6,037.10**	**6,037.10**

Foot Notes:

i. Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the Year	6,03,71,008	6,037.10	6,03,71,008	6,037.10
Equity shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Number of equity shares at the end of the Year	**6,03,71,008**	**6,037.10**	**6,03,71,008**	**6,037.10**

ii. Shares held by holding/Ultimate holding company and/or their subsidairies/associates

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	No. of shares held	% of Holding	No. of shares held	% of Holding
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each Fully Paid				
IFCI Limited(Holding Company)	5,95,21,008	98.59	5,95,21,008	98.59
Total	**5,95,21,008**	**98.59**	**5,95,21,008**	**98.59**

Foot Note:

Fully paid equity shares, which have a par value of Rs.10, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

iii. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	No. of shares held	% of Holding	No. of shares held	% of Holding
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each Fully Paid				
IFCI Limited	5,95,21,008	98.59	5,95,21,008	98.59
Total	**5,95,21,008**	**98.59**	**5,95,21,008**	**98.59**

Other Equity		(₹ in lakh)
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Retained Earnings	3,006.50	2,810.65
Securities Premium Account	4,747.90	4,747.90
Statutory Reserve (Reserve u/s 45IC of RBI Act, 1934)	3,173.89	3,122.25
Special Reserve under Section 36(1)(viii) of the I.T Act, 1961	5.20	5.20
OCI- Resmeasurment of defined benefit plan	(13.70)	(24.38)
Total	**10,919.79**	**10,661.63**

Foot-note

1. Security Premium Account represents the amount received on equity share over & above its face value.

21. Other Equity						(₹ in lakh)
Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Statutory Reserve (Reserve u/s 45IC of RBI Act (refer foot note-1))	Securities Premium	Special Reserve under Section 36(1)(viii) of the I.T Act, 1961 (refer Foot	Retained Earnings	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period i.e. 01.04.2019	**3,112.72**	**4,747.90**	**5.20**	**2,366.29**	**(12.11)**	**10,220.00**
Correction of prior period error	-	-	-	393.94	-	**393.94**
Restated Balnce sheet at the beginning of the reporting period	3,112.72	4,747.90	5.20	2,760.23	(12.11)	**10,613.94**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	59.95	(12.27)	**47.68**
Transfer between reserves and retained earnings	9.54	-	-	(9.54)	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e. 31.03.2020	**3,122.25**	**4,747.90**	**5.20**	**2,810.65**	**(24.38)**	**10,661.63**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	247.48	10.68	**258.16**
Transfer between reserves and retained earnings	51.63	-	-	(51.63)	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period i.e. 31.03.2021	**3,173.89**	**4,747.90**	**5.20**	**3,006.50**	**(13.70)**	**10,919.79**

22. Interest income *			(₹ in lakh)
	For the year ended March 31, 2021		
Particulars	On Financial Assets measured at fair value through OCI	On Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost	On Financial Assets classified at fair value through profit or loss
Interest on Loans	-	1,898.86	-
Interest income from investments	-	190.63	-
Interest on Deposits with Banks	-	103.03	
Total	-	**2,192.53**	

	For the year ended March 31, 2020		
Particulars	On Financial Assets measured at fair value through OCI	On Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost	On Financial Assets classified at fair value through profit or loss
Interest on Loans	-	2,401.48	-
Interest income from investments	-	172.63	-
Interest on Deposits with Banks		8.52	
Total	-	**2,582.64**	-

* In accordance with the RBI Circular No. RBI/ 2021-22/ 17 DOR.STR.REC.4/21.04.048/2021-22 dated April 7, 2021 and the methodology for calculation of interest on interest based on guidance issued by Indian Banks' Association, the Company has put in place a Board approved policy to refund / adjust interest on interest charged to borrowers during the moratorium period, i.e. March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020 i.e. for the moratorium period The Company has estimated the said amount of Rs.5.55 lakh and duly reflected in the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021. B1In case there is any change in the calculation for subsequent period, it will be accounted for while implementing the same in FY 2021-22.

23. Dividend Income		(₹ in lakh)
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Dividend income	1.63	8.81
Total	**1.63**	**8.81**

24. Fees Income		(₹ in lakh)
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Management fee	930.24	648.88
Total	**930.24**	**648.88**

25. Net Gain on fair value changes		(₹ in lakh)
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A. Net Gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss account :-		
a) On trading portfolio		
- Investments	459.78	130.10
- Derivatives	-	-
- Others	-	-
b) On financial instruments designated at fair value through profit and loss account	-	-
B. Others	-	-
Total	**459.78**	**130.10**
Fair Value changes		
-Realised	143.35	355.77
-Unrealised	316.43	(225.67)
Total	**459.78**	**130.10**

26. Other Income		(₹ in lakh)
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Bad Debt Recovered	10.96	-
Other incomes*	10.59	51.24
Total	**21.56**	**51.24**

* Any item under the subhead 'Other Incomes' which exceeds one per cent of the total income to be presented separately

27. Finance costs				(₹ in lakh)
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2020	
	On Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	On Financial liabilities measured at Amortised Cost	On Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	On Financial liabilities measured at Amortised Cost
Interest on Bonds and borrowings	-	940.39	-	1,389.44
Other interest expense	-	-	-	32.26
Total	**-**	**940.39**	**-**	**1,421.70**

28. Fees and commission expense		(₹ in lakh)
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Fee for issurance of letter of comfort to IFCI ltd.	-	15.43
Total	**-**	**15.43**

29. Net loss on fair value changes (₹ in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A. Net loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss account :-		
a) On trading portfolio		
- Investments		-
- Derivatives		-
- Others		-
b) On financial instruments designated at fair value through profit and loss account		-
B. Others		-
Total		-
Fair Value changes		
-Realised		-
-Unrealised		-
Total		-

30. Employee Benefit expenses (₹ in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries and wages including bonus	381.30	420.76
Post employment benefits	7.88	7.49
Other Employee Benefits	10.15	14.80
Total	**399.34**	**443.05**

31. Impairment on financial instruments (₹ in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2020	
	On Financial instruments measured at fair value through OCI	On Financial instruments measured at Amortised Cost	On Financial instruments measured at fair value through OCI	On Financial instruments measured at Amortised Cost
Loans and Advances	-	675.25	-	1,575.43
Other Receivable	-	-	-	6.83
General Provision (COVID-19)	-	78.30	-	103.78
Total	-	**753.55**	-	**1,686.04**

32. Other expenses (₹ in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Rent, taxes and energy costs	177.83	180.01
Repairs and maintenance	41.91	30.90
Printing & Stationery	2.22	3.88
CSR Expenses	5.42	12.34
Postage & Telephone	2.60	2.24
Advertisement and publicity	3.02	10.73
Travelling & Conveyance	2.24	15.28
Director's fees, allowances and expenses	11.76	8.51
Auditor's fees and expenses*	7.18	9.78
Legal and Professional charges	66.73	111.84
Insurance	0.25	0.20
Bad Debts Written Off	897.52	111.02
Other expenditures	9.70	13.77
Total	**1,228.37**	**510.48**

* Refer note 34 for details on payment to auditors.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs unless otherwise stated)

IND AS -12 Income tax- Disclosures
33. (a) Deferred tax balances

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Deferred tax assets	4,720.74	4,645.05
Deferred tax liabilities	(19.99)	(0.65)
Deferred Tax Asset / (Liabilities) (Net)	**4,700.75**	**4,644.40**

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31 2019	Movement Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Movement Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at 31st March, 2020
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment and Intanigble Assets	0.05	(0.70)	-	(0.65)
Fair value of Investments	1,242.63	(1,173.93)	-	68.70
Defined benefit obligation	51.28	24.54	(4.73)	71.09
Impairment on Financial Instuments	2,343.55	678.73	-	3,022.28
Tax Losses	271.64	1,182.47	-	1,454.11
Provision of Covid-19	-	28.87	-	28.87
Deferred Tax Asset / (Liabilities) (Net)	**3,909.16**	**739.97**	**(4.73)**	**4,644.40**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	Movement Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Movement Recognised in other comprehensive income	As at 31st March, 2021
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment and Intanigble Assets	(0.65)	(0.01)	-	(0.65)
Fair value of Investments	68.70	(88.03)	-	(19.33)
Defined benefit obligation	71.09	(3.00)	4.12	72.20
Impairment on Financial Instuments	3,022.28	187.85	-	3,210.13
Tax Losses	1,454.11	(156.43)	-	1,297.68
MAT Credit	-	90.06		90.06
Provision of Covid-19	28.87	21.78	-	50.66
Deferred Tax Asset / (Liabilities) (Net)	**4,644.40**	**52.24**	**4.12**	**4,700.75**

Note : deferred tax assets has not been created on last year losses

33. (b) Current Tax reconcilation
The following is the analysis of Current tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Opening Balance Assets/(Liabilities)	458.39	301.40
Provision made during the year	(90.06)	(13.27)
Income tax paid during the year	87.51	170.26
Closing Balance Assets/(Liabilities)	**455.84**	**458.39**

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs unless otherwise stated)

34 Payment to Auditors

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Audit Fees	5.45	6.95
Certification and other services	1.38	1.65
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	0.41
Total	**6.83**	**9.01**

35 Details of corporate social responsibility expenditure

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company for respective financial year	**5.42**	**12.34**
Amount Transfer to IFCI Social foundation	5.00	12.34
PM Care fund	0.42	-
Construction/ Acquisition of Assets	-	-

36 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
A. Contingent Liabilities		
Claims not acknowledged as debts	NIL	NIL
Total	-	-

Considering the current status of the pending litigation cases, no material financial impact is expected on the financial statements as on March 31, 2021

B. Commitments

(i) Estimated amount of contract (including lease contract) remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances)		
(ii) Undrawn Commitments	500.00	500.00
Total	**500.00**	**500.00**

C. Contingent assets

There are no contingent assets during the year and the corresponding previous reporting years.

37 Expenditure/Income in Foreign Currencies:

There is no foreign currency Expenditure/income in current as well as in preceeding reporting years

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021
(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

38 Employee benefits

The Company operates the following post-employment

i. Defined contribution plan

The Company makes monthly contribution towards Provident Fund which is a defined contribution plan. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as expense towards such contribution are as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Contribution to Provident Fund	7.85	7.28

ii. Defined Benefit plan

A. Gratuity

Gratuity liablity has been determined and accounted on the basis acturial valuation carried out as at March 31, 2020
Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at balance sheet date:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Net defined benefit liability	117.76	113.94

(a) Funding

The scheme is fully funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The funding requirements are based on the gratuity fund's actuarial measurement framework set out in the funding policies of the plan. The funding of the plan is based on a separate actuarial valuation for funding purposes for which the assumptions may differ from the assumptions set out in Section "d" below. Employees do not contribute to the plan.
expected contributions to gratuity plan for the year ending 31 March 2021 is INR 21.17 lakh.

(b) Reconciliation of the net defined benefit (asset) / liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components:

	For the year ended March 31, 2021			For the year ended March 31, 2020		
	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability
Balance at the beginning of the year	202.82	88.88	113.94	164.69	80.54	84.15
Included in profit or loss						
Current service cost	13.47	-	13.47	11.69	-	11.69
Past service cost including curtailment Gains/Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest cost (income)	15.03	(6.28)	8.75	12.75	(6.26)	6.51
	28.51	(6.28)	22.23	24.44	(6.26)	18.20
Included in Other comprehensive income						
Remeasurements loss (gain)	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:	-	-	-	-	-	-
- demographic assumptions	-	-	-	0.08	-	-
- financial assumptions	(0.24)	-	(14.79)	21.02	-	16.08
- experience adjustment	(14.30)	-	0.25	(4.99)	-	0.03
– on plan assets	-	-	-	-	-	(0.03)
	(14.55)	-	(14.55)	16.11	-	16.08
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	3.86	(3.86)	-	4.50	(4.50)
Benefits paid directly	-	-	-	(2.41)	(2.41)	-
Misc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	3.86	(3.86)	(2.41)	2.09	(4.50)
Balance at the end of the year	216.78	99.02	117.76	202.82	88.88	113.94

(c) Plan assets

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Investment with Life Insurance Corporation	100%	100%

On an annual basis, an asset-liability matching study is done by the Company whereby the Company contributes the net increase in the actuarial liability to the plan manager (insurer) in order to manage the liability risk.

(d) Actuarial assumptions

Principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Discount rate	6.80%	6.79%
Future salary growth	8.50%	8.50%
Withdrawal rate:		
Up to 30 years	3.00%	3.00%
From 31 to 44 years	2.00%	2.00%
Above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%
Retirement Age (in year)	60	60
Mortality	100% of IALM (2012-14)	100% of IALM (2012-14)

(e) Sensitivity analysis of significant assumptions

The following table present a sensitivity analysis to one of the relevant actuarial assumption, holding other assumptions constant, showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by changes in the relevant actuarial assumptions that were reasonably possible at the reporting date.

	For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2020	
	Increase	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**
Discount rate (0.50% movement)	(11.03)	10.25	(10.32)	9.59
Future salary growth (0.50% movement)	10.28	(11.17)	9.62	(10.45)

Although the analysis does not take account of the full distribution of cash flows expected under the plan, it does provide an approximation of the sensitivity of the assumptions shown.

Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change due to these not calculated.

(f) Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
1 year	4.55	4.14
Between 2-5 years	14.27	16.80
6 year onwards	197.96	181.88
Total	**216.78**	**202.82**

As at 31 March 2021, the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 15.08 years (31 March 2020: 15.73 years).

(g) Discreption of risk exposures

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow -

Salary Increases : Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.

Investment Risk : If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.

Discount Rate : Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

Mortality & disability : Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.

Withdrawals : Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

iii. Other long-term employment benefits

The Company provides leave encashment benefits and leave fair concession to the employees of the Company which can be carried forward to future years. Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for compensated absences is as under-

Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Leave encashment	24.14	43.33
Leave fair concession	5.02	30.32

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs unless otherwise stated)

39 Related party disclosure

1 Name of the related party and nature of relationship:-

A. Nature of Relationship	Name of the Related Party
Holding company	IFCI Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	IFCI Financial Services Ltd. (IFIN) IFCI Factors Ltd. (IFL) IFIN Securities Finance Limited (indirect control through IFIN) IFCI Social Foundation (Trust) Stock Holding Corporation of India Ltd.
Associates	Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes (VCFBC) Associates held for sale Sharon Solutions Ltd Daaj Hotels & Resorts Pvt Ltd Titan Energy System Ltd
Key Managerial Personnel	(i) Shri Shakti Kumar - Managing Director (w.e.f 1 October, 2018 - 9 June 2020) (ii) Shri Shivendra Tomar - Managing Director (w.e.f 10 June 2020) (iii) Smt. Indu Gupta - Chief Financial Officer (iv) Smt. Priyanka Munjal - Company Secretary (w.e.f 12 March 2019 - 27 May 2020) (v) Rachit Tandon- Company Secretary (w.e.f 20 June 2020)
Directors	(i) Shri Sunil Kumar Bansal - Chairman & Nominee (ii) Smt Anjali Kaushik (iii) Shri Anil Kumar Bansal (iv) Shri Ravindra Nath (v) Shri Subhash Chandra Kalia

2 Related party transactions during the year and balance receivable from and payable to related parties as at the balance sheet date:-

Name of related party		Nature of transaction	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
A. Holding				
IFCI Ltd.	(i)	Rent & Maintenance paid to IFCI Ltd.(Exclusive of taxes and cess)	164.69	164.52
	(ii)	Salaries paid to IFCI for employees deputed by IFCI Ltd. Including PLI	11.47	55.75
	(iii)	Paid towards other expenses to IFCI	1.89	4.14
	(iv)	Paid towards IT Services taken from IFCI.(Exclusive of taxes)	20.00	10.79
	(v)	Interest Received and accrued on Bonds subscribed	190.69	172.63
	(vi)	Brokerage/ Professional fee paid-LOC	-	15.43
B. (i) Fellow Subsidiaries				
IFCI Financial Services Ltd.	(i)	Brokerage/ Professional fee paid	0.07	-
Stock Holding Corporation of India Ltd.	(i)	Brokerage/ Professional fee paid	0.21	0.19
(ii) Associates				
VCFBC	(i)	Management Fee	53.89	20.35

C Trust incorporated for CSR activity:			
IFCI Social Foundation	(i) CSR contribution	5.00	12.34
D. Key Managerial Personnel : Managerial renumeration			
(i) Shri Shakti Kumar - Managing Director (w.e.f 1 October, 2018 - 9 June 2020)		11.47	47.36
(ii) Shri Shivendra Tomar - Managing Director (w.e.f 10 June 2020)		-	-
(iii) Smt. Indu Gupta - Chief Financial Officer		33.49	33.99
(iv) Smt. Priyanka Munjal - Company Secretary (w.e.f 12 March 2019 - 27 May 2020)		1.88	8.73
(v) Rachit Tandon- Company Secretary (w.e.f 20 June 2020)		9.63	-
Directors - sitting fees			
(i) Smt Anjali Kaushik		1.81	1.14
(ii) Shri Anil Kumar Bansal		1.10	-
(ii) Shri Lalit kumar Patangia		-	1.14
(iii) Shri Ravindra Nath		2.27	1.43
(iv) Shri Subhash Chandra Kalia		2.36	1.94
(v) Shri J. Venkateswarlu		-	0.68
E. Balance Outstanding with the related party during the period: -			
IFCI Ltd.	(i) Payable to IFCI towards salary of employees deputed by IFCI	-	3.34
	(ii) Interest accrued on Bonds - IFCI Ltd.	735.12	586.43
	(iii) Bonds Subscribed & outstanding	1,500.05	1,500.05
	(iv) IT Services from IFCI	2.76	-
	(v) Brokerage/ Professional fee -LOC	-	15.43
VCFBC	(i) Management Fees	-	11.71
Total		**2,237.93**	**2,116.97**
F. Key management personnel compensation			
Short-term employee benefits		44.99	42.72
Post-employment defined benefit		28.27	26.62
Compensated absences		21.02	19.85
Total Compensation		**94.28**	**89.19**

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs unless otherwise stated)

40 Leases

i. Disclosure for INDAS 116 (Leases)
On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified new Ind AS on leases, Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 116 applicable from 01/04/2019. Ind AS 116 has been implemented w.e.f. April 1, 2019 and the associated disclosure requirements are applicable for financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020. As per the Standard it is optional to apply the standard for short term leases (period of 12 months or less). Since the lease agreements are for a period of 11 months, company has availed the exemption of short term leases.

ii. Amounts recognised in profit or loss
- During the year ended 31 March 2021, rental expenses of ₹ 177.83 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ 180.01 lakhs) have been recognised in profit and loss statement.

41 Earnings per share (EPS)

	Units	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
(a) Profit Computation for Equity shareholders			
Net profit as per Statement of Profit & Loss	₹ in lakh	258.16	47.68
Net profit for Equity Shareholders	₹ in lakh	258.16	47.68
(b) Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares outstanding	Nos in lakh	603.71	603.71
Earnings Per Share (Weighted Average)			
Basic	₹	**0.43**	**0.08**
Diluted	₹	**0.43**	**0.08**

* There are no potential equity shares outstanding as on March 31, 2021
Out of the above 6,03,71,008 (previous year 6,03,71,008) equity shares of Rs. 10 each the holding company namely IFCI LTD holds 5,95,21,008 equity shares i.e 98.59%.

42 As on March 31, 2021 there were no events or changes in circumstances which indicate any impairment in the assets as defined by Ind AS 36 - "Impairment of Assets".

43 Operating segments

a. The MD of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, "Operating Segments." The Company's operating segments are established in the manner consistent with the components of the Company that are evaluated regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker as defined in 'Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments.' The Company is engaged primarily in Management of Venture funds and the business of financing are separate reportable segments as per Ind AS 108.

b. Information about geographical areas:
The entire revenue of the Company is from customers who are domiciled in India. Also, all the assets of the Company are located in India.

c. Information about major customers (from external customers):
The Company earns 10% or more of Company's revenue from the following customer:

S.No	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
1	Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes	876.35	628.52

Note 43 (d) Segment Reporting (contd.)

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars

Segment Information

The Company has identified business segments as its primary segment. Business segments are primarily **Financing Activity** and **Management of Funds**. Revenues and expenses directly attributable to segments are reported under each reportable segment. Expenses which are not directly identifiable to each reportable segment have been allocated on the basis of associated revenues of the segment and manpower efforts. All other expenses which are not attributable or allocable to segments have been disclosed as unallocable expenses. Assets and liabilities that are directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment. All other assets and liabilities are disclosed as unallocable. Fixed assets that are used interchangeably amongst segments are not allocated to primary and secondary segments.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021			For the year ended March 31, 2020		
	Business segments			Business segments		
	Financing Activity	Fund Management	Total	Financing Activity	Fund Management	Total
Revenue	2,653.93	930.24	3,584.17	2,721.54	648.88	3,370.42
Inter-segment revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,653.93**	**930.24**	**3,584.17**	**2,721.54**	**648.88**	**3,370.42**
Allocable Exp	1,693.94		1,693.94	3,123.18		3,123.18
Segment result	**960.00**	**930.24**	**1,890.24**	**(401.63)**	**648.88**	**247.24**
Unallocable expenses (net)	-	-	1,634.72	-	-	955.77
Operating income			**255.52**			**(708.53)**
Other income (net)			21.56			51.24
Profit before taxes			**277.07**			**(657.28)**
Tax expense			29.59			(717.24)
Net profit after Tax			**247.48**			**59.95**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021			For the year ended March 31, 2020		
	Business segments			Business segments		
	Financing Activity	Fund Management	Total	Financing Activity	Fund Management	Total
Segment assets	19,965.98	-	19,965.98	23,531.85	-	23,531.85
Unallocable assets	-	-	4,718.12	-	-	4,667.44
Total assets	-	-	**24,684.10**	-	-	**28,199.29**
Segment liabilities	24,674.85	-	24,674.85	27,310.36	-	27,310.36
Unallocable liabilities	-	-	9.25	-	-	888.92
Total liabilities			**24,684.10**			**28,199.29**
Other information						
Capital expenditure (allocable)		-	-		-	-
Capital expenditure (unallocable)	1.33	-	**1.33**	21.15	-	**21.15**
Depreciation and amortisation (allocable)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation (unallocable)	7.01	-	**7.01**	2.24	-	**2.24**
Other significant non-cash expenses (allocable)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Provision for Bad & Doubtful Assets and Std Assets)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other significant non-cash expenses (unallocable)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Geographical Segments:

The operations of the company are conducted within India and there is no separate reportable geographical segment.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs unless otherwise stated)

44 Financial instruments - fair value and risk management

A. Financial instruments by category

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Particluars	Note. No.	As at 31st March, 2021 FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	-	249.54
Bank balance other than above	3	-	3,316.77
Receivables	4	-	18.91
Loans	5	-	11,306.56
Investments	6	1,577.88	2,277.12
Other financial assets	7	-	10.05
		1,577.88	17,178.95
Financial liabilities:			
Trade payables	14	-	24.68
Debt securities	15	-	7,246.10
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	16	-	-
Other financial liabilities			
		-	7,270.79

Particluars	Note. No.	As at 31st March, 2020 FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	-	338.83
Bank balance other than above		-	100.00
Receivables	3	-	14.83
Loans	4	-	15,200.99
Investments	5	4,568.08	2,086.49
Other financial assets	6	-	8.46
		4,568.08	17,749.60
Financial liabilities:			
Trade payables	12	-	79.02
Debt securities	13	-	10,173.31
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	14	-	-
Other financial liabilities		-	-
		-	10,252.33

B. Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

As at 31st March, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments				
-Mutual Funds	66.32	-	-	66.32
-Equity Instruments-(Listed)	669.40	-	-	669.40
-Equity Instruments-(Non Listed)	-	-	326.34	326.34
-CCD/OCD/OCPS instruments	-	-	-	-
-Units of Venture Funds	-	-	515.82	515.82
	735.72	-	842.16	1,577.88

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

As at 31st March, 2021	Note. No.	Amortised cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	2	249.54	-	-	249.54	249.54
Bank balance other than above	3	3,316.77	-	-	3,316.77	3,316.77
Receivables	4	18.91	-	-	18.91	18.91
Loans	5	11,306.56	-	-	11,306.56	11,306.56
Investments	6	2,277.12	-	-	2,277.12	2,277.12
Other financial assets	7	10.05	-	-	10.05	10.05
		17,178.95	-	-	17,178.95	17,178.95
Financial liabilities:						
Trade payables	14	24.68	-	-	24.68	24.68
Debt securities	15	7,246.10	-	-	7,246.10	7,246.10
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	16	-			-	-
Other financial liabilities						
		7,270.79	-	-	7,270.79	7,270.79

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements

As at 31st March, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments				
-Mutual Funds	3,430.14	-	-	3,430.14
-Equity Instruments-(Listed)	211.39	-	-	211.39
-Equity Instruments-(Non Listed)	-	-	420.00	420.00
-CCD/OCD/OCPS instruments	-	-	-	-
-Units of Venture Funds	-	-	506.55	506.55
	3,641.53	-	926.55	4,568.08

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

As at 31st March, 2020	Note. No.	Amortised cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	2	338.83	-	-	338.83	338.83
Bank balance other than above		100.00	-	-	100.00	100.00
Receivables	3	14.83	-	-	14.83	14.83
Loans	4	15,200.99	-	-	15,200.99	15,200.99
Investments	5	2,086.49	-	-	2,086.49	2,086.49
Other financial assets	6	8.46	-	-	8.46	8.46
		17,749.60	-	-	17,749.60	17,749.60
Financial liabilities:						
Trade payables	12	79.02	-	-	79.02	79.02
Debt securities	13	10,173.31	-	-	10,173.31	10,173.31
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	14	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities		-	-	-	-	-
		10,252.33	-	-	10,252.33	10,252.33

C. Valuation framework

The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1: Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 : The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in active markets is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument but do not qualify as Level 1 inputs. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3 : If one or more of the significant inputs is not based in observable market data, the instruments is included in level 3. That is, Level 3 inputs incorporate market participants' assumptions about risk and the risk premium required by market participants in order to bear that risk. The Bank develops Level 3 inputs based on the best information available in the circumstances.

Financial instruments valued at carrying value

The respective carrying values of certain on-balance sheet financial instruments approximated their fair value. These financial instruments include cash in hand, balances with other banks, trade receivables, trade payables and certain other financial assets and liabilities. Carrying values were assumed to approximate fair values for these financial instruments as they are short-term in nature and their recorded amounts approximate fair values or are receivable or payable on demand.

45 Financial risk management

The Company's activities exposure it to credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and operational risk.

A. Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established the risk management committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

Efficient and timely management of risks involved in the Company's activities is critical for the financial soundness and profitability of the Company. Risk management involves the identifying, measuring, monitoring and managing of risks on a regular basis. The objective of risk management is to increase shareholders' value and achieve a return on equity that is commensurate with the risks assumed.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit department, which undertakes required management controls.

B. Credit risk

Credit risk arises from loans and advances, cash and cash equivalents, investment in debt securtiies and deposits with banks and financial institutions and any other financial assets. Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's asset on finance and trade receivables from customers; loans and investments in debt securities.The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

a) Credit risk management

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise; or
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial re-organization;

The risk management committee has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for credit worthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, if they are available, background verification, financial statements, income tax returns, credit agency information, industry information, etc. Credit limits are established for each customer and reviewed quarterly.
The company determines significant increase in credit risk on a financial asset subject to impairment requirements as per expected credit loss method if the cash flows from the financial instrument are overdue by 30 days or more.The company considers default when the principal or interest cash flows on a financial asset is overdue by 90 days or more. The company provides lifetime expected credit losses on financial assets that are overdue by 30 or more. Financial assets that are overdue by 90 days or more are considered to be credit-impaired.
The company recognises interest on effective interest rate for all financial assets whether credit-impaired or nor credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets, interest is recognised on the the carrying amount remaining after deducting loss allowance. For the purposes of calculating expected credit losses, the company groups the financial assets based on similarity of type of financial asset such as coporate loan or personal loan, type of security such as loan against property and loan against shares, credit rating as at the reporting date and schedule of payment contractually specified such as monthly or quarterly. However, the credit losses are calculated on individual instrument level and not group level.
The credit loss calculated at individual instrument level is then adjusted for the probability that the party may default with 12 months if the financal asset is overdue by less than 30 days and also by the risk weights based on gross exposure that includes loan commitments and credit risk rating grades. The company considers GDP growth rate and unempoyment rate over a period of 10 years.
Empirically, there is a negative correlation between GDP growth rate and non-performing asset rate and a positive correlation between unemployment rate and non-performing asset rate. Any negative effect of GDP growth rate and unemployment rate is adjusted in the risk weights applied to the the credit loss calculated at instrument level.

The company calculates credit loss based on the regression analysis of contractual and actual cash flows till the end of the reporting period. The calculation of credit loss looks into the future, that is after the end of the reporting period by considering contractual and actual cash flows till the end of latest month for which receipt information is available.
Actual cash flows beyond the month for which the receipt information is available is estimated based on regression equation. Credit loss is the present value of cash shortfalls from the end of the reporting period to the end of the contractual period. The adjusted credit loss is then compared with the present value of the collateral as on the reporting date and estimate of legal costs to be incurred for realisaation of security to determine the expected credit losses to recognised as loss allowance.
The present value of the collateral and legal costs is estimated beyon the contractual period if required. Any increase / decrease in loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss for the period. Expected credit losses are considered based on the credit rating as at the end of the reporting period. Therefore, any change in the credit rating for that instrument may result in change in the risk weights applied to the credit loss calculated based on regression analysis of the contractual and actual cash flows over the period of the contract.

b) Significant increase in credit risk

The Company continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12 months ECL or life time ECL, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and required steps are taken

c) Provision for expected credit losses

The Company's exposure to credit risk for Loan and advances, trade receivables and other financial assets by type of counterparty is as follows.
The Company has applied a three-stage approach to measure expected credit losses (ECL). Assets migrate through following three stages based on the changes in credit quality since initial recognition:
(a) Stage 1: 12- months ECL: For exposures where there is no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired upon origination, the portion of the lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the next 12- months is recognized.
(b) Stage 2: Lifetime ECL, not credit-impaired: For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but are not credit-impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognized.
(c) Stage 3: Lifetime ECL, credit-impaired: Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired upon occurrence of one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset. For financial assets that have become credit-impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognized and interest revenue is recognized.
At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of its financial assets since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the asset. In determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company uses information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes the Company's internal credit rating grading system, external risk ratings and forward-looking information to assess deterioration in credit quality of a financial asset.

d) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company holds cash and cash equivalents of Rs.249.54 lakh at 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: Rs.338.83 lakh). The cash and cash equivalents are held with scheduled commercial banks. Impairment on cash and cash equivalents has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis and ECL on cash and cash equivalent has been estimated at NIL in view of creditbility of banks.

e) Receivable

Trade Receivable stands at Rs.7.26 lakh as on 31/03/2021, Rs.11.71 lakh as at 31/03/2020.
Other Receivable stands at Rs.18.48 lakh as on 31/03/2021, Rs.9.95 lakh as at 31/03/2020, the other receivable relate to Other miscellaneous receivable and ECL has been created on IRP fee in NPA cases, having being considered doubtful.

f) Investment in Debt Security

The company holds investment in listed bonds of the holding company (IFCI LTD) and the intends to hold the same till maturity to reep the benefit of contralual interest. The same has been carried at amortised cost and no ECL is estimated on it.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Table showing movements in loss allowance for the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021 (Paragraph 35H and 35I of Ind AS 107)

Particulars	Categories of Financial Assets for Expected Credit Loss Allowance					
		Lifetime ECL				
	12-month ECL (A)	Lifetime ECL not Credit Impaired (B)	Impaired but not purchased or originated credit impaired (C)	Trade Receivables, Contract Assets and Lease Receivables (D)	Purchased / Orginater Credit Impaired (E)	Total (F) = (A + B + C + D + E)
ECL as on 1 April 2019 (a)	-	948.02	8,340.25	-	-	9,288.27
Add:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase due to financial assets originated or acquired during the year ended 31 March 2020 (b)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Modification of Cash Flows (c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from one category to another (d)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease due to loans derecognised on full payment and no loan commitment (e)	-	0.08	-	-	-	0.08
Due to write off of loans (f)	-	-	224.67	-	-	224.67
Transfer from one category to another (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Change in ECL for other than Recovery on loans outstanding on 01 April 2019 and on 31 March 2020 (h) = (b + c + d - e - f - g)	-	(0.08)	(224.67)	-	-	(224.76)
ECL after increase / decrease on loans outstanding on 01 April 2019 and on 31 March 2020 (i) = (a + h)	-	947.94	8,115.57	-	-	9,063.51
Other Changes including changes in rating, changes in security value, recovery on regular basis etc. (j)	15.84	(17.57)	1,801.91	-	-	1,800.18
ECL as on 31 March 2019 (k) = (i) + (j)	15.84	930.38	9,917.48	-	-	10,863.70
Add:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase due to financial assets originated or acquired during the year ended 31 March 2020 (l)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Modification of Cash Flows (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from one category to another (n)	-	-	934.46	-	-	934.46
Less:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease due to loans derecognised on full payment and no loan commitment (o)	-	-	868.08	-	-	868.08
Due to write off of loans (p)		-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from one category to another (q)	4.08	930.38	-	-	-	934.46
Change in ECL for other than Recovery on loans outstanding on 31 March 2020 and on 31 March 2021 (r) = (l + m + n - o - p - q)	(4.08)	(930.38)	66.38	-	-	(868.08)
outstanding on 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2021 (s) = (k + r)	11.75	-	9,983.86	-	-	9,995.62
Other Changes including Recovery on regular basis for the year ended 31 March 2020 (t)	(5.11)	-	1,548.44	-	-	1,543.33
ECL as on 31 March 2021 (u) = (s) + (t)	6.64	-	11,532.30	-	-	11,538.95

Table showing effect of collateral on the amounts arising from expected credit losses (Paragraph 35K and 36 of Ind AS 107)

Particulars	As on 31 March 2019 (A)	As on 31 March 2020 (B)	Impairment Loss / -Gain for the year ended 31 March 2020 (C) = (A) - (B)	As on 31 March 2021 (C)	Impairment Loss / -Gain for the year ended 31 March 2021 (D) = (C) - (B)
Maximum exposure to credit risk before considering collateral for financial assets subject to impairment as per ECL (a)	17,364.43	22,741.33	5,376.90	19,865.32	(2,876.02)
Present value of Collateral net of present value of legal costs for financial assets subject to impairment as per ECL (b)	15,566.84	20,075.83	4,508.99	14,150.31	(5,925.52)
Maximum exposure to credit risk of financial assets on which no loss allowance has been recognised because of collateral (c)	1,710.75	2,798.83	1,088.08	1,199.83	(1,599.00)
Present Value of Collateral net of present value of legal costs of financial assets on which no loss allowance has been recognised because of collateral (d)	9,201.43	10,997.02	1,795.60	7,023.77	(3,973.25)
Maximum exposure to credit risk before consdering collateral on financial assets on which loss allowance has been recognised (e) = (a) - (c)	15,653.68	19,942.50	4,288.82	18,665.48	(1,277.02)
Present Value of Collateral net of present value of legal costs of financial assets on which loss allowance has been recognised because of collateral (f) = (b) - (d)	6,365.41	9,078.80	2,713.39	7,126.54	(1,952.27)
Total (g) = (e) - (f)	9,288.27	10,863.70	1,575.43	11,538.95	675.25

Description of the nature and quality of the collateral held
Collateral in the form of land, building, plant & machinery, shares of companies are taken as collaterals against loans
Significant changes in the quality of collateral as a result of deterioration or changes in the collateral policies during the reporting period
The collateral is valued from time to time, other than listed shares, which are traded on the Stock Exchanges. The changes observed in the quality of the collateral are due to the prevailing market price, the saleability, demand and supply, changes in government policies and regulations etc.

Outstanding contractual amounts written off during the reporting period and are still subject to enforcement activity (Paragraph 35L of Ind AS 107)	-	227.90

Table showing gross carrying amount of financial asset and exposure to credit risk on loan commitments (Paragraph 35M of Ind AS

Particulars	Categories of Financial Assets for Expected Credit Loss Allowance					Total (F) = (A + B + C + D + E)
		Lifetime ECL				
	12-month ECL (A)	Lifetime ECL not Credit Impaired (B)	Credit Impaired but not purchased or	Trade Receivables, Contract Assets and Lease	Purchased / Orginated Credit Impaired (E)	
As on 1 April 2019 (a)	3,907.92	7,090.26	20,523.41	-	-	**31,521.59**
As on 31 March 2020 (b)	891.00	1,945.95	23,227.73	-	-	**26,064.69**
Increase / -Derease in Gross Exposure for the year ended 31 March 2020 (c) = (b) - (a)	**(3,016.92)**	**(5,144.31)**	**2,704.33**	-	-	**(5,456.90)**
As on 31 Marc 2021 (d)	1,051.61	683.21	21,110.68	-	-	22,845.51
Increase / -Derease in Gross Exposure for the year ended 31 March 2021 (e) = (d) - (b)	**160.61**	**(1,262.74)**	**(2,117.06)**	-	-	**(3,219.18)**

Disclosure of nature and carrying amount of collateral obtained	
Carrying amount of collateral obtained (31st March, 2021)	Rs.382.35 crores
Carrying amount of collateral obtained (31st March, 2020)	Rs.470.46 crores
Carrying amount of collateral obtained (31st March, 2019)	Rs.695.17 crores
Nature of collateral obtained	
Either physical property in the form of land, building, plant & machinery, or by way of pledge of promoters' shareholding	
Policy for disposing off or using them in operations	
In case of land, building, plant & machinery, collateral is disposed off by way of legal action either under SRFA&ESI, IBC or DRT. In case of listed shares, the shares are sold on stock exchanges, in the event of any event of default.	

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs unless otherwise stated)

C. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and other highly marketable debt investments at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities over the next six months. The Company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on loans together with expected cash outflows on borrowings and other financial liabilities. At 31 March 2019, the expected cash flows from loans and investments maturing within are in tabel below. This excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

In addition, the Company maintains the following lines of credit.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial labilities at the reporting date. The amount are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

As at 31st March, 2021	Carrying amount as per IND AS	6 month or less	6 months-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Non - derivative financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities issued	7,246.10	2.93	5,957.17	1,076.00	210.00	-
Issued loan commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7,246.10	2.93	5,957.17	1,076.00	210.00	-
Non-derivative financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	3,566.31	249.54	3,316.77	-	-	-
Loans and advances	11,306.56	784.67	381.82	561.69	997.19	8,581.19
Investment securities	4,605.00	-	1,485.72	542.00	1,735.12	842.16
TOTAL	19,477.87	1,034.21	5,184.31	1,103.69	2,732.31	9,423.35

	Contractual cash flows					
As at 31st March, 2020	Carrying amount as per IND AS	6 month or less	6 months-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Non - derivative financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities issued	10,173.31	1.42	116.47	7,953.64	2,101.79	-
Issued loan commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	10,173.31	1.42	116.47	7,953.64	2,101.79	-
Non-derivative financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	438.83	438.83	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	15,200.99	1,290.26	1,886.41	896.50	3,080.04	8,047.79
Investment securities(incl. "Held for sale")	7,404.87	-	961.69	5,016.27	500.05	926.86
TOTAL	23,044.69	1,729.09	2,848.10	5,912.77	3,580.09	8,974.65

The inflows/(outflows) disclosed in the above table represents contractual undiscounted cash flows which are not usually closed out before contract maturity.

The interest payments on variable interest rate loans in the table above reflect market forward interest rates at the reporting date and these amounts may change as market interest rates change. Except for these financial liabilities, it is not expected that cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021
(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs unless otherwise stated)

D. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates and equity prices. The Company mainly have risk from interest rate which is managed and monitored using sensitivity analysis.All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Risk Management Committee.

The COVID 19 pandemic has resulted in a significant decrease in economic activities across the country, on account of lockdown. In accordance with the RBI guidance relating to "COVID 19 regulatory package" dated 27th March 2020, the company has offered moratorium to its customer based on requests received.

As the company has two business segments, namely Fund Management and NBFC operations, there will be no major impact on fund management segment but NBFC operation may be impacted due to the uncertainty of the duration and severity of the COVID19 pandemic.

1 Interest rate risk

The Company adopts policy of ensuring that its interest rate exposure will maintain. This is achieved partly by entering into fixed rate instruments and partly by borrowing at a floating rate.

Exposure to interest rate risk

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

Particulars	Note Ref	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Fixed rate instruments			
Financial assets	5,6	15,161.56	21,855.56
Financial liabilities	15	7,246.10	10,173.31
Variable rate instruments		-	-
Financial assets		-	-
Financial liabilities		-	-

2 Currency risk

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees (Rs). The Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

3 Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk).

The company's risk management policy is to mitigate the risk by investments in diversified mutual funds and Equity shares.

The company's exposure to price risk due to investments in mutual fund and equity shares is as follows:

Particulars	FY2020-2021	FY2019-2020
Investment in Mutual Funds and Equity shares	1,577.88	4,568.08

Sensitivity analysis

Particulars	FY2020-2021	FY2019-2020
Increase or decrease in price by 2%	31.56	91.36

Note - In case of decrease in NAV profit will reduce and vice versa.

(All amounts are in Rupees lakhs unless otherwise stated)

46 Capital management

The Company maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business and is meeting the capital adequacy requirements of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) of India. The adequacy of the Company's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the regulations issued by RBI from time to time basis.

The Company has complied in full with all its externally imposed capital requirements over the reported period.

The primary objectives of the Company's management is to ensure that the Company complies with externally imposed capital requirements and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value.

Regulatory capital

The Company's regulatory capital consists of the sum of the following elements :

- Common equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital, which includes ordinary share capital, related share premium, retained earnings and reserves after adjustment for dividend declared and deduction for intangible assets and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are not included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy puposes.
- Tier 2 capital, which includes provision for standard assets.

	Note Ref. No.	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Common equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital			
Ordinary share capital	20	6,037.10	6,037.10
Share premium	21	4,747.90	4,747.90
Retained earnings	21	2,992.80	2,786.27
Other reserves (including u/s 45 IC of RBI Act)	21	3,179.09	3,127.45
Deductions:			
Intangible assets	11	(0.00)	(0.00)
Deferred tax other than temporary differnces	9	(4,700.75)	(4,644.40)
Adjustment of Bonds with Group Company		(1,051.51)	(881.05)
		11,204.63	11,173.27
Tier 2 capital instruments			
General Provision including provision for standard assets		6.64	15.84
		6.64	15.84
Total regulatory capital		11,211.28	11,189.11
Tier 1 capital		11,204.63	11,173.27
Risk weighted assets		14,900.80	21,767.44
CRAR (%)		75.24%	51.40%
CRAR -Tier I Capital (%)		75.19%	51.33%
CRAR -Tier II Capital (%)		0.04%	0.07%

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021
(All amounts are in Rupees crores unless otherwise stated)

47 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

	As at 31st March, 2021			As at 31st March, 2020		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
I. ASSETS						
(1) Financial Assets						
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	249.54	-	249.54	338.83	-	338.83
(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	3,316.77	-	3,316.77	100.00	-	100.00
(c) Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Receivables	18.91	-	18.91	14.83	-	14.83
(e) Loans	1,166.49	10,140.07	11,306.56	3,176.66	12,024.33	15,200.99
(f) Investments	735.72	3,119.28	3,855.00	211.39	6,443.18	6,654.57
(g) Other Financial assets	-	10.05	10.05	-	8.46	8.46
Total financial assets	5,487.43	13,269.41	18,756.84	3,841.72	18,475.96	22,317.68
(2) Non-financial Assets						
(a) Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Equity accounted investees	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Current tax assets (Net)	455.84	-	455.84	458.39	-	458.39
(d) Deferred tax Assets (Net)	-	4,700.75	4,700.75	-	4,644.40	4,644.40
(e) Investment Property	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Property, Plant and Equipment		17.37	17.37		23.04	23.04
(g) Capital work-in-progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
(h) Other Intangible assets		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
(i) Other non-financial assets	3.30	-	3.30	5.47	-	5.47
Total non-financial assets	459.14	4,718.12	5,177.26	463.86	4,667.44	5,131.30
Assets held for sale	750.00	-	750.00	750.31	-	750.31
Total assets	6,696.57	17,987.53	24,684.10	5,055.88	23,143.40	28,199.29
II. LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
LIABILITIES						
(1) Financial Liabilities						
Derivative financial instruments						
(a)Payables						
(I) Trade Payables						
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(II) Other Payables						
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	24.68	-	24.68	79.02	-	79.02
(b) Debt Securities	5,960.10	1,286.00	7,246.10	117.89	10,055.42	10,173.31
(c) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	5,984.78	1,286.00	7,270.79	196.91	10,055.42	10,252.33
(2) Non-Financial Liabilities						
(a) Current tax liabilities (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Provisions	-	447.18	447.18	359.31	-	359.31
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	9.25	-	9.25	888.92	-	888.92
Total non-financial liabilities	9.25	447.18	456.42	1,248.23	-	1,248.23
Total Liabilities	5,994.03	1,733.18	7,727.21	1,445.14	10,055.42	11,500.56
Net	702.54	16,254.35	16,956.89	3,610.75	13,087.98	16,698.73

RBI DISCLOSURES
NOTE-48 A
The following additional information is disclosed in terms of RBI Circulars:

(a) Capital :

(Rs. lakh)

Particulars			31/03/2021	31/03/2020
Capital				
(a)	Capital to Risk Assets Ratio (CRAR)		75.24%	51.40%
(b)	CRAR – Tier I capital (%)		75.19%	51.33%
(c)	CRAR – Tier II capital (%)		0.04%	0.07%
(d)	Subordinated debt raised, outstanding as Tier II Capital (Rs.)		NIL	NIL
(e)	Risk-weighted assets (Rs.):			
	(i)	On-Balance Sheet Items	14,900.80	21,768.29
	(ii)	Off-Balance Sheet Items	-	-

(b) Details of investment and movement in provision

(Rs. lakh)

Particulars		As on 31/03/2021	As on 31/03/2020
Value of Investment			
Gross Value of Investments		4,535.82	7,699.94
Provisions for Depreciation		(69.18)	295.07
Net Value of Investments		4,605.00	7,404.87
Movement of prov. held towards dep. on investments			
(i)	Opening balance	295.07	3,604.80
(ii)	Add : Provisions made during the year	-	275.07
(iii)	Less : Write-off /write-back of excess prov. during the year	364.25	3,584.80
(iv)	Closing balance	(69.18)	295.07

(c) Maturity Pattern of assets and liabilities

(Rs. lakh)

	1 Day to 30 Days (1 Mth)	Over 1 Mth to 2 Mths	Over 2 Mth to 3 Mths	Over 3 Mth to 6 Mths	Over 6 Mth to 1 Year	Over 1 Year to 3 Years	Over 3 Years to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Liabilities									
Borrowing from Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Market Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds	-	-	-	2.93	5,957.17	1,076.00	210.00	-	7,246.10
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.93**	**5,957.17**	**1,076.00**	**210.00**	**-**	**7,246.10**
Assets									

Advances	164.14	164.14	146.92	309.47	381.82	561.69	997.19	8581.19	11,306.56
Investments (incl held for sale)*	0	0	0	0	5019.21	542	1735.12	842.16	8138.49
Total	**164.14**	**164.14**	**146.92**	**309.47**	**5401.03**	**1103.69**	**2732.31**	**9423.35**	**19445.05**

Note :

* Includes FD's/Liquid fund proposed to be encashed.

(d) Exposures : Exposure to Real Estate Sector

(Rs. lakh)

Category			**31/03/2021**	**31/03/2020**
a)	Direct Exposure			
	(i)	Residential Mortgages- Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented	1,575.85	3,928.32
	(ii)	Commercial Real Estate- Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estate (office building, retail space, multipurpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits	1,738.22	1,911.83
	(iii)	Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures:	Nil	Nil
		a) Residential b) Commercial Real Estate		

(e) Loans and advances availed by the non-banking financial company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:

(Rs. lakh)

Particulars	**As on 31/03/2021**		**As on 31/03/2020**	
	O/s	**Overdue**	**O/s**	**Overdue**
(a) Bank Loans	--	--	--	--
(b) Bonds	7,246.10	--	10,173.31	--
TOTAL	7,246.10	--	10,173.31	--

The company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to any bank or bond/ debenture holders.

(f) Provisions and contingencies

(Rs. lakh)

Particulars	**As on 31/03/2021**	**As on 31/03/2020**
Provision for depreciation on Investment*	-	-
Provision towards NPA	8,091.18	7,811.24
General Provision for COVID-19	105.49	103.78
Provision for Standard Assets	6.64	15.84
Provision for Reversal of Interest on Interest	5.55	
Provision for Re-structured Standard Assets	76.60	--

Provision for Employee Benefits	259.54	255.52

*All investment has been carried out at Fair Value through Profit & Loss.

(g) Concentration of Advances, Exposures and NPAs:

Concentration of Advances

(Rs. lakh)

	As on 31/03/2021	As on 31/03/2020
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers	16,922.51	20,501.94
Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the NBFC	100.00%	100.00%

Concentration of Exposures

(Rs. lakh)

	As on 31/03/2021	As on 31/03/2020
Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers / customers	16,922.51	20,501.94
Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers / customers to Total Exposure of the NBFC on borrowers / customers	100.00%	100.00%

Concentration of NPAs

(Rs. lakh)

	As on 31/03/2021	As on 31/03/2020
Total Exposure to top four NPA accounts	7,361.17	7,895.93

(h) Sector-wise NPAs

Sl. No.	Sector	Percentage of NPAs to Total Advances in that Sector	
		As on 31/03/2021	As on 31/03/2020
1	Agriculture & allied activities	Nil	Nil
2	MSME	Nil	Nil
3	Corporate borrowers	90.19%	80.69%
4	Services	Nil	Nil
5	Unsecured personal loans	Nil	Nil
6	Auto loans	Nil	Nil
7	Other Personal Loans	Nil	Nil

(i) Movement of NPA :

(Rs. lakh)

Particulars			As on 31/03/2021	As on 31/03/2020
(i)	Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)		81.25%	68.89%
(ii)	**Movement of NPAs (Gross)**			
	(a)	Opening balance	16,542.39	13,730.31
	(b)	Additions during the year	972.22	3,409.97
	(c)	Reductions/write-offs during the year	2,253.01	597.89
	(d)	Closing balance	15,261.60	16,542.39
(iii)	**Movement of NPAs (Net)**			
	(a)	Opening balance	8,731.15	7,087.36
	(b)	Additions during the year	48.98	1,716.20
	(c)	Reductions/write-offs during the year	1,609.71	72.41
	(d)	Closing balance	7,170.42	8,731.15
(iv)	**Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)**			
	(a)	Opening balance	7,811.24	6,642.95
	(b)	Provisions made during the year	923.24	1,693.77
	(c)	Write-off / write-back of excess provisions	643.30	525.48
	(d)	Closing balance	8,091.18	7,811.24

(j) Details of Loan Assets subjected to Restructuring : Mittal Dewellers Pvt Ltd.

(k) Details of Borrower Limit-Single & Group exceeded by the NBFC on the basis of Gross Exposure: NIL

(l) Disclosure of restructured assets

Type of restructuring		**Other***			
Asset classification		**Standard**	**Substandard**	**Doubtful**	**Loss**
Restructured accounts as on April 1, 2020	No. of borrowers	-	-	2	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	1,688.15	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	1,013.62	-
Fresh restructuring during FY 2020-21	No. of borrowers	1	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	766.00	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	79.66	-	-	-
Upgradations to restructured standard category during FY 20-21	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-

Restructured standard advances which cease to attract higher provisioning and/or additional risk weight at the end of the FY and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at the beginning of the next FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-
Downgradation of restructured accounts during the year	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-
Writeoffs / settlement of restructured accounts during the year	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-
Restructured accounts as on March 31, 2021	No. of borrowers	1	-	2	-
	Amount outstanding	766.00	-	1688.15	-
	Provision thereon	79.66	-	1013.62	-

* There are no restructured accounts under "CDR Mechanism" and "SME Debt Restructuring Mechanism"

(m) Exposure to Capital Market

(Rs. lakh)

	Particulars	Current Year	Previous Year
(i)	Direct investments in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt	4,019.69	6,898.32
(ii)	Advances against shares/bonds/debenture or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs / ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity oriented mutual funds	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Advances for any other purpose where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary securities	2,025.15	2,029.02
(iv)	Advances for any other purpose to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debenture or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares / convertible bonds / convertible debentures / units of equity oriented mutual funds does not fully cover the advances.	Nil	Nil
(v)	Secured and unsecured advances to the stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and	Nil	Nil

	market makers.		
(vi)	Loan sanctioned to corporate against the security of shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources.	Nil	Nil
(vii)	Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows / issues.	Nil	Nil
(viii)	All exposure to Venture Capital Funds both registered and unregistered)	515.82	506.55
Total exposure to capital market		**6,560.66**	**9,433.89**

(n) Schedule to the Balance Sheet of a NBFC

(Rs. lakh)

Particulars						
Liability Side			**31/03/2021**		**31/03/2020**	
(1)	Loans and advances availed by the non banking financial company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:		**Amount outstanding**	**Amount overdue**	**Amount outstanding**	**Amount overdue**
	(a)	Debentures: Secured	6,161.57		8,046.82	
		:Unsecured	1,084.54		2,126.49	
		(Other than falling within the meaning of public deposits)				
	(b)	Deferred Credits				
	(c)	Term Loans	-		-	
	(d)	Inter-corporate loans and borrowing				
	(e)	Commercial papers				
	(f)	Public Deposits				
	(g)	Other Loans –OD/ CC Limit			-	
(2)	Break-up of (1) (f) above (Outstanding public deposits inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid):		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Assets						
(3)	Break-up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (4) below]:					
	(a)	Secured	18,182.15		21,898.87	
	(b)	Unsecured	4,663.35		4,165.82	
(4)	Break up of leased Assets and stock on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities			N.A		N.A
(5)	**Break-up of Investments**					
	Current Investments					
	1.	Quoted				
	2.	Unquoted				
		(i) Shares				
		(a) Equity				
		(b) Preference				
		(ii) Debentures and	747.11		747.11	

			Bonds				
		(iii)	Units of Mutual Funds	66.32		3,430.14	--
		(iv)	Government Securities				--
		(v)	Other (please specify)				--
	Long Term Investments						
	1.	Quoted					
		(i)	Shares	669.40		211.39	--
		(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	2,277.12		2,086.49	--
	2.	Unquoted					
		(i)	Shares				
			(a) Equity	329.23		423.19	
			(b) Preference	--			
		(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	--			--
		(iii)	Units of Mutual Funds	--			--
		(iv)	Government Securities	--			--
		(v)	Units of Venture Funds	515.82		506.55	--

(6) Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed in (3) and (4) above: please see note 2 below

		Category		
1.	**Related Parties ****			
	(a)	Subsidiaries	-	-
	(b)	Companies in the same group	-	-
	(c)	Other related parties	-	-
2.	Other than related parties		22,845.51	26,064.69
Total			22,845.51	26,064.69

(7) Investor group wise classification of all investments (Current & Long term) in shares and securities (both Quoted & Unquoted)

			31/03/2021		31/03/2020	
Category			**Market Value/Break up or fair value or NAV**	**Book Value (Net of Provision)**	**Market Value/Break up or fair value or NAV**	**Book Value (Net of Provision)**
1.	Related Parties **					-
	(a)	Subsidiaries	-	-		-
	(b)	Companies in the same group	2,277.12	-	2,086.49	-
	(c)	Other related parties	-	-	-	-
2.	Other than related parties		2,327.88	-	5,318.39	-
		Total				

Other Information

(8)

	Particular			31/03/2021	31/03/2020
	(i)	Gross Non Performing Assets			
		(a)	Related parties		
		(b)	Other than related parties	15,261.60	16,542.39
	(ii)	Net Non-Performing Assets			
		(a)	Related parties		
		(b)	Other than related parties	7,170.42	8,731.15
	(iii)	Assets acquired in satisfaction of debts		-	-

(o) Rating assigned by credit rating agencies and migration of ratings during the year:-

Long Term (Bonds/Term Loans)

Ratings By	31/03/2021	31/03/2020
CARE	CARE BB; Negative (Double B; Outlook: Negative)	CARE BB+ Negative (Double B Plus; Outlook Negative)
Brickwork	BWR BB+/Negative (Reaffirmed) (Outlook revised to negative from stable)	BWR BB+ (Pronounced BWR Double B Plus) Outlook: Stable

(p) Disclosures related to Customer Complaints: -NIL

Particulars	31/03/2021	31/03/2020
No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Nil	Nil
No. of complaints received during the year	Nil	Nil
No. of complaints redressed during the year	Nil	Nil
No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	Nil	Nil

NOTE-48 B

Appendix
Disclosure as per RBI Ind AS circular

(Rs. lakh)

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(4)	(6)	(7) = (4)-(6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	1,051.61	4.03	1,047.58	4.03	-
	Stage 2	683.21	2.61	680.61	2.61	-
Subtotal		**1,734.83**	**6.64**	**1,728.19**	**6.64**	-
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)		-	-	-	-	-
Substandard	Stage 3	1,094.42	97.22	997.19	97.22	-
Doubtful - up to 1 year	Stage 3	3,413.12	609.50	2,803.62	567.28	42.22
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	7,999.74	4,853.67	3,146.08	3,114.52	1,739.15
More than 3 years	Stage 3	8,603.39	5,971.92	2,631.48	2,933.03	3,038.89
Subtotal for doubtful		**20,016.26**	**11,435.08**	**8,581.18**	**6,614.83**	**4,820.25**
Loss	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	
Subtotal for NPA		**21,110.68**	**11,532.30**	**9,578.37**	**6,712.05**	**4,820.25**
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
Total	**Stage 1**	1,051.61	4.03	1,047.58	4.03	-
	Stage 2	683.21	2.61	680.61	2.61	-
	Stage 3	21,110.68	11,532.30	9,578.37	6,712.05	4,820.25
	Total	**22,845.51**	**11,538.95**	**11,306.56**	**6,718.69**	**4,820.25**

NOTE-48 C

Disclosure on Moratorium for COVID 19 Regulatory Package :

(i) Respective amounts in SMA/overdue categories, where the moratorium/deferment was extended;

Moratorium was extended in NIL cases as on 31.3.2021) (5 accounts amounting Rs.3,959.55 lakh as on 31.3.2020) as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2021		31.03.2020	
SMA Category	No. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of cases	Amount (Rs. lakh)
NO SMA			2	1,156.57
SMA 1			1	727.29
SMA 2			2	2,075.69
Total			**5**	**3,959.55**

(ii) Respective amount where asset classification benefits is extended.

As on 31.3.2021, asset classification benefit had been extended in nil cases (2 accounts out of the above amounting Rs.2,075.68 lakh as on 31.03.2020).

(iii) Provisions made during the FY 2021;

Provision made during the year is Rs.52.74 lakh (Rs.103.78 lakh during last year ended 31.03.2020).

(iv) Provisions adjusted during the respective accounting periods against slippages and the residual provisions in terms of paragraph 6.

Provision of Rs.51.04 lakh created last year was adjusted as the account slipped into NPA category. (Nil, As provision has been created as on 31/03/2020)

Lunawat & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000629N

Vikas Yadav
Partner
M.No. 511351

Sunil Kumar Bansal
Director (DIN : 06922373)

Shivendra Tomar
Mg. Director (DIN : 03174406)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 08.06.2021

Indu Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Rachit Tandon
Company Secretary