JM FINANCIAL

Responsible. Reliable. Resilient.

JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited

Annual Report 2018-19

Corporate Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

NON EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN
Mr. V P Shetty

MANAGING DIRECTOR AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Mr. Anil Bhatia

NON EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
Mr. Narotam Sekhsaria
Mr. Pulkit Sekhsaria
Mr. Adi Patel

INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS
Mr. G M Ramamurthy
Ms. Rupa Vora
Dr. Vijay Kelkar
Mr. Ameet Desai
Mr. Satish Chand Mathur (w.e.f. April 15, 2019)

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER
Mr. Vivek Grover

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
Mr. Sabyasachi Ray

COMPANY SECRETARY & COMPLIANCE OFFICER
Mr. Vineet Singh

REGISTERED OFFICE
JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited
7th Floor, Cnergy, Appasaheb Marathe Marg,
Prabhadevi, Mumbai- 400025
Tel: 91-22-66303030
Fax: 91-22-66303223
Email: vineet.singh@jmfl.com
Website: www.jmfinancialarc.com

STATUTORY AUDITORS
Deloitte Haskins & Sells, LLP

REGISTRARS & SHARE TRANSFER AGENTS
Karvy Fintech Private Limited
Karvy Selenium Tower B,
Plot 31-32, Gachibowli,
Financial District, Nanakramguda,
Hyderabad – 500 032
Phone: 040-6716 2222
Fax: 040-23420814
Toll Free no.: 1800-3454-001
Email ID: einward.ris@karvy.com
Website: www.karvyfintech.com

DEBENTURE TRUSTEE
Vistra ITCL (India) Limited
(Formerly known as IL&FS Trust Company Limited)
The IL&FS Financial Center
Plot no. C-22, G – Block
Bandra Kurla Complex
Bandra (E), Mumbai – 400 051
Tel: + 91 22 2659 3535
Fax: + 91 22 26533297
Website: www.vistraitcl.com

BANKERS
RBL Bank Limited
IDBI Bank Limited
Indian Overseas Bank
Karur Vysya Bank
Punjab National Bank
HDFC Bank Limited

CIN: U67190MH2007PLC174287

OUR OFFICES

Mumbai Office
3rd Floor, Suashish IT Park Building B,
Dattapada Road, Borivali East,
Mumbai - 400 066.

Delhi Office
Sood Tower (East Tower), 6th Floor,
Barakhamba Road, Connaught Place,
New Delhi - 110 001.

Kolkata Office
8th Floor, Kankaria Estate, 6,
Little Russell Street, Kolkata - 700 071.

Bengaluru Office
4th Floor, Basappa Complex,
Lavelle Road, Bengaluru - 560 001.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of the JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited** ("the Parent") and its subsidiaries, (the Parent Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS"), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2019 and their consolidated profit, their consolidated total comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and their consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

A. Application of new Accounting Standards (refer note 4 to the consolidated financial statements)

Key Audit Matter Description

The Group has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) with effect from April 1, 2018 in terms of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2016, as amended, The transition date balance sheet as on April 1, 2017 and the comparative financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 included in these consolidated Ind AS financial statements, is based on the statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 and have been restated to comply with Ind AS. The application of mandatory and optional transitional adjustment involves significant level of judgment by the management and there is a significant increase in the disclosure requirements under Ind AS. Hence this has been identified as a key audit matter.

How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

- Obtained an understanding of the management's process and tested internal controls in respect of identification and application of the differences between the existing accounting policies and the requirements under Ind AS.
- Evaluated the completeness of the adjustments identified by the management in terms of requirements of Ind AS.
- Verified the basis and calculations of the material adjustments viz. fair valuation of certain financial assets, application of expected credit loss model and consolidation of certain entities.

B. Investments and other financial assets carried at fair value (refer note 9 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements)

Key Audit Matter Description

The Group has following financial instruments carried at fair value:

- Investments made in security receipts in Trusts formed under distressed credit business aggregating ₹1,400.64 crore as at March 31, 2019.
- Financial assets under distressed credit business by the Trusts consolidated as subsidiaries aggregating ₹ 2,241.87 crore as at March 31, 2019.

The valuation of these financial instruments are based on a recovery range provided by the External Rating Agency and other unobservable inputs. These assets classified as level 3 in valuation hierarchy are not actively traded and their values can only be estimated using a combination of the recovery range provided by the External Rating Agency, estimated cash flows, collateral values and other assumptions. In view of the complexities and significant judgements involved we have considered the valuation of these investments as a key audit matter.

How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

The audit procedures performed in respect these investments included following:

- Tested the design and effectiveness of internal controls implemented by the management in respect of valuation of the investments including those relating to assessment of recovery plan by Asset Acquisition Committee for determination of appropriate recovery rate based on the range provided by the External Rating Agency, independent verification of the valuation inputs viz. estimated cash flows, collateral values and discount rates.
- For selected samples:
  - o Analyzed reasonableness of the determination of the appropriate recovery rate and estimated cash flows;
  - o Compared the management's assumption of discount rate with the supporting internal/ external evidence;
  - o Compared the historical estimates of the cash flows with the actual recoveries and obtain explanations for the variations, if any.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance (including other comprehensive income), consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Independent Auditor's Report (Contd.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Matter

The comparative financial information of the Group for transition date opening balance sheet as at April 1, 2017 included in these consolidated financial statements, have been prepared after adjusting previously issued the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 to comply with Ind AS. The previously issued consolidated financial statements were audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended March 31, 2017 dated April 21, 2017 expressed an unmodified opinion on this consolidated financial statements. Adjustments made to the previously issued financial statements to comply with Ind AS have been audited by us.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" which is based on our reports of the Parent Company. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting of those companies.

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

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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 Group does not have any pending litigations which would impact its consolidated financial position;

ii. the Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts, as at the year-end for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Parent Company.

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

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

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019

Independent Auditor's Report (Contd.)

Report on Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Parent"), as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Parent's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' 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 Parent's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

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

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

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at 31st March, 2019

₹ in Crore

Sr. No	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Assets					
(I)	**Financial Assets**				
(a)	Cash and cash equivalents	5	161.42	43.93	33.48
(b)	Bank Balance other than (a) above	6	1.49	0.76	0.76
(c)	Trade Receivables	7	141.81	123.86	157.06
(d)	Loans	8	485.71	261.50	59.97
(e)	Investments	9	1,428.33	1,252.67	1,168.71
(f)	Other Financial assets	10	2,270.88	1,462.79	1,227.55
	Total Financial Assets (I)		**4,489.64**	**3,145.51**	**2,647.53**
(II)	**Non-financial Assets**				
(a)	Current tax assets (net)	11	5.26	4.66	1.16
(b)	Property, Plant and Equipment	12	1.55	1.52	2.17
(c)	Intangible assets	12	0.14	0.18	0.29
(d)	Other Non-financial Assets	13	3.48	0.88	0.23
	Total Non-financial Assets (II)		**10.43**	**7.24**	**3.85**
	Total Assets (I+II)		**4,500.07**	**3,152.75**	**2,651.38**
Liabilities and Equity					
Liabilities					
(I)	**Financial Liabilities**				
(a)	Payables				
	(I)Trade Payables	14			
	(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			-	-
	(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2.08	0.80	0.90
(b)	Debt Securities	15	2,099.14	1,052.33	933.66
(c)	Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	16	419.96	358.30	264.09
(d)	Other financial liabilities	17	177.33	26.66	20.42
	Total Financial Liabilities (I)		**2,698.51**	**1,438.09**	**1,219.07**
(II)	**Non-Financial Liabilities**				
(a)	Current tax liabilities (net)	18	22.56	6.65	-
(b)	Provisions	19	1.98	1.66	1.39
(c)	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	20	7.30	51.03	99.57
(d)	Other non-financial liabilities	21	20.44	26.26	25.61
	Total Non-Financial Liabilities (II)		**52.28**	**85.60**	**126.57**
(III)	**Equity**				
(a)	Equity Share capital	22	344.64	344.64	241.25
(b)	Other Equity	23	920.59	761.38	541.33
	Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**1,265.23**	**1,106.02**	**782.58**
(c)	Non-Controlling interest		484.05	523.04	523.16
	Total Equity (III)		**1,749.28**	**1,629.06**	**1,305.74**
	Total Liabilities And Equity (I+II+III)		**4,500.07**	**3,152.75**	**2,651.38**

The accompanying notes from an integral part of the consolidated financial statements 1 to 49

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
Membership No. 109839

V P Shetty
Chairman
DIN – 00021773

Rupa Vora
Chairperson-
Audit Committee
DIN – 01831916

Anil Bhatia
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN – 01310959

Vineet Singh
Company Secretary

Sabyasachi Ray
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31st March, 2019

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
I.	**Income:**			
	Revenue from operations			
	Interest income	24	128.67	49.40
	Fees and incentives	25	225.71	243.24
	Net gain on derecognition of financial assets carried at FVTPL	26	205.08	26.09
	Total Revenue from operations		**559.46**	**318.73**
II.	**Other income**	27	0.60	0.68
III.	**Total income (I+II)**		**560.06**	**319.41**
IV.	**Expenses:**			
	Finance costs	28	215.75	119.10
	Net loss on fair value changes	29	59.47	152.29
	Impairment of financial instruments	30	22.24	(1.76)
	Employee Benefits Expenses	31	35.91	30.09
	Depreciation and amortization	12	0.92	1.12
	Operating and other expenses	32	24.32	21.01
	Total expenses		**358.61**	**321.85**
V.	**Profit / (loss) before Tax (III-IV)**		**201.45**	**(2.44)**
VI.	**Less: Tax expense**	35		
	Current tax		105.70	61.81
	Deferred tax		(35.96)	(66.72)
	Tax adjustment of earlier years (net)		0.11	0.40
	Total tax expenses		**69.85**	**(4.51)**
VII.	**Profit for the year (V-VI)**		**131.60**	**2.07**
VIII.	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	-Actuarial losses on post-retirement benefit plans		(0.19)	(#)
	- Income tax on the above		0.07	#
	Total other comprehensive income		(0.12)	(#)
IX.	**Total comprehensive income (VII+VIII)**		**131.48**	**2.07**
X.	**Net profit for the year attributable to:**			
	Owners of parent		165.93	2.19
	Non-controlling interests		(34.33)	(0.12)
XI.	**Other comprehensive Income attributable to:**			
	Owners of parent		(0.12)	(#)
	Non-controlling interests		-	-
XII.	**Total comprehensive Income attributable to:**			
	Owners of parent		**165.81**	**2.19**
	Non-controlling interests		**(34.33)**	**(0.12)**
XIII	**Earnings per equity share**			
	(Face value of ₹ 10/- each)			
	Basic and Diluted (in ₹)	34	4.81	0.09
	The accompanying notes from an integral part of the consolidated financial statements	1 to 49		

Denote amount below ₹ 50,000

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
Membership No. 109839

V P Shetty
Chairman
DIN – 00021773

Rupa Vora
Chairperson-
Audit Committee
DIN – 01831916

Anil Bhatia
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN – 01310959

Vineet Singh
Company Secretary

Sabyasachi Ray
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31st March, 2019

A. Equity share capital

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Balance as at April 1, 2017	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at March 31, 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at March 31, 2019
Equity Share Capital	241.25	103.39	344.64	-	344.64

B. Other equity

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Reserves and surplus						
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Capital reserves on change in interest without loss of control	Initial Corpus	Attributed to owners of the Company	Non-Controlling Interest	Total
Balance at April 1, 2017	**18.72**	**522.61**	**-**	**#**	**541.33**	**523.16**	**1,064.49**
Profit for the year	-	2.19	-	-	2.19	(0.12)	2.07
Acquisition of subsidiary (Refer note 23.2)	-	-	42.24	-	42.24	-	42.24
Initial Corpus	-	-	-	#	#	-	#
Issue of shares	175.62	-	-	-	175.62	-	175.62
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	-	(#)	-	-	(#)	-	(#)
Balance at March 31, 2018	**194.34**	**524.80**	**42.24**	**#**	**761.38**	**523.04**	**1,284.42**
Profit for the year	-	165.93	-	-	165.93	(34.33)	131.60
Redemption of security receipts	-	-	-	-	-	(4.66)	(4.66)
Initial Corpus	-	-	-	#	#	-	#
Transfer on disposal of subsidiary (Refer note 23.3)	-	14.09	(14.09)	-	-	-	-
Disposal of partial investments in subsidiary	-	(6.60)	-	-	(6.60)	-	(6.60)
Re-measurement of defined benefit plans	-	(0.12)	-	-	(0.12)	-	(0.12)
Balance at March 31, 2019	**194.34**	**698.10**	**28.15**	**#**	**920.59**	**484.05**	**1,404.64**

Denote amount below ₹ 50,000

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

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
Membership No. 109839

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V P Shetty
Chairman
DIN – 00021773

Rupa Vora
Chairperson-
Audit Committee
DIN – 01831916

Anil Bhatia
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN – 01310959

Vineet Singh
Company Secretary

Sabyasachi Ray
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019

Consolidated Cash Flow Statements

for the year ended 31st March, 2019

₹ in Crore

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Profit/ (loss) before income tax	201.45	(2.44)
	Adjustment for		
	Depreciation and amortisation of expenses	0.92	1.12
	Interest income	(0.59)	(0.66)
	Gain on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	#	-
	Provision for gratuity and compensated leave	0.32	0.26
	Loss on fair value change in financial instruments	59.47	152.29
	Impairment of financial instruments	22.24	(1.76)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**283.81**	**148.81**
	Change in operating assets and liabilities		
	(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(34.36)	36.32
	(Increase) in long term loans and advances	(230.05)	(202.92)
	(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(21.03)	14.15
	(Increase) in non-financial assets	(2.60)	(0.65)
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	1.27	(0.10)
	Increase in financial liabilities	150.67	6.24
	(Decrease)/ increase in non-financial liabilities	(5.82)	0.64
	(Increase) in other bank balances	(0.73)	-
	Cash generated from operations	141.16	2.49
	Income tax paid (net)	(90.50)	(59.16)
	Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	**50.66**	**(56.67)**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Payments for purchase of investment in equity instruments	-	(97.50)
	(Increase) in security receipts and financial asset of trusts	(1,041.32)	(327.59)
	Payments for purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles	(0.91)	(0.36)
	Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	#	-
	Interest Income	0.59	0.66
	Net cash outflow from investment activities	**(1,041.64)**	**(424.79)**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from issue of shares (including securities premium)	-	279.01
	Proceeds from debt securities	1,046.81	181.52
	Repayment of debt securities	-	(62.85)
	Proceeds from borrowings	118.16	334.03
	Repayment of borrowings	(56.50)	(239.80)
	Net cash inflow from financing activities	**1,108.47**	**491.91**
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**117.49**	**10.45**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	43.93	33.48
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	161.42	43.93

Denote amount below ₹ 50,000

In terms of our report attached
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Company Secretary

Sabyasachi Ray
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019

Significant Accounting Policies

and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1 Corporate Information

JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited ('the Parent') is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and governed by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

The Parent Company is a Securitization Company registered with Reserve Bank of India and along with its subsidiaries is engaged in the business of acquisition of non-performing and distressed assets (NPA) from Banks and Financial institutions. The Trust are set up under SARFAESI Act for acquisition of NPAs and are considered as subsidiaries, where it exercise control for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and the relevant provisions of the Act (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

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

2.2 Basis of Preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability ,either directly or indirectly; and

- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

2.3 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee

- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and

- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Company who's less than a majority of the security receipts of an investee trusts, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Company's rights as security receipt holder are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;

Significant Accounting Policies

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- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/ permitted by applicable Ind AS).

2.4 Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. PPE is stated at original cost net of tax/ duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment, if any. PPE not ready for the intended use on the date of the Balance Sheet is disclosed as "capital work-in-progress".

(Also refer to policy on leases, borrowing costs and impairment of assets below).

Depreciation / amortization is recognised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of respective assets as under:

Tangible assets	Useful life
Vehicles	5 years
Computers	3 years
Servers and networks	6 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years or lease period whichever is lower
Intangible assets	Useful life
Computer software	5 years

Assets costing less than ₹ 5,000/- are fully depreciated in the year of purchase. Assets taken on finance lease are depreciated over a period of lease.

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.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised 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 or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised as profit or loss.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the

Significant Accounting Policies

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asset will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are stated at original cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated amortization and cumulative impairment. Administrative and other general overhead expenses that are specifically attributable to acquisition of intangible assets are allocated and capitalised as a part of the cost of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets not ready for the intended use on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Intangible assets under development". Intangible assets are amortized on straight line basis over the estimated useful life of 5 years. The method of amortization and useful life are reviewed at the end of each accounting year with the effect of any changes in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Amortization on impaired assets is provided by adjusting the amortisation charge in the remaining periods so as to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount over its remaining useful life. An intangible asset is derecognised 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, are recognized as profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Deemed cost on transition to Ind AS

For transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2017 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Impairment losses on non-financial assets

As at the end of each year, the Group reviews the carrying amount of its non-financial assets that is PPE and intangible to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have suffered an impairment loss.

An asset is considered as impaired when on the balance sheet date there are indications of impairment in the carrying amount of the assets, or where applicable the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the assets' net selling price and value in use). The carrying amount is reduced to the level of recoverable amount and the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.6 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The Group is generally able to make reliable estimates after it has agreed to the following with the other parties to the transaction:

(a) Each party's enforceable rights regarding the service to be provided and received by the parties;

(b) The consideration to be exchanged; and

(c) The manner and terms of agreements or offer documents.

Revenue in form of management fees for providing services to the trust is recognised on accrual basis over the life of the contract as per terms of the relevant trust deed/ offer documents. The fees are recognized on accrual basis till the NAV of the Trust is recoverable and not wholly impaired.

Additional realization of assets over acquisition price on redemption of security receipt is accounted for as per the terms of relevant trust deed / offer document on actual distribution from the trust after full redemption of the security receipts in the trust.

Income by way of yield on security receipts is recognized on actual distribution from the trusts, after redemption of the principal amount of each class of security receipt as per the terms of the relevant trust deed / offer document.

Net appreciation/ depreciation in Net Asset Value of Investment in security receipts is considered as fair value gain/(loss) on change in investment and other financial assets.

2.7 Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance Lease

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the consolidated balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as

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to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Group's general policy on borrowing costs (See note 2.9 below)

Operating Lease

Rental expense from operating leases is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognized in the year in which such benefits accrue.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

2.8 Foreign currency translation

In preparing the financial statements of the Group, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

2.9 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets as defined in Ind AS 23 are capitalized as a part of costs of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

Interest expenses are calculated using the EIR and all other Borrowing costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.10 Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits:

Defined Contribution Plan

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

Defined Benefit Obligation

The Company's liabilities under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation made at the end of each financial year using the projected unit credit method.

The Company net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The Company recognizes current service cost, past service cost, if any and interest cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actual assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur in the OCI.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Group 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. These benefits include performance incentive and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Other long-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

2.11 Income Tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Current and deferred

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tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit for the year of the Group. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax is calculated using applicable tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Group's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.12 Goods and Services Input Tax Credit

Goods and Services tax input credit is accounted for in the books in the period in which the supply of goods or service received is accounted and when there is no uncertainty in availing/utilising the credits.

2.13 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised only when:

- an entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; and
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Further, long term provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of:

- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible.

Contingent Assets:

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

2.14 Commitments

Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as follows:

- estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for;
- uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid;
- other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management.

Other commitments related to procurements made in the normal course of business are not disclosed to avoid excessive details.

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2.15 Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method adjusting the net profit for the effects of:

- changes during the period in receivables and payables transactions of a non-cash nature;
- non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, deferred taxes; and
- all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents (including bank balances) shown in the Statement of Cash Flows exclude items which are not available for general use as on the date of Balance Sheet.

2.16 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term investments 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.

2.17 Financial Instruments

Recognition of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes the party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets primarily comprise of loans and advances, premises and other deposits, trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Financial liabilities primarily comprise of borrowings and trade payables.

Initial Measurement of Financial 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. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of Ind AS 109 are required to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the amortised cost and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Classification of Financial Assets:

- Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI), are subsequently measured at amortized cost;
- all other debt instruments (e.g. debt instruments managed on a fair value basis, or held for sale) and equity investments are subsequently measured at FVTPL

Debt instruments at amortised cost or at FVTOCI

The Group assesses the classification and measurement of a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the individual asset basis and the Group's business model for managing the asset.

For an asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, its contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are meeting SPPI test.

For the purpose of SPPI test, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. That principal amount may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal). Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, 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 a profit margin. The SPPI assessment is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

Contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI. An originated or an acquired financial asset can be a basic lending arrangement irrespective of whether it is a loan in its legal form.

An assessment of business models for managing financial assets is fundamental to the classification of a financial asset. The Group determines the business models at a level that reflects how financial assets are

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managed at individual basis and collectively to achieve a particular business objective.

When a debt instrument measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but transferred within equity.

Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI are subject to impairment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in profit or loss.

Reclassifications

If the business model under which the Group holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that result in reclassifying the Group's financial assets. During the current financial year and previous accounting period there was no change in the business model under which the Group holds financial assets and therefore no reclassifications were made. Changes in contractual cash flows are considered under the accounting policy on modification and de-recognition of financial assets described below.

Impairment of financial assets:

The Group applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost, trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset.

The Company has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

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

- Stage 1 - Performing assets with zero to thirty days past due (DPD). Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2 - Under-performing assets having 31 to 90 DPD. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3 - Non-performing assets with overdue more than 90 DPD

For loans, Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss for Stage 1 and life time expected credit loss for Stage 2 class categories of loans. For Stage 3 financial asset, the measurement of loss allowance is based on the present value of the asset's expected cash flow using the asset's original EIR.

For other receivables in distress credit business, Group measures life time expected credit loss allowance based on practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account the historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the Group has transferred the right to receive cash flows from the financial assets or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligations to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an assets, the Group evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized.

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Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Write off

Loans and debt securities are written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it). This is the case when the Group 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. A write-off constitutes a de-recognition event. The Group may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Group's enforcement activities will result in impairment gains.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a group entity 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.

Equity instruments

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 a group entity are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Group or a contract that will or may be settled in the its's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative contract for which the Group is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments, or a derivative contract over own equity that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash (or another financial asset) for a fixed number of the it's own equity instruments.

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognized by the Group as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

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

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Group de-recognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

2.18 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (before Other Comprehensive Income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss (before Other Comprehensive Income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.19 Standards Issued but net yet effective

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified on March 28, 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognize a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognize the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

As the Group does not have any material leases, therefore the adoption of this standard is not likely to have a material impact in its consolidated financial statements.

3 Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Group's Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements that are not readily apparent from other sources. The judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors including estimation of effects of uncertain future events that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates (accounted on a prospective basis) and recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods of the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements and estimations that have been made by the Management in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements and/or key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Fair value measurement and valuation processes

Some of the Group's assets are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The Management determines the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for the fair value measurements.

In estimating the fair value of an asset, the Group uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Group engages third party external rating agencies to perform the valuations. The Management works closely with the qualified external rating agencies to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model.

Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets are disclosed in note 43.

Consolidation of trusts under distressed credit business

The Group's shareholding in security receipts of 4 Trusts formed in respect of distressed credit business is less than 50% and are being consolidated as subsidiaries, based on the management evaluation of investments and related agreements/ deeds and determined that the Group has a control over these Trusts in terms of Ind AS 110- Consolidated Financial Statements.

4 Transition to Ind AS:

Overall principle:

The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year

Significant Accounting Policies

and notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

ended March 31, 2019, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS transition balance sheet as at April 1, 2017 (the Group's date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the Group has adjusted the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from previous Indian GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows are set out note 41.

Exemptions and Exceptions availed:

We have set out below the applicable Ind AS 101 optional and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets:

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets.

Accordingly, the Group has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value.

Estimates:

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. Ind AS estimates as at April 1, 2017 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Group made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP:

Impairment of financial assets

The Group has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used 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 recognized in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date.

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5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Balances with Banks			
- in current accounts	58.18	14.68	22.78
- in deposit accounts (Refer note 5.1)	103.24	29.25	10.70
Total	**161.42**	**43.93**	**33.48**

5.1 Balance in deposit accounts carrying fixed rate interest with period ranging 9 days to 16 days.

6. Other Bank Balances

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Earmarked balance with banks:			
- In current account (refer note 6.1)	0.76	0.76	0.76
- In deposit account (refer note 6.2)	0.73	-	-
Total	**1.49**	**0.76**	**0.76**

6.1 Current account marked as 'no debit' status by bank.

6.2 Balance in deposit accounts carry fixed rate of interest and are for period upto 181 days and have lien against bank guarantees obtained by the Group.

7 Trade Receivables

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
At amortized cost:			
Unsecured considered good			
Trade receivables	147.07	126.38	162.38
Less: Impairment loss allowance (Refer note 44)	(5.26)	(2.52)	(5.32)
Total	**141.81**	**123.86**	**157.06**

8 Loans

Within India and to entities other than public sector)

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
At amortized cost:			
Secured Loans	453.30	255.69	70.28
Interest accrued	49.95	17.51	-
	503.25	273.20	70.28
Less: Impairment loss allowance (Refer note 44)	(17.54)	(11.70)	(10.31)
Total	**485.71**	**261.50**	**59.97**

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9 Investments

(FVTPL)

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Quoted :			
Equity instruments:			
70,07,709 of equity shares of Nitco limited of ₹10/- each fully paid up	27.19	64.82	-
Unquoted:			
a) Equity instruments:			
61,31,745 Convertible warrants of Nitco limited of issue price ₹ 114.16 each (₹ 28.54 paid up) (refer note 9.3(a))	0.50	14.18	-
b) Security receipts of trusts held in distressed credit business (refer notes 9.2, and 9.3(b))	1,400.64	1,173.67	1,168.71
Total	**1,428.33**	**1,252.67**	**1,168.71**

9.1 There are no investments made by the Group outside India.

9.2 Group has given aggregating ₹1,400.64 crore (previous year : ₹1,173.67 crore) security receipts as pledge for short term loans, bank overdraft, cash credit limits availed with various banks/ hypothecated in favour of debenture trustee for NCDs issued.

9.3 Commitments:

a) Uncalled liability on 61,31,745 convertible warrants of Nitco Limited ₹ 52.50 crore (Previous year ₹ 52.50 crore);

b) In respect of two trust, the Group has given a commitment to the security receipt holders for purchase/ arrange to purchase the outstanding security receipts at a consideration equivalent to outstanding face value of security receipts on or before September 29, 2021 (Security receipts outstanding as at March 31, 2019 is Rs.66.29 crore).

10 Other Financial assets

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Financial Assets under Distressed Credit Business	2,241.87	1,454.81	1,205.42
Recoverable from trusts	36.97	15.35	27.11
Security deposits			
-To Related parties (Refer note 39)	1.12	-	2.75
-To Others	2.68	0.31	0.30
	2,282.64	1,470.47	1,235.58
Less : Impairment loss allowance (Refer note 44)	(11.76)	(7.68)	(8.03)
Total	**2,270.88**	**1,462.79**	**1,227.55**

11 Current Tax Assets

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Advance tax (net of provision for taxes)	5.26	4.66	1.16
Total	**5.26**	**4.66**	**1.16**

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12 Property, Plant and Equipment:

As at March 31, 2019:
Tangible Assets:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation				Net block
	As at April 1, 2018	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018	Charge for the year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
Owned Assets:									
Freehold Land (refer Note 12.1)	0.03	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03
Furniture and fixtures	0.01	0.01	-	0.02	0.01	#	-	0.01	0.01
Office equipment	0.18	#	-	0.18	0.05	0.05	-	0.10	0.08
Computers	0.46	0.12	0.03	0.55	0.18	0.16	0.03	0.31	0.24
Leasehold improvements	1.43	0.46	-	1.89	0.50	0.51	-	1.01	0.88
Leased Assets									
Vehicles (refer note 12.2)	0.19	0.28	-	0.47	0.04	0.12	-	0.16	0.31
Total	**2.30**	**0.87**	**0.03**	**3.14**	**0.78**	**0.84**	**0.03**	**1.59**	**1.55**

Intangible Assets:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation				Net block
	As at April 1, 2018	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 1, 2018	Charge for the year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
Software	0.33	0.04	-	0.37	0.15	0.08	-	0.23	0.14
Total	**0.33**	**0.04**	**-**	**0.37**	**0.15**	**0.08**	**-**	**0.23**	**0.14**

Denote amount below ₹ 50,000

As at March 31, 2018:
Tangible Assets:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation				Net Block
	As at April 1, 2017	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017	Charge for the year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Owned Assets									
Freehold Land (refer Note 12.1)	0.03	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03
Furniture and fixtures	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.01	-
Office equipment	0.14	0.04	-	0.18	-	0.05	-	0.05	0.13
Computers	0.22	0.24	-	0.46	-	0.18	-	0.18	0.28
Leasehold improvements	1.43	-	-	1.43	-	0.50	-	0.50	0.93
Leased Assets									
Vehicles (refer note 12.2)	0.34	0.04	0.19	0.19	-	0.23	0.19	0.04	0.15
Total	**2.17**	**0.32**	**0.19**	**2.30**	**-**	**0.97**	**0.19**	**0.78**	**1.52**

Intangible Assets:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation				Net block
	As at April 1, 2017	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017	Charge for the year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Software	0.29	0.04	-	0.33	-	0.15	-	0.15	0.18
Total	**0.29**	**0.04**	**-**	**0.33**	**-**	**0.15**	**-**	**0.15**	**0.18**

12.1 Mortgaged as security against secured non-convertible debenture.

12.2 Vendor have a lien over assets taken on lease.

12.3 The Group has availed the deemed cost exemption in relation to the property, plant and equipment (except freehold land) on the date of transition and hence the net block carrying amount has been considered as the gross block carrying amount on that date.

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Refer below for the gross block value and the accumulated depreciation on April 1, 2017 under the previous GAAP.

Tangible Assets:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Gross Block	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Block
Owned Assets:			
Freehold Land	0.03	-	0.03
Furniture and fixtures	0.07	(0.06)	0.01
Office equipment	0.46	(0.32)	0.14
Computers	0.98	(0.76)	0.22
Leased assets improvements	2.30	(0.87)	1.43
Leased Assets:			
Vehicles	0.98	(0.64)	0.34
Total	**4.82**	**(2.65)**	**2.17**
Intangible Assets:			
Software	1.07	(0.78)	0.29

13 Other Non-financial Assets

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Prepaid expenses	1.82	0.10	0.11
Balances with Government Authorities	1.58	0.63	0.05
Others	0.08	0.15	0.07
Total	**3.48**	**0.88**	**0.23**

14 Trade Payable

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Trade Payable			
Payables other than micro and small enterprises	2.08	0.80	0.90
Total	**2.08**	**0.80**	**0.90**

14.1 There are no dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises, based on information available with the Group and therefore disclosures under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006, are not applicable.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year.	-	-	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond appointed day	-	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the Year	-	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**

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15 Debt Securities

(Within India)

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
At amortised cost			
Secured			
Non-Convertible Debentures (refer note 15.1 and 15.2)	1,383.37	693.20	540.00
Add: Premium/ interest accrued	100.79	64.98	36.65
	1,484.16	**758.18**	**576.65**
Unsecured			
Commercial papers (refer note 15.3 and 15.4)	630.00	300.00	365.00
Less: Unamortised interest	(15.02)	(5.85)	(7.99)
	614.98	294.15	357.01
Total	**2,099.14**	**1,052.33**	**933.66**

15.1 Non-convertible Debentures (NCD) are secured by way of hypothecation of certain identified security receipt and mortgage of freehold land.

15.2 Maturity profile and rate of interest of NCDs:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
12.00% Tranche II NCD redeemable in the year 2017-18	-	-	100.00
12.00% Tranche III NCD redeemable in the year 2017-18	-	-	100.00
11.50% Tranche IV NCD redeemable in the year 2018- 19	-	50.00	50.00
9.40% Tranche VI NCD redeemable in year 2018-19	-	40.00	40.00
9.10% Tranche XIII NCD redeemable in year 2019-20	75.00	75.00	-
9.25 %Tranche VII Option B NCD redeemable in year 2019-20	50.00	50.00	-
8.60% Tranche X NCD redeemable in year 2019-20@	35.00	35.00	-
8.75 %Tranche VIII NCD redeemable in year 2019-20@	15.00	15.00	-
13.00% NCD redeemable in the year 2019-20 *	-	-	100.00
9.10 % Tranche XI NCD redeemable in year 2020-21#	-	185.00	-
9.50% Tranche V NCD redeemable in the year 2020-21	150.00	150.00	150.00
9.31% Tranche VII Option A NCD redeemable in year 2020-21	50.00	50.00	-
9.30% Tranche IX NCD redeemable in year 2020-21	28.50	28.50	-
9.15 % Tranche XII NCD redeemable in year 2020-21	14.85	14.70	-
8.75% Tranche XV redeemable in the year 2020-21@	24.88	-	-
9.25% Tranche XIV - Option A redeemable in the year 2020-21	26.70	-	-
9.50% Tranche XXI - Option A redeemable in the year 2020-21@	24.87	-	-
11.00% Tranche XXV redeemable in the year 2020-21@	24.70	-	-
9.35% Tranche XIV - Option B redeemable in the year 2021-22	14.00	-	-
9.50% Tranche XVI redeemable in the year 2021-22	21.03	-	-
9.75% Tranche XVII redeemable in the year 2021-22	5.01	-	-
9.80% Tranche XVIII redeemable in the year 2021-22	28.00	-	-
10.20% Tranche XX - Option B redeemable in the year 2021-22	9.94	-	-
9.80% Tranche XIX redeemable in the year 2021-22	19.00	-	-
10.25% Tranche XXI - Option C redeemable in the year 2021-22	49.85	-	-
10.25% Tranche XXII - Option C redeemable in the year 2021-22	19.46	-	-
10.25% Tranche XXII - Option B redeemable in the year 2021-22	25.00	-	-
10.25% Tranche XX - Option A redeemable in the year 2021-22	50.00	-	-
10.25% Tranche XXII - Option D redeemable in the year 2021-22	100.00	-	-
10.38% Tranche XXIV - Option A redeemable in the year 2021-22	20.13	-	-
10.25% Tranche XXI - Option B redeemable in the year 2021-22	130.00	-	-
10.25% Tranche XXII - Option A redeemable in the year 2021-22	20.02	-	-
10.38% Tranche XXIV - Option B redeemable in the year 2021-22	10.07	-	-
11.50% Tranche XXVI - Option A redeemable in the year 2021-22	146.22	-	-
11.50% Tranche XXVI - Option B redeemable in the year 2022-23	146.14	-	-
10.48% Tranche XXIII redeemable in the year 2022-23	50.00	-	-
Total	**1,383.37**	**693.20**	**540.00**

* Call option to the Company in September, 2017

Call option to the Company in March, 2019

@ The interest is linked to Bloomberg Ticker

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15.3 The maximum amount of commercial paper outstanding at any time during the year was ₹ 969 crore (F.Y.2017-18: ₹ 475 crore, F.Y. 2016-17: ₹ 465 crore).

15.4 Interest rate of commercial paper range from 7.93% to 10.35% p.a (Previous year 7.10% to 9.00% p.a).

16 Borrowings (other than debt securities)

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
At amortized cost			
Secured			
Term loans from (Refer note 16.1 and 16.2)			
(a) Banks	277.50	334.00	-
(b) Others	50.00	-	-
Add: Interest accrued	0.47	0.19	-
	327.97	**334.19**	**-**
Other loans from banks as (Refer note 16.3)			
(a) Working capital demand loans	-	-	85.00
(b) Cash credit facilities	91.01	23.76	72.62
Add : Interest accrued	0.68	0.14	-
	91.69	**23.90**	**157.62**
Finance lease obligation (Refer note 16.4)	0.30	0.21	0.38
Unsecured			
Inter corporate deposits			
(a) From related party (Refer note 39)	-	-	100.35
Add : Interest accrued	-	-	5.74
	-	-	106.09
Total	**419.96**	**358.30**	**264.09**

16.1 Term loans are secured by way of pledge of certain identified security receipts.

16.2 Maturity profile and rate of interest of term loans:

₹ in Crore

Residual Maturities	Interest range from		
	8% to 9%	9% to 10%	10% to 11%
As at March 31, 2019:			
Up to one year (April- 19 to March- 20)	20.00	107.50	0.47
Up to 1-3 years (April- 20 to March- 22)	20.00	130.00	50.00
3 years and above (April- 22 onwards)	-	-	-
Total	**40.00**	**237.50**	**50.47**
As at March 31, 2018:			
Up to one year (April- 18 to March- 19)	10.00	96.69	-
Up to 1-3 years (April- 19 to March- 21)	127.50	87.50	-
3 years and above (April- 21 onwards)	12.50	-	-
Total	**150.00**	**184.19**	**-**

Note: The rate of interest of above term loans are linked with MCLR/ base rate of banks and subject to change from time to time. Classification of term loans based on interest rates has been done on interest rate prevalent as on the relevant reporting period ends.

16.3 Other loans from banks in the nature of working capital, demand loan and cash credit facilities are secured by way of pledge of certain identified security receipts.

16.4 Finance lease obligations are secured by way of hypothecation of vehicles.

16.5 All borrowings are made within India.

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17 Other Financial Liabilities

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Employee Benefits payable	23.56	17.71	10.53
Others (Refer note 17.1)	153.77	8.95	9.89
Total	**177.33**	**26.66**	**20.42**

17.1 Others includes ₹143.05 crore (Previous year ₹ Nil) money received on sale of security receipts for which company has a call option up to June 14, 2019 and put/ call option with both the parties from June 15, 2019 till September 13, 2019.

18 Current Tax Liabilities

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Provision for taxes (net of advance tax)	22.56	6.65	-
Total	**22.56**	**6.65**	**-**

19 Provisions

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Provision for employee benefits:			
- Gratuity (Refer note 38)	1.21	1.03	0.84
- Compensated absence	0.77	0.63	0.55
Total	**1.98**	**1.66**	**1.39**

20 Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Measurement of Financial instruments at amortised cost	7.71	37.26	69.36
Impairment of financial instruments	5.15	17.46	32.04
Difference between books and tax Written down value of Property, plant and equipment	(0.46)	(0.33)	(0.17)
Others (43B, 35D, etc. allowances under Income Tax Act, 1961)	(5.10)	(3.36)	(1.66)
Total	**7.30**	**51.03**	**99.57**

20.1 Following table shows deferred tax recorded in the balance sheet and changes recorded in the income tax expenses:

For the year ended March 31, 2019

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss (Expense) / Income	Recognised in Other Equity*	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
a) Measurement of financial instruments at fair value	37.26	(21.85)	(7.70)	-	7.71
b) Impairment on financial instruments	17.46	(12.31)	-	-	5.15
c) Difference between books and tax WDV of PPE	(0.33)	(0.13)	-	-	(0.46)
d) Others (43B, 35D, etc. allowances)	(3.36)	(1.67)	-	(0.07)	(5.10)
Total- DTL/ (DTA)	**51.03**	**(35.96)**	**(7.70)**	**(0.07)**	**7.30**

For the year ended March 31, 2018

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss (Expense) / Income	Recognised in Other Equity*	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
a) Measurement of financial instruments at fair value	69.36	(50.28)	18.18	-	37.26
b) Impairment on financial instruments	32.04	(14.58)	-	-	17.46
c) Difference between books and tax WDV of PPE	(0.17)	(0.16)	-	-	(0.33)
d) Others (43B, 35D, etc. allowances)	(1.66)	(1.70)	-	(#)	(3.36)
Total- DTL/ (DTA)	**99.57**	**(66.72)**	**18.18**	**(#)**	**51.03**

Denote amount below ₹ 50,000

* Recognized in Other Equity represent deferred tax on gain/losses on change in controlling interest without loss of controls.

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21 Other Non-Financial Liabilities

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Statutory Dues	3.07	8.14	6.09
Others	17.37	18.12	19.52
Total	**20.44**	**26.26**	**25.61**

22 Share Capital

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Authorised			
1,85,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each (As at March 31, 2018: 185,00,00,000 and as at April 01, 2017: 30,00,00,000)	1,850.00	1,850.00	300.00
15,00,00,000 Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10/- each	150.00	150.00	150.00
	2,000.00	**2,000.00**	**450.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up			
34,46,42,857 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up (As at March 31, 2018: 34,46,42,857 and as at April 01, 2017: 24,12,50,000)	344.64	344.64	241.25
Total	**344.64**	**344.64**	**241.25**

22.1 Terms and rights

The Company has only one class of issued shares referred to as equity shares having a Face Value of ₹ 10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

The preference shares (not issued), forming part of Authorized Capital, have a face value of ₹ 10/-. Each holder of such preference shares would be entitled to one vote per share on resolutions placed which directly affects he rights of such preference shares.

22.2 Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	Number of equity shares		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Equity Shares Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	34,46,42,857	24,12,50,000	24,12,50,000
Shares issued during the year	-	10,33,92,857	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	34,46,42,857	34,46,42,857	24,12,50,000

22.3 Details of shareholding more than 5%

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 1, 2017	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Equity Shares:						
JM Financial Limited	20,41,97,279	59.25%	19,66,97,279	57.07%	12,06,50,000	50.01%
Mr. Narotam S Sekhsaria	5,68,66,072	16.50%	5,68,66,072	16.50%	3,61,87,500	15.00%
Indian Overseas Bank	2,10,00,000	6.09%	2,10,00,000	6.09%	2,10,00,000	8.70%
Valiant Mauritius Partners FDI Ltd.	2,90,28,911	8.42%	2,90,28,911	8.42%	2,03,20,238	8.42%

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23 Other Equity

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Reserve and surplus:			
Securities Premium Reserve	194.34	194.34	18.72
Capital reserve on change in interest without loss of control	28.15	42.24	-
Retained earnings	698.10	524.80	522.61
Initial Corpus	#	#	#
Total	**920.59**	**761.38**	**541.33**

Denote amount below ₹ 50,000

Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for movement in each reserve and surplus.

23.1 Nature of each reserves:

a) Securities premium reserve represents premium received on equity shares issued which can be used on accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for specified purposes.

b) Capital reserve on acquisitions/ disposals represents reserves created on acquisition / disposal of subsidiaries without loss of control.

c) Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date less any transfers to general reserve, statutory reserve, dividends or other distributions to the shareholders.

d) Initial corpus is corpus contributed by Parent for setting up of a Trust under SARFAESI Act for acquisition of account under distressed credit business.

23.2 The company has acquired controlling interest in subsidiary trusts in financial year 2017-18 which has resulted gain standing as a capital reserve of ₹ 42.24 Crore (Net of deferred tax liability) in equity of March 2018.

23.3 During financial year 2018-19, a subsidiary trust has been settled and the Group has received full redemption proceed from the said trust. The capital reserve of ₹ 14.09 Crore relating to the acquisition of said subsidiary trust has transfer to retaining earning after full redemption.

24 Interest Income

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Interest income:		
On loans (at amortized cost)	81.52	20.94
On financial instruments (at FVTPL)	43.08	18.77
On others (at FVTPL)	4.07	9.69
Total	**128.67**	**49.40**

25 Fees and Incentives

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Management and restructuring fees	214.41	230.29
Recovery incentives fees	11.30	12.95
Total	**225.71**	**243.24**

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26 Net Gain on Derecognition of Financial Assets carried at FVTPL

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Realised net gain on de-recognition of financial assets	205.08	26.09
Total	**205.08**	**26.09**

27 Other Income

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Interest on fixed deposit (at amortised cost)	0.59	0.66
Miscellaneous income	0.01	0.02
Total	**0.60**	**0.68**

28 Finance Costs

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
At amortized cost:		
Debt securities	157.53	91.53
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	45.36	23.92
Others	12.86	3.65
Total	**215.75**	**119.10**

29 Net Loss on Fair Value Changes

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
On financial instruments designated at FVTPL:		
- Equity instruments	51.31	18.50
- Financial assets	8.16	133.79
Total (refer note 29.1)	**59.47**	**152.29**

29.1 Above represents realized loss (net) of ₹ 24.74 crore (Previous year ₹ 0.27 crore) and unrealized loss (net) of ₹ 34.73 crore (Previous year ₹ 152.02 crore) on account of fair value changes.

30 Impairment of Financial Instruments

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
At amortized cost:		
- Loans	5.84	1.39
- Trade receivables	2.74	(2.80)
- Other financial assets (Refer note 30.1)	13.66	(0.35)
Total	**22.24**	**(1.76)**

30.1 Includes amount written off of ₹ 9.57 crore (Previous year ₹ Nil).

31 Employee benefits

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Salaries, bonus and other allowances (Refer note 40)	34.49	28.82
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 38)	0.95	0.77
Gratuity (refer note 38)	0.25	0.44
Staff welfare expenses	0.22	0.06
Total	**35.91**	**30.09**

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32 Other Expenses

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Rate & taxes	5.29	3.42
Legal & professional fees	4.60	3.44
Operating lease rentals (Refer note 37)	3.51	3.12
Manpower expenses	1.04	0.91
Support service charges	2.16	2.12
Travelling expenses	0.99	0.60
Director's commission & sitting fees	0.91	1.63
Insurance expenses	0.28	0.20
Electricity expenses	0.22	0.24
Donation	3.12	2.42
Auditors remuneration (Refer note 32.1)	0.19	0.13
Conveyance expense	0.05	0.03
Repairs & maintenance	0.04	0.07
Demat charges	0.04	-
Car hire charges	0.01	0.01
Miscellaneous expenses	1.87	2.67
Total	**24.32**	**21.01**

32.1 Payment to Auditors (Excluding Goods & Service tax)

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
- Audit fees	0.13	0.11
- Services (certification limited reviews, etc.)	0.06	0.02
Total	**0.19**	**0.13**

33 Corporate Social Responsibility

Details of expenses towards corporate social responsibility as per section 135 of the companies act, 2013 read with schedule VII there to:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year	3.12	2.17
b) Amount spent during the year:		
- In cash	3.12	2.17
- Yet to be paid in cash	-	-
Total	**3.12**	**2.17**
c) (i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	3.12	2.17
Total	**3.12**	**2.17**

34 Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributed to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding dues the year as under:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Profit for the year (₹ in Crore)	165.93	2.19
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Nos.)	34,46,42,857	24,66,32,094
Basic and Diluted earnings per share (₹)	4.81	0.09
Nominal value per share (₹)	10	10

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35 Income Tax

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Current tax	105.70	61.81
Tax adjustment in respect of earlier years	0.11	0.40
Deferred tax	(35.96)	(66.72)
Total income tax expenses recognised in the current year	**69.85**	**(4.51)**
Income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income	0.07	0.00
Total income tax expenses	**69.92**	**(4.51)**

Reconciliation of total tax charge

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Profit/ (loss) for the year	201.45	(2.44)
Income tax rate	29.12%	34.61%
Income tax expense	58.66	(0.84)
Tax Effect of:		
Effect of non deductible expenses	0.45	0.76
Effect of unrecognised deferred tax assets (net)	11.99	6.20
Deferred tax on Remeasurment of employee defined benefit obligation	0.07	-
Earlier year tax adjustment	0.11	0.40
Effect of different tax rate in subsidiary	4.57	(11.03)
Effect of rate change	(5.93)	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss	**69.92**	**(4.51)**

36 Segment Reporting

The group operates in a segment of distressed credit business and all other activities are incidental to its main business activities as per requirement of Ind AS- 108 on Operating Segment. The reportable business segment is in line with the segment wise information which is being presented to the Chief Operating Decision Maker.

37 Lease Transactions

Operating leases:

The Group has taken premises on non-cancellable operating lease basis with a renewable clause. The future minimum rental payments in respect of non-cancellable lease for premises are as follows:

₹ in Crore

Due	Total minimum lease payments outstanding		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Not later than one year	3.17	3.22	2.89
Later than one year and not later than five years	13.32	12.97	12.80
Later than five years	20.11	23.63	27.02

Lease payments recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss are ₹ 3.51 crore (Previous year ₹ 3.12 crore) excluding GST and Service tax.

Finance leases:

The Group has acquired vehicles under the finance lease agreement. The tenure of lease agreements ranges between 36 to 60 months with an option to prepayments/foreclosure.

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Minimum lease payments			Present value of minimum lease payments		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Not later than one year	0.13	0.20	0.26	0.09	0.17	0.20
Later than one year and not later than five years	0.26	0.05	0.20	0.21	0.04	0.18
Later than five years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.39**	**0.25**	**0.46**	**0.30**	**0.21**	**0.38**
Less: Future finance charges	(0.09)	(0.04)	(0.08)			
PV of minimum lease payment	**0.30**	**0.21**	**0.38**			

The Group has option to purchase the vehicle for a nominal amount at the end of lease terms.

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38 Employee Benefits

a) Defined contribution plans

The Group operates defined contribution plan (Provident fund) for all qualifying employees. The employees of the Group are members of a retirement contribution plan operated by the government. The Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement contribution scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the plan is to make the specified contributions.

The Group's contribution to Provident Fund aggregating ₹ 0.89 crore (Previous year ₹ 0.70 crore) has been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head Employee Benefits Expense.

b) Defined benefit obligation

The Group's liabilities under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation made at the end of each financial year using the projected unit credit method. The plan is of a final salary defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Group and hence it underwrites all the risks pertaining to the plan. The actuarial risks associated are:

Interest Rate Risk:

The risk of government security yields falling due to which the corresponding discount rate used for valuing liabilities falls. Such a fall in discount rate will result in a larger value placed on the future benefit cash flows whilst computing the liability and thereby requiring higher accounting provisioning.

Longevity Risks:

Longevity risks arises when the quantum of benefits payable under the plan is based on how long the employee lives post cessation of service with the company. The gratuity plan provides the benefit in a lump sum form and since the benefit is not payable as an annuity for the rest of the lives of the employees, there is no longevity risks.

Salary Risks:

The gratuity benefits under the plan are related to the employee's last drawn salary. Consequently, any unusual rise in future salary of the employee raises the quantum of benefit payable by the Group, which results in a higher liability for the Group and is therefore a plan risk for the Group.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Discount rate	7.55%	7.85%	7.20%
Expected rate of salary increase	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult table

Amount recognized in statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefit obligation

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Current service cost	0.17	0.11
Past service cost	-	0.27
Net interest cost	0.08	0.06
Components of defined benefits costs recognised in profit or loss	**0.25**	**0.44**
Re-measurements on the net defined benefit liability :	-	-
- Return on plan assets, excl. amount included in interest exp. (income)	-	-
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	#	-
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	0.04	(0.08)
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in experience adjustments	0.15	0.08
Total amount recognised in OCI	**0.19**	**-**
Total	**0.44**	**0.44**

Denote amount below ₹ 50,000

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefit expense' line item in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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The amount included in the balance sheet arising from Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	1.21	1.03	0.84
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-
Net asset arising from defined benefit obligation	**1.21**	**1.03**	**0.84**

Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Opening defined benefit obligation	1.03	0.84	0.64
Current service cost	0.17	0.11	0.08
Interest cost	0.08	0.06	0.05
Past service cost	-	0.27	-
Re-measurements (gains)/losses:	-	-	-
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	#	-	-
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	0.04	(0.08)	0.06
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in experience adjustments	0.15	0.08	0.03
Benefits paid	(0.26)	(0.25)	(0.02)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**1.21**	**1.03**	**0.84**

Denote amount below ₹ 50,000

A) reconciliation of the plan assets during the inter-valuation period is given below:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Opening defined benefit obligation	-	-
Employer contribution	0.19	0.20
Interest on plan assets	-	-
Administrative Expenses	-	-
Remeasurement due to :		
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Benefit paid	(0.19)	(0.20)
Asset acquired/(settled)	-	-
Asset distributed on settlements	-	-

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase, attrition rate and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonable possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is as follows:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Defined benefit obligation (base)	1.21	1.03	0.84

₹ in Crore

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019		For the year March 31, 2018	
	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate
Defined benefit obligation on increase in 50 bps	1.15	1.25	0.98	1.07
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(4.99%)	3.37%	(5.11%)	3.37%
Defined benefit obligation on decrease in 50 bps	1.28	1.17	1.09	1.00
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	5.42%	(3.44%)	5.55%	(3.46%)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

There is no change in the method of valuation for the prior periods in preparing the sensitivity analysis. For change in assumptions refer above.

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Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation asset recognized in the balance sheet.

Projected benefits payable:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Expected benefits for year 1	0.06	0.05
Expected benefits for year 2	0.06	0.05
Expected benefits for year 3	0.06	0.06
Expected benefits for year 4	0.06	0.05
Expected benefits for year 5	0.23	0.06
Expected benefits for year 6	0.22	0.22
Expected benefits for year 7	0.05	0.21
Expected benefits for year 8	0.07	0.04
Expected benefits for year 9	0.14	0.04
Expected benefits for year 10 and above	2.35	2.20

b) Compensated absences

As per Group's policy, provision of ₹ 0.77 crore (Previous year ₹ 0.63 crore) has been made towards compensated absences, calculated on the basis of unutilized leave as on the last day of the financial year.

39 Disclosure of related party

a) Name and relationship with related parties:

i) Names of related parties and description of relationship where control exists

Holding Company

JM Financial Limited

ii) Names of related parties and description of relationship where transactions have taken place

A) Holding Company

JM Financial Limited

B) Fellow Subsidiaries

JM Financial Institutional Securities Limited (till January, 2018)

JM Financial Products Limited

JM Financial Properties and Holdings Limited

JM Financial Home Loans Limited

JM Financial Services Limited

JM Financial Capital Limited

JM Financial Credit Solutions Limited

JM Financial Asset Management Limited

C) Key managerial personnel

Executive Directors

Mr. Anil Bhatia- Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Non-Executive Directors

Mr. V. P. Shetty- Chairman (Non-Executive Chairman from July 1, 2017)

Mr. Narotam Sekhsaria

Mr. Pulkit Sekhsaria

Mr. Adi Patel

Independent Directors

Mr. G M Ramamurthy

Ms. Rupa Vora

Dr. Vijay Kelkar (from September 21, 2018)

Mr. Ameet Desai (from January 09, 2019)

Mr. H N Sinor (till October 25, 2018)

Dr. Anil Khandelwal (till October 27, 2018)

Mr. Shailesh Haribhakti (till April 20, 2018)

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b) Transactions with related parties:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Nature of relationship	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
JM Financial Limited	(A)		
Inter Corporate Deposit taken		-	276.73
Inter Corporate Deposit paid		-	377.08
Subscription to Equity Shares		-	199.82
Non-Convertible Debenture repayment		-	70.00
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposits		-	3.22
Interest on Non-Convertible Debentures		-	4.34
Rating Support Fees		2.99	1.48
Support Service Charges		1.98	-
Reimbursement of Expenses		0.12	0.03
Reimbursement of ESOP		0.74	0.17
JM Financial Institutional Securities Limited	(B)		
Support Service Charges		-	1.98
Recovery of Expenses		-	0.09
Reimbursement of Expenses		-	0.01
JM Financial Properties and Holdings Limited	(B)		
Space and other related cost		2.42	2.28
Security Deposit paid		2.75	-
Refund of Security Deposit		-	2.75
CAMs and Property Tax		0.25	0.26
Reimbursement of Expenses		0.19	0.21
JM Financial Home Loans Limited	(B)		
Inter Corporate Deposit taken		-	6.00
Inter Corporate Deposit paid		-	6.00
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposits paid		-	#
JM Financial Products Limited	(B)		
Inter Corporate Deposit taken		25.00	200.00
Inter Corporate Deposit paid		25.00	200.00
Transfer of gratuity liability on Employees transfer		-	0.04
Management Fees received		1.26	0.42
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposits paid		0.03	0.55
JM Financial Services Limited	(B)		
Non-Convertible Debentures issued		-	10.00
Rent paid		0.01	
Arranger Fees		-	0.24
JM Financial Capital Limited	(B)		
Inter Corporate Deposit taken		25.00	-
Inter Corporate Deposit paid		25.00	-
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposits paid		0.02	-
Market linked Non-Convertible Debentures issued		74.27	25.00
JM Financial Credit Solutions Limited	(B)		
Inter Corporate Deposit taken		100.00	-
Inter Corporate Deposit paid		100.00	-
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposits paid		0.11	-
JM Financial Asset Management Limited			
Transfer of gratuity liability on Employees transfer	(B)	0.08	-
Sale of PPE		#	-
Key Managerial Personnel (Refer Note (d) below)	(C)		
Remuneration		4.03	4.46
Contribution to provident fund		0.07	0.08

# Denotes amount less than ₹ 50,000/-

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c) Closing balances:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Nature of relationship	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Inter Corporate Deposit payable				
JM Financial Limited	(A)	-	-	100.35
Non-Convertible Debentures payable				
JM Financial Limited	(A)	-	-	70.00
Interest on Inter Corp. Deposits accrued				
JM Financial Limited	(A)	-	-	5.73
Interest on NCD accrued				
JM Financial Limited	(A)	-	-	4.76
Security Deposit Recoverable				
JM Financial Properties and Holdings Limited	(B)	2.75	-	2.75
Trade Payable				
JM Financial Limited	(A)	-	0.34	-
Key Managerial Personnel	(C)	5.23	5.68	4.75

# Denotes amount less than ₹ 50,000/-

Note:

The Group enters into transactions, arrangements and agreements involving directors, senior management and their business associates, or close family members, in the ordinary course of business under the same commercial and market terms, interest and commission rates that apply to non-related parties.

d) The remuneration excludes provision for gratuity as the incremental liability has been accounted for the group as a whole.

e) There are no provisions for doubtful debts / advances or amounts written off or written back for debts due from/ due to related parties.

f) The transactions disclosed above are exclusive of GST and service tax (as applicable).

40 Employee Stock Option Scheme

JM Financial Limited granted the Stock Options to the eligible employees and/or directors (the Employees) of JM Financial Limited and its subsidiaries. Out of the total number of Options granted by JM Financial Limited, the following Stock Options pertain to the employees of the Group.

May 16, 2016 122,397 Stock Options

April 12, 2018 88,236 Stock Options

The option shall be eligible for vesting as per following schedule:

Vesting/ Grant Date	Options series	No. of Stock Options	Status	Exercise Period	Exercise Price in ₹
16th May, 2017	Series – IX	40,799	Vested	Seven years from the date of Grant	1
16th May, 2018	Series – IX	40,799	Vested	Seven years from the date of Grant	1
16th May, 2019	Series – IX	40,799	Vested	Seven years from the date of Grant	1
12th April, 2019	Series – XI	29,412	Vested	Seven years from the date of Grant	1
12th April, 2020	Series – XI	29,412	Vested	Seven years from the date of Grant	1
12th April, 2021	Series – XI	29,412	Vested	Seven years from the date of Grant	1

The current status of the stock options granted to the Employees is as under:

Particulars	Number of outstanding options	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	81,598	-
Granted during the year	88,236	1,22,397
Transfer in during the year	-	-
Transfer out during the year	-	-
Lapsed/forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	(40,799)	(40,799)
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,29,035	81,598
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-

The charge on account of the above scheme is included in employee benefit expense aggregating ₹ 0.74 crore (Previous year: ₹ 0.17 crore). Since the options are granted by JM Financial Limited (the Ultimate Holding Company), basic and diluted earnings per share of the Group would remain unchanged.

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41 Reconciliation of Net Profit and Total Equity reported under previous GAAP and Ind AS is as under:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer note	Net profit Reconciliation	Equity Reconciliation	
		Year ended March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Net profit / Total Equity as per previous Indian GAAP		**108.08**	**966.87**	**579.77**
IndAS Adjustments:				
a) Revenue from operations including gain / (loss) on fair valuation of investments	A	(162.27)	19.63	181.90
b) Impact upon consolidation of trusts under distressed credit business	B	(15.23)	695.74	650.46
c) Measurement of financial assets at amortised cost through EIR Method.	C	(4.55)	(7.61)	(3.06)
d) Impairment on financial instruments	D	12.67	22.27	9.60
e) Reclassification of net actuarial loss on employee defined benefit obligations (net of taxes) to OCI	E	#	#	-
f) Impact of deferred tax on above items	F	63.37	(67.84)	(112.93)
Total		**(106.01)**	**662.19**	**725.97**
Net Profit/ Total Equity as per Ind AS		2.07	1,629.06	-
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	E	#	#	-
Total Comprehensive income / Total Equity as per Ind AS		**2.07**	**1,629.06**	**1305.74**

# Denotes amount less than ₹ 50,000

Impact of Ind AS adoption on the Statements of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2018:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Refer note	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Cash flow from operating activities		216.47	(273.14)	(56.67)
Cash flow from investing activities		(487.84)	63.05	(424.79)
Cash flow from financing activities		267.76	224.15	491.91
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	B	(3.61)	14.06	10.45
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at April 01, 2017		17.12	16.36	33.48
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at March 31, 2018		13.51	30.42	43.93
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(3.61)	14.06	10.45

The adjustments are preliminary on account of Ind AS reclassifications and for reason stated in note B.

Notes:

A. Under previous GAAP, the investment in security receipts of Trusts under distressed credit business other than subsidiaries were carried at cost net of impairment, if any. However, under Ind AS, these investments are fair valued and management fees income are accounted as per the terms of the contract.

B. The Trusts under distressed credit business controlled by the Group are consolidated as subsidiaries.

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

D. Under previous GAAP, provision for doubtful trade receivables and loans and loans were calculated using incurred loss model. Under Ind AS, the provision on financial assets, are determined using the expected credit loss model.

E. Under previous GAAP, Company recognizes actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit plan in the profit and loss account. Under Ind AS, the actuarial gains and losses will be recognized in other comprehensive income as re-measurement.

F. Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind-AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. It also includes impact of deferred tax arising on account of transition to IND AS.

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42 Capital Management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Group monitors capital using debt to equity ratio.

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Borrowings	2,519.10	1,410.63	1,197.75
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	161.42	43.93	33.48
Net debt	2,357.68	1,366.70	1,164.27
Total equity (excluding non-controlling interest)	1,265.23	1,106.02	782.58
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	1.86	1.24	1.49

43 Fair value measurement

a) Fair value hierarchy and method of valuation:

This note explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are a) recognized and measured at fair value and b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices of equity instruments.

Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). The input factors considered are estimated cash flows, collateral values and other assumptions.

b) Categories of Financial Instruments:

As at March 31, 2019:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	161.42	161.42	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	-	-	1.49	1.49	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	141.81	141.81	-	-	-	-
Loans (net)	-	-	485.71	485.71	-	-	-	-
Investments	1,428.33	-	-	1,428.33	27.19	0.50	1,400.64	1,428.33
Other financial assets (net)	2,241.87	-	29.01	2,270.88	-	-	2,241.87	2,241.87
Total	**3,670.20**	**-**	**819.44**	**4,489.64**	**27.19**	**0.50**	**3,642.51**	**3,670.20**
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	-	2.08	2.08	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	2,099.14	2,099.14	-	-	-	-
Borrowing (other than debt securities)	-	-	419.96	419.96	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	177.33	177.33	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**2,698.51**	**2,698.51**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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As at March 31, 2018

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	43.93	43.93	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	-	-	0.76	0.76	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	123.86	123.86	-	-	-	-
Loans (net)	-	-	261.50	261.50	-	-	-	-
Investments	1,252.67	-	-	1,252.67	64.82	14.18	1,173.67	1,252.67
Other financial assets (net)	1,454.81	-	7.98	1,462.79	-	-	1,454.81	1,454.81
Total	**2,707.48**	**-**	**438.03**	**3,145.51**	**64.82**	**14.18**	**2,628.48**	**2,707.48**
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	-	0.80	0.80	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	1,052.33	1,052.33	-	-	-	-
Borrowing (other debt securities)	-	-	358.30	358.30	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	26.66	26.66	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**1,438.09**	**1,438.09**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As at April 1, 2017

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	33.48	33.48	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	-	-	0.76	0.76	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	157.06	157.06	-	-	-	-
Loans (net)	-	-	59.97	59.97	-	-	-	-
Investments	1,168.71	-	-	1,168.71	-	-	1,168.71	1,168.71
Other financial assets (net)	1,205.42	-	22.13	1,227.55	-	-	1,205.42	1,205.42
Total	**2,374.13**	**-**	**273.40**	**2,647.53**	**-**	**-**	**2,374.13**	**2,374.13**
Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	0.90	0.90	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	933.66	933.66	-	-	-	-
Borrowing	-	-	264.09	264.09	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	20.42	20.42	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**1,219.07**	**1,219.07**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes:

1. Includes debt securities issued at fixed rate of interest for which carrying value and fair value are as under :

₹ in Crore

As at	Carrying value	Fair value
As at March 31, 2019	1,349.00	1,335.65
As at March 31, 2018	705.47	702.76
As at April 1, 2017	576.65	541.38

2. Except for those financial instruments for which the carrying amounts are mentioned in the above table, the Group considers that the carrying amounts recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

3. For financial assets that are measured at amortized cost, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

c) Valuation techniques used to determine the fair values:

i) For level 1- Listed equity instruments are fair valued using quoted prices;

ii) For level 2- fair value measurements are derived from quoted prices of equity instruments; and

iii) For Level 3 fair value measurements are derived on a recovery range provided by the External Rating Agency and other unobservable inputs. The values of financial instruments are estimated using a combination of the recovery range provided by the External Rating Agency and discounting the estimated cash flows based on realization of collateral values, etc. using interest rate on borrowing of the Group.

d) Fair value measurements use significant unobservable inputs (Level-3):

The following table presents the changes in level 3 items for the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018

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₹ in Crore

Particulars	Investments in SRs	Financial assets	Total
As at April 1, 2017	1,168.71	1,205.42	2,374.13
Acquisitions made	182.54	191.24	373.78
(Realisations) made	(87.20)	(149.68)	(236.88)
Acquisition/disposal of controlling interest in subsidiaries	(1.32)	207.70	206.38
Net Gain on derecognisation	1.77	24.32	26.09
Interest income on restructuring of loan	-	18.77	18.77
Net Loss on fair value changes	(90.83)	(42.96)	(133.79)
As at March 31, 2018	**1,173.67**	**1,454.81**	**2,628.48**
Acquisitions made	282.97	1,157.04	1,440.02
(Realisations) made	(217.57)	(217.24)	(434.81)
Acquisition/Disposal of controlling interest in subsidiaries	41.52	(272.69)	(231.18)
Net Gain on derecognisation	136.39	68.69	205.08
Interest income on restructuring of loan	-	43.08	43.08
Net (Loss)/ Gain on fair value changes	(16.34)	8.18	(8.16)
As at March 31, 2019	**1,400.64**	**2,241.87**	**3,642.51**

e) Sensitivity for instruments:

₹ in Crore

Nature of the instrument	Fair value as at March 31, 2019	Fair value as at March 31, 2018	Significant unobservable inputs	Increase/ Decrease in the unobservable input	Sensitivity Impact for the year ended March 31, 2019		Sensitivity Impact for the year ended March 31, 2018	
					FV Inc.	FV Dec.	FV Inc.	FV Dec.
Investments in SRs	1,400.64	1,173.67	Estimated cash flow based on realisation of collaterals value, etc	5%	65.97	(65.97)	59.42	(59.42)
Financial assets	2,241.87	1,454.81	Same as above	5%	112.10	(112.10)	71.78	(71.78)

f) Management uses its best judgment in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of all the amounts that the Company could have realized. As such, the fair value of the financial instruments subsequent to the respective reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each year end.

44 Financial Risk Management

The Group's activities expose it to credit risks, liquidity risks and market risks.

Risk management forms an integral part of the business and as it being into distressed credit business it exposed to several risks related to stress assets i.e. non-performing assets (NPA) acquired from banks and financial institutions. The group has a robust account monitoring system which ensures early detection of risks whereby timely action can be taken to surmount any avoidable slippages. The Group has an effective mechanism of driving business through policies and committees. The group has well balance and experienced team of resources to drive its business.

The Group has established Risk Management Committee and Asset Acquisition Committee, responsible for identifying, developing, monitoring and mitigating all the risks related to its business. The committees reports to the board of directors on regular basis.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may occur from the failure of party to abide by the terms and conditions of any financial contract, principally the failure to make the required payments. In order to minimize credit risk, the Group has adopted a policy of acquisition of asset in a transparent manner and at a fair price in a well-informed market, and the transactions are executed at arm's length in exercise of due diligence and adopt an industry / sector neutral and geography neutral approach in targeting financial assets for acquisition. Credit risk management is achieved by considering the factors like cash flow, collateral values, etc.

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In order to minimize credit risk, the Group has tasked its Risk Management Committee and Asset Acquisition Committee to develop and maintain the Group's credit risk grading's.

Group has classified its receivables in to following categories:

a) Loans given (in the nature of restructuring loans, additional funding for working capital, etc.); and

b) Other receivables under distress credit business.

Provision for expected credit loss

1. **For loans:**

Group considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. The Group's current credit risk rating and grading framework comprises the following categories:

For stage-1 performing assets- 12 months Expected Credit Loss (ECL); and

For stage-2- non-performing assets- lifetime ECL (on default occurred)

For stage-3-credit impaired assets-based on expected cash flows

(i) Movement of gross carrying amount in loans given:

As at March 31, 2019

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Stage 1	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount- opening balance	263.25	9.95	273.20
New assets originated or purchased	225.86	4.19	230.05
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount- closing balance	489.11	14.14	503.25

As at March 31, 2018

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Stage 1	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount- opening balance	60.33	9.95	70.28
New assets originated or purchased	215.97	-	215.97
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(13.05)	-	(13.05)
Gross carrying amount- closing balance	263.25	9.95	273.20

(ii) Movement of provision for impairment (ECL)

As at March 31, 2019

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Stage 1	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance - opening balance	1.75	9.95	11.70
New assets originated or purchased	1.65	4.19	5.84
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	-	-	-
ECL allowance - closing balance	3.40	14.14	17.54

As at March 31, 2018

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Stage 1	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance - opening balance	0.36	9.95	10.31
New assets originated or purchased	1.39	-	1.39
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	-	-	-
ECL allowance - closing balance	1.75	9.95	11.70

2. **For other receivables under distressed credit business:**

For the purpose of measuring the expected credit loss, including the lifetime expected credit loss allowances for other receivables under distress credit business, the Group has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

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Movement of provision for impairment

As at March 31, 2019

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Trade receivables	Other financial assets	Total
Opening balance	2.52	7.68	10.20
Addition	2.74	13.66	16.40
Utilization/ written back	-	(9.58)	(9.58)
Closing balance	5.26	11.76	17.02

As at March 31, 2018

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Trade receivables	Other financial assets	Total
Opening balance	5.32	8.03	13.35
Addition	-	-	-
Utilization/ written back	(2.80)	(0.35)	(3.15)
Closing balance	2.52	7.68	10.20

The ageing of trade receivables :

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Past due 1–180 days	55.15	54.64	54.97
More than 180 days	91.92	71.74	107.41
Total	147.07	126.38	162.38

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group'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 Group's reputation.

However the Company believes that it has a strong financial position and business is adequately capitalized, have good credit rating and appropriate credit lines available to address liquidity risks.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk rest with the management, which has established by an appropriate liquidity risk framework for the management of the Group's short term, medium-term and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has undrawn lines of credit of ₹ 308.99 crore, ₹ 387.24 crore and ₹ 212.38 crore as at March 31, 2019, March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017 respectively, from its banks for its working capital requirements.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following tables details the Group's remaining contractual/ expected maturities for its non-derivative financial liabilities and assets as at the reporting date. The tables have been drawn up based on undiscounted cash flow basis.

As at March 31, 2019

₹ in Crore

Particulars		Maturities in			
	Carrying amount	0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	2,519.10	1,029.49	1,290.77	198.84	-
Trade payables	2.08	2.08	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	177.33	167.92	9.41	-	-
Total	**2,698.51**	**1,199.49**	**1,300.18**	**198.84**	**-**
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	161.42	161.42	-	-	-
Other bank balances	1.49	0.73	0.76	-	-
Trade receivables (net)	141.81	141.81	-	-	-
Loans (net)	485.71	255.96	229.75	-	-
Investments	1,428.33	857.06	190.23	239.13	141.91
Other financial assets (net)	2,270.88	686.82	745.03	517.35	321.68
Total	**4,489.64**	**2,103.80**	**1,165.77**	**756.48**	**463.59**

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As at March 31, 2018

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Carrying amount	Maturities in 0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	1,410.63	556.03	842.10	12.50	-
Trade payables	0.80	0.80	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	26.66	20.48	6.18	-	-
Total	**1,438.09**	**577.31**	**848.28**	**12.50**	**-**
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	43.93	43.93	-	-	-
Other bank balances	0.76	-	0.76	-	-
Trade receivables (net)	123.86	123.86	-	-	-
Loans (net)	261.50	40.24	221.26	-	-
Investments	1,252.67	179.71	632.04	133.46	307.46
Other financial assets (net)	1,462.79	168.94	926.31	196.65	170.89
Total	**3,145.51**	**556.68**	**1,780.37**	**330.11**	**478.35**

As at April 1, 2017

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Carrying amount	Maturities in 0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	1,197.75	833.96	210.08	153.71	-
Trade payables	0.90	0.90	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	20.42	17.45	2.97	-	-
Total	**1,219.07**	**852.31**	**213.05**	**153.71**	**-**
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	33.48	33.48	-	-	-
Other bank balances	0.76	-	0.76	-	-
Trade receivables (net)	157.06	157.06	-	-	-
Loans (net)	59.97	15.50	44.47	-	-
Investments	1,168.71	77.30	676.92	142.45	272.04
Other financial assets (net)	1,227.55	139.59	445.38	433.41	209.17
Total	**2,647.53**	**422.93**	**1,167.53**	**575.86**	**481.21**

Notes:

a) The maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities are based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay.

b) The maturities of the financial assets are based on the management's estimation on realization.

c) Market risk

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates as future specific market changes cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

1. Currency risk

The functional currency of the Group is Indian Rupee (₹). The Group has not undertaken any transactions denominated in foreign currencies and therefore is not exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. Group has not taken derivative contracts during the year.

2. Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk pertaining to funds borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. The approved Asset and Liability Management Policy which empowers the Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO) to assess the interest rate risk and provide appropriate guidelines to the Treasury to manage such risk. The ALCO reviews the interest rate risk on periodic basis and decides on the appropriate funding mix.

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Exposure to interest rate risk

The exposure of the Group's borrowings to the interest rates risk at the end of the reporting period is:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Borrowings:			
Fixed rate borrowings	2,014.30	1,071.82	1,082.74
Floating rate borrowings	402.77	273.76	72.62
Total	**2,417.07**	**1,345.58**	**1,155.36**

Interest rate Sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming that the amount of the liability as at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 100 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents Management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If floating rate of interest had been 100 basis points higher/ lower, the Group's profit for the year ended March 31, 2019 would decrease/ increase by ₹ 4.03 crore (Previous year: decrease/ increase by ₹ 2.74 crore).

45 Entities considered for Consolidation

a) Composition of the Group

Information about the composition of the Group at the end of each reporting period is as follows:

Name of the Entity	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the group		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
JMFARC BOI 2009 I Trust	37%	37%	37%
JMFARC DB ICICI Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC DB SBI Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC DB DCB Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Jord SUUTI Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Pasupati SASF Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Central Bank Tube Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC UTI Tube Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Yarn 2010 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC SASF Tube Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC UCO Bank March 2011 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Synthetic Rubber 2012 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Kruti 2012 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Kruti II 2013 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Textile 2013 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Corp Textile 2013 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Corp Apparel 2013 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Corp Biotech 2013 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Central India 2013 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Stancy Textile 2013 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Dena Bank March 2014 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Gelatine March 2014 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Petro BOB March 2014 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Petro UCO March 2014 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Petro CBOI March 2014 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC ICICI Bank July 2014 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Axis Bank Cement March 2015 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC ICICI Bank Cement June 2015 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC United Bank Cement Sept 2015 Trust	100%	100%	100%

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Name of the Entity	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the group		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
JMFARC ICICI Geometric Trust	15%	15%	15%
JMFARC Axis Bank February 2016 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC OBC Cement March 2016 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Indian Bank I March 2016 Trus	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Axis Iris II March 2016 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC SBI Geometric October 2016 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC IRIS Cash 2016 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Tata Capital December 2016 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC IDBI March 2017 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Retreat II March 2017 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC BOB 2008 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC SME Retail 2011 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC IOB II March 2011 Trust	50%	50%	50%
JMFARC Corp I 2013 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Corp II 2013 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC ICICI Bank September 2016 Trust	15%	15%	15%
JMFARC Retail June 2011 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Retail Aug 2011 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Iris IIFL May 2017 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC ALHB Bank Textile June 2017 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC ALHB Bank June 2017 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Federal Bank June 2017 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC IRIS Cash July 2017 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Woods October 2017 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Metallics February 2018 Trust	100%	100%	Nil
JMFARC Fabrics August 2018 I- Trust	100%	Nil	Nil
JMFARC IRIS Cash March 2018 Trust	100%	100%	Nil
JMFARC Green December 2012 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Metallics July 2018 Trust	100%	Nil	Nil
JMFARC Federal Bank March 2013 Trust	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Fabrics March 2019 I	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Fabrics Sept 2018 I Trust	100%	Nil	Nil
JMFARC Fabrics Sept 2018 II Trust	100%	Nil	Nil
JMFARC Fabrics Sept 2018 IV Trust	100%	Nil	Nil
JMFARC PNB IRIS II September 2018 Trust	100%	Nil	Nil
JMFARC Fabrics June 2018 Trust	100%	Nil	Nil

Note:

All the entities considered for consolidation above are Trust formed under SARFAESI Act in India for conducting principal activities of acquisition of accounts under distressed credit business.

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b) Additional Information, as required under Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, of enterprises consolidated as Subsidiaries

As at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

₹ in Crore

Name of the Entity	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in Total comprehensive income	
	₹ in crore	As % of consolidated net assets	₹ in crore	As % of consolidated profit or loss	₹ in crore	As % of consolidated profit or loss
Parent						
JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd	(481.47)	(27.52%)	161.16	122.46%	161.04	122.48%
Subsidiary Trusts in India						
JMFARC - BOI 2009 I - Trust	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC -DB-ICICI- Trust	(0.38)	(0.02%)	(0.12)	(0.09%)	(0.12)	(0.09%)
JMFARC -DB-SBI- Trust	(0.22)	(0.01%)	(0.08)	(0.06%)	(0.08)	(0.06%)
JMFARC -DB-DCB- Trust	(0.06)	(0.00%)	(0.02)	(0.02%)	(0.02)	(0.02%)
JMFARC -JORD-SUUTI Trust	(0.04)	(0.00%)	(0.01)	(0.01%)	(0.01)	(0.01%)
JMFARC -Pasupati- SASF- Trust	(0.11)	(0.01%)	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC -Central bank - Tube - Trust	(0.19)	(0.01%)	(0.07)	(0.05%)	(0.07)	(0.05%)
JMFARC -UTI - Tube - Trust	(0.05)	(0.00%)	(0.02)	(0.02%)	(0.02)	(0.02%)
JMFARC – Yarn 2010 – Trust	(0.01)	(0.00%)	(0.09)	(0.07%)	(0.09)	(0.07%)
JMFARC – SASF Tube – Trust	(0.21)	(0.01%)	(0.07)	(0.05%)	(0.07)	(0.05%)
JMFARC-UCO Bank March 2011-Trust	0.41	0.02%	(0.83)	(0.63%)	(0.83)	(0.63%)
JMFARC- Synthetic Rubber 2012- Trust	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC- Kruti 2012- Trust	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC- Kruti II 2013- Trust	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC- Textile 2013- Trust	(0.01)	(0.00%)	(0.07)	(0.05%)	(0.07)	(0.05%)
JMFARC- Corp Textile 2013- Trust	13.50	0.77%	(5.25)	(3.99%)	(5.25)	(3.99%)
JMFARC-Corp Apparel 2013-Trust	(0.01)	(0.00%)	(0.10)	(0.08%)	(0.10)	(0.08%)
JMFARC-Corp Biotech 2013-Trust	-	0.00%	(2.85)	(2.17%)	(2.85)	(2.17%)
JMFARC- Central India 2013- Trust	29.94	1.71%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC-Stancy Textiles 2013-Trust	-	0.00%	(0.02)	(0.02%)	(0.02)	(0.02%)
JMFARC- Dena Bank March 2014 Trust	6.70	0.38%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC- Gelatine March 2014 Trust	48.42	2.77%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC- Petro BOB 2014 Trust	0.19	0.01%	(0.30)	(0.23%)	(0.30)	(0.23%)
JMFARC- Petro UCO 2014 Trust	0.40	0.02%	(0.31)	(0.24%)	(0.31)	(0.24%)
JMFARC- Petro CBOI 2014 Trust	0.13	0.01%	(0.11)	(0.08%)	(0.11)	(0.08%)
JMFARC- ICICI Bank July 2014 Trust	0.03	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC- Axis Bank Cement March 2015-Trust	23.00	1.31%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC- ICICI Bank Cement June 2015-Trust	17.05	0.97%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC-United Bank Cement September 2015-Trust	27.00	1.54%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC -ICICI Geometric-Trust	(10.72)	(0.61%)	(27.32)	(20.76%)	(27.32)	(20.78%)
JMFARC -Axis Bank February 2016-Trust	(0.10)	(0.01%)	(0.11)	(0.08%)	(0.11)	(0.08%)
JMFARC -OBC Cement March 2016-Trust	6.21	0.36%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC - Indian Bank I March 2016- Trust	0.03	0.00%	(0.04)	(0.03%)	(0.04)	(0.03%)
JMFARC – Axis Iris II March 2016 Trust	9.00	0.51%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC SBI Geometric October 2016 Trust	27.10	1.55%	(40.11)	(30.48%)	(40.11)	(30.51%)
JMFARC - IRIS Cash 2016 - Trust	57.48	3.29%	(1.72)	(1.31%)	(1.72)	(1.31%)
JMFARC - Tata Capital December 2016 - Trust	9.87	0.56%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC – IDBI March 2017- Trust	2.81	0.16%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC – Retreat II March 2017 – Trust	54.82	3.13%	(0.72)	(0.55%)	(0.72)	(0.55%)
JMFARC - IRIS IIFL May 2017 - Trust	3.77	0.22%	(0.12)	(0.09%)	(0.12)	(0.09%)
JMFARC - IRIS Cash July 2017 - Trust	35.17	2.01%	11.71	8.90%	11.71	8.91%
JMFARC - Woods October 2017 Trust	17.40	0.99%	5.80	4.41%	5.80	4.41%
JMFARC IRIS Cash March 2018 Trust	11.55	0.66%	3.85	2.93%	3.85	2.93%
JMFARC – BOB 2008 – Trust	0.01	0.00%	(0.02)	(0.02%)	(0.02)	(0.02%)
JMFARC-SME Retail 2011-Trust	0.01	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC-IOB II March 2011-Trust	0.58	0.03%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC - Federal Bank 2013 Trust	35.50	2.03%	2.59	1.97%	2.59	1.97%

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₹ in Crore

Name of the Entity	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in Total comprehensive income	
	₹ in crore	As % of consolidated net assets	₹ in crore	As % of consolidated profit or loss	₹ in crore	As % of consolidated profit or loss
JMFARC- Corp I 2013- Trust	6.07	0.35%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC- Corp II 2013- Trust	0.35	0.02%	(0.67)	(0.51%)	(0.67)	(0.51%)
JMFARC - ICICI Bank September 2016 - Trust	84.73	4.84%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC- Allahabad Bank June 2017 Trust	4.07	0.23%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC - Allahabad Bank Textile June 2017 Trust	9.04	0.52%	(0.28)	(0.21%)	(0.28)	(0.21%)
JMFARC - Federal Bank June 2017 trust	94.59	5.41%	27.74	21.08%	27.74	21.10%
JMFARC - Metallics July 2018 Trust	20.80	1.19%	4.16	3.16%	4.16	3.16%
JMFARC Fabrics August 2018 I- Trust	826.18	47.23%	24.18	18.37%	24.18	18.39%
JMFARC Fabrics Sept 2018 I Trust	77.61	4.44%	2.26	1.72%	2.26	1.72%
JMFARC Fabrics Sept 2018 II Trust	55.12	3.15%	1.61	1.22%	1.61	1.22%
JMFARC Fabrics Sept 2018 IV Trust	30.90	1.77%	0.90	0.68%	0.90	0.68%
JMFARC PNB IRIS II September 2018 Trust	1.15	0.07%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC Fabrics June 2018 Trust	76.25	4.36%	2.22	1.69%	2.22	1.69%
JMFARC Fabrics March 2019 I	33.78	1.93%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC-Retail June 2011-Trust	-	0.00%	(0.82)	(0.62%)	(0.82)	(0.62%)
JMFARC-Retail Aug 2011-Trust	0.09	0.01%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Total	**1,265.23**	**72.33%**	**165.93**	**126.09%**	**165.81**	**126.11%**
Minority Interests in all subsidiaries	484.05	27.67%	(34.33)	(26.09%)	(34.33)	(26.11%)
JMFARC - BOI 2009 I Trust	(1.83)	(0.10%)	(0.14)	(0.11%)	(0.14)	(0.11%)
JMFARC ICICI Geometric Trust	10.72	0.61%	(34.18)	(25.97%)	(34.18)	(26.00%)
JMFARC IOB II March 2011 Trust	(4.96)	(0.28%)	(0.01)	(0.01%)	(0.01)	(0.01%)
JMFARC ICICI Bank September 2016 Trust	480.12	(27.52%)	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,749.28**	**100.00%**	**131.60**	**100.00%**	**131.48**	**100.00%**

Note:

Subsidiaries share in OCI is Nil for the year ended March 31, 2019.

As at March 31, 2018

₹ in Crore

Name of the Entity	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in Total comprehensive income	
	₹ in crore	As % of consolidated net assets	₹ in crore	As % of consolidated profit or loss	₹ in crore	As % of consolidated profit or loss
Parent						
JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited	163.13	10.01%	71.58	3457.95%	71.58	3457.95%
Subsidiary Trusts in India						
JMFARC - BOI 2009 I - Trust	-	0.00%	(6.98)	(337.20%)	(6.98)	(337.20%)
JMFARC -DB-ICICI- Trust	(0.26)	(0.02%)	(12.02)	(580.68%)	(12.02)	(580.68%)
JMFARC -DB-SBI- Trust	(0.14)	(0.01%)	(6.38)	(308.21%)	(6.38)	(308.21%)
JMFARC -DB-DCB- Trust	(0.03)	(0.00%)	(0.82)	(39.61%)	(0.82)	(39.61%)
JMFARC -JORD-SUUTI Trust	(0.03)	(0.00%)	(0.87)	(42.03%)	(0.87)	(42.03%)
JMFARC -Pasupati- SASF- Trust	(0.11)	(0.01%)	(4.57)	(220.77%)	(4.57)	(220.77%)
JMFARC -Central bank - Tube - Trust	(0.12)	(0.01%)	(5.24)	(253.14%)	(5.24)	(253.14%)
JMFARC -UTI - Tube - Trust	(0.03)	(0.00%)	(0.67)	(32.37%)	(0.67)	(32.37%)
JMFARC – Yarn 2010 – Trust	0.09	0.01%	0.10	4.83%	0.10	4.83%
JMFARC – SASF Tube – Trust	(0.15)	(0.01%)	(6.37)	(307.73%)	(6.37)	(307.73%)
JMFARC-UCO Bank March 2011-Trust	1.24	0.08%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC- Synthetic Rubber 2012- Trust	-	0.00%	0.01	0.48%	0.01	0.48%
JMFARC- Kruti 2012- Trust	-	0.00%	0.06	2.90%	0.06	2.90%
JMFARC - Green Dec 2012	59.86	3.67%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC- Kruti II 2013- Trust	-	0.00%	(8.54)	(412.56%)	(8.54)	(412.56%)

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Name of the Entity	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in Total comprehensive income	
	₹ in crore	As % of consolidated net assets	₹ in crore	As % of consolidated profit or loss	₹ in crore	As % of consolidated profit or loss
JMFARC- Textile 2013- Trust	0.06	0.00%	0.06	2.90%	0.06	2.90%
JMFARC- Corp Textile 2013- Trust	18.75	1.15%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC-Corp Apparel 2013-Trust	0.09	0.01%	0.09	4.35%	0.09	4.35%
JMFARC-Corp Biotech 2013-Trust	14.25	0.87%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC- Central India 2013- Trust	29.94	1.84%	(7.23)	(349.28%)	(7.23)	(349.28%)
JMFARC-Stancy Textiles 2013-Trust	0.02	0.00%	0.02	0.97%	0.02	0.97%
JMFARC- Dena Bank March 2014 Trust	6.70	0.41%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC- Gelatine March 2014 Trust	48.42	2.97%	(17.76)	(857.97%)	(17.76)	(857.97%)
JMFARC- Petro BOB 2014 Trust	3.44	0.21%	(0.75)	(36.23%)	(0.75)	(36.23%)
JMFARC- Petro UCO 2014 Trust	3.76	0.23%	(0.78)	(37.68%)	(0.78)	(37.68%)
JMFARC- Petro CBOI 2014 Trust	1.37	0.08%	(0.27)	(13.04%)	(0.27)	(13.04%)
JMFARC- ICICI Bank July 2014 Trust	0.03	0.00%	(0.24)	(11.59%)	(0.24)	(11.59%)
JMFARC- Axis Bank Cement March 2015-Trust	23.00	1.41%	(11.50)	(555.56%)	(11.50)	(555.56%)
JMFARC- ICICI Bank Cement June 2015-Trust	17.05	1.05%	(8.53)	(412.08%)	(8.53)	(412.08%)
JMFARC-United Bank Cement September 2015-Trust	27.00	1.66%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC -ICICI Geometric-Trust	16.60	1.02%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC -Axis Bank February 2016-Trust	6.26	0.38%	(4.38)	(211.59%)	(4.38)	(211.59%)
JMFARC -OBC Cement March 2016-Trust	6.21	0.38%	(1.24)	(59.90%)	(1.24)	(59.90%)
JMFARC - Indian Bank I March 2016- Trust	0.30	0.02%	(0.28)	(13.53%)	(0.28)	(13.53%)
JMFARC – Axis Iris II March 2016 Trust	9.00	0.55%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC SBI Geometric October 2016 Trust	67.95	4.17%	22.65	1094.20%	22.65	1094.20%
JMFARC - IRIS Cash 2016 - Trust	62.63	3.84%	(0.40)	(19.32%)	(0.40)	(19.32%)
JMFARC - Tata Capital December 2016 - Trust	9.87	0.61%	3.29	158.94%	3.29	158.94%
JMFARC – IDBI March 2017- Trust	3.00	0.18%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC – Retreat II March 2017 – Trust	56.98	3.50%	19.04	919.81%	19.04	919.81%
JMFARC - IRIS IIFL May 2017 - Trust	4.14	0.25%	1.39	67.15%	1.39	67.15%
JMFARC - IRIS Cash July 2017 - Trust	25.39	1.56%	0.04	1.93%	0.04	1.93%
JMFARC - Woods October 2017 Trust	15.78	0.97%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC- Metallics February 2018- Trust	131.71	8.08%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC IRIS Cash March 2018 Trust	7.84	0.48%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC – BOB 2008 – Trust	0.02	0.00%	(0.15)	(7.25%)	(0.15)	(7.25%)
JMFARC-SME Retail 2011-Trust	0.01	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC-IOB II March 2011-Trust	0.58	0.04%	(14.63)	(706.76%)	(14.63)	(706.76%)
JMFARC -Federal Bank 2013 Trust	38.08	2.34%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC- Corp I 2013- Trust	6.07	0.37%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC- Corp II 2013- Trust	5.09	0.31%	(0.14)	(6.76%)	(0.14)	(6.76%)
JMFARC - ICICI Bank September 2016 - Trust	85.55	5.25%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC - Allahabad Bank June 2017 Trust	4.07	0.25%	1.36	65.70%	1.36	65.70%
JMFARC - Allahabad Bank Textile June 2017 Trust	9.89	0.61%	3.30	159.42%	3.30	159.42%
JMFARC - Federal Bank June 2017 trust	114.76	7.05%	(0.98)	(47.34%)	(0.98)	(47.34%)
JMFARC-Retail June 2011-Trust	0.81	0.05%	0.82	39.61%	0.82	39.61%
JMFARC-Retail Aug 2011-Trust	0.10	0.01%	0.10	4.83%	0.10	4.83%
Total	**1,106.02**	**67.89%**	**2.19**	**105.80%**	**2.19**	**105.80%**
Minority Interests in all subsidiaries	523.04	32.11%	(0.12)	(5.80%)	(0.12)	(5.80%)
JMFARC BOI 2009 I Trust	(1.69)	(0.10%)	(0.11)	(5.31%)	(0.11)	(5.31%)
JMFARC ICICI Geometric Trust	44.90	2.76%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
JMFARC IOB II March 2011 Trust	(4.95)	(0.30%)	(0.01)	(0.48%)	(0.01)	(0.48%)
JMFARC ICICI Bank September 2016 Trust	484.78	29.76%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Total	**1,629.06**	**100.00%**	**2.07**	**100.00%**	**2.07**	**100.00%**

Note:

Subsidiaries share in OCI is Nil for the year ended March 31, 2018.

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As at April 1, 2017

₹ in Crore

Name of the Entity	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities	
	₹ in Crore	As % of consolidated net assets
Parent		
JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited	125.63	9.62%
Subsidiaries in India		
JMFARC - BOI 2009 I - Trust	6.98	0.53%
JMFARC -DB-ICICI- Trust	11.76	0.90%
JMFARC -DB-SBI- Trust	6.24	0.48%
JMFARC -DB-DCB- Trust	0.79	0.06%
JMFARC -JORD-SUUTI Trust	0.84	0.06%
JMFARC -Pasupati- SASF- Trust	4.47	0.34%
JMFARC -Central bank - Tube - Trust	5.12	0.39%
JMFARC -UTI - Tube - Trust	0.64	0.05%
JMFARC – Yarn 2010 – Trust	-	0.00%
JMFARC – SASF Tube – Trust	6.22	0.48%
JMFARC-UCO Bank March 2011-Trust	1.24	0.09%
JMFARC- Synthetic Rubber 2012- Trust	(0.01)	(0.00%)
JMFARC- Kruti 2012- Trust	(0.01)	(0.00%)
JMFARC- Kruti II 2013- Trust	42.26	3.24%
JMFARC- Textile 2013- Trust	-	0.00%
JMFARC- Corp Textile 2013- Trust	18.75	1.44%
JMFARC-Corp Apparel 2013-Trust	-	0.00%
JMFARC-Corp Biotech 2013-Trust	14.25	1.09%
JMFARC- Central India 2013- Trust	37.17	2.85%
JMFARC-Stancy Textiles 2013-Trust	-	0.00%
JMFARC- Dena Bank March 2014 Trust	6.70	0.51%
JMFARC- Gelatine March 2014 Trust	68.82	5.27%
JMFARC- Petro BOB 2014 Trust	6.54	0.50%
JMFARC- Petro UCO 2014 Trust	6.96	0.53%
JMFARC- Petro CBOI 2014 Trust	2.53	0.19%
JMFARC- ICICI Bank July 2014 Trust	0.81	0.06%
JMFARC- Axis Bank Cement March 2015-Trust	34.50	2.64%
JMFARC- ICICI Bank Cement June 2015-Trust	25.58	1.96%
JMFARC-United Bank Cement September 2015-Trust	27.00	2.07%
JMFARC -ICICI Geometric-Trust	16.60	1.27%
JMFARC -Axis Bank February 2016-Trust	13.13	1.01%
JMFARC -OBC Cement March 2016-Trust	7.46	0.57%
JMFARC - Indian Bank I March 2016- Trust	1.50	0.11%
JMFARC – Axis Iris II March 2016 Trust	9.00	0.69%
JMFARC SBI Geometric October 2016 Trust	45.30	3.47%
JMFARC - IRIS Cash 2016 – Trust	63.93	4.90%
JMFARC - Tata Capital December 2016 - Trust	8.69	0.67%
JMFARC – IDBI March 2017- Trust	3.00	0.23%
JMFARC – Retreat II March 2017 – Trust	39.40	3.02%
JMFARC – BOB 2008 – Trust	0.18	0.01%
JMFARC-SME Retail 2011-Trust	0.01	0.00%
JMFARC-IOB II March 2011-Trust	15.21	1.16%
JMFARC- Corp I 2013- Trust	6.06	0.46%
JMFARC- Corp II 2013- Trust	5.78	0.44%
JMFARC - ICICI Bank September 2016 - Trust	85.55	6.55%
JMFARC-Retail June 2011-Trust	-	0.00%
JMFARC-Retail Aug 2011-Trust	-	0.00%
Total	**782.58**	**59.93%**
Minority Interests in all subsidiaries	523.16	40.07%
JMFARC BOI 2009 I Trust	(1.58)	(0.12%)
JMFARC ICICI Geometric Trust	44.90	3.44%
JMFARC IOB II March 2011 Trust	(4.94)	(0.38%)
JMFARC ICICI Bank September 2016 Trust	484.78	37.13%
Total	**1,305.74**	**100.00%**

Notes

to the Consolidated Financial Statements

46 Details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interest

a) The table below shows details of non-wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company that have material non-controlling interests:

₹ in Crore

Name of the subsidiaries	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held by non-controlling interests			Profit/ (loss) allocated to non-controlling interests		Accumulated non-controlling interests		
		For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018	For the year April 1, 2017	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018	For the year April 1, 2017
JMFARC BOI 2009 I Trust	India	62.62%	62.62%	62.62%	(0.14)	(0.11)	(1.83)	(1.69)	(1.58)
JMFARC ICICI Geometric Trust (refer note 1)	India	85.00%	85.00%	85.00%	(34.18)	-	10.72	44.90	44.90
JMFARC IOB II March 2011 Trust	India	50.44%	50.44%	50.44%	(0.01)	(0.01)	(4.96)	(4.95)	(4.94)
JMFARC ICICI Bank September 2016 Trust	India	85.00%	85.00%	85.00%	-	-	480.12	484.78	484.78
Total					**(34.33)**	**(0.12)**	**484.05**	**523.04**	**523.16**

46.1 Profit/ (loss) allocated to non-controlling interest in respect of JMFARC ICICI Geometric Trust for the year ended March 31, 2019 is ₹ 52.28 less ₹ 18.10 representing deferred tax asset created while preparing consolidated financial statement.

b) Summarized financial information in respect of each of the Company's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarized financial information below represents amounts before intra-Company eliminations:

₹ in Crore

Particulars	JMFARC BOI 2009 I Trust			JMFARC ICICI Geometric Trust		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Financial assets	#	#	6.98	5.51	66.05	66.04
Non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	1.83	1.69	1.58	5.50	4.55	4.53
Non-financial liabilities	#	0.01	#	#	#	#
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	#	#	6.98	-	16.60	16.60
Non-controlling interests	(1.83)	(1.69)	(1.58)	-	44.90	44.90

	Current year	Previous year		Current year	Previous year	
Revenue	-	-		-	0.01	
Expenses	0.14	7.09		61.50	0.01	
Tax Expenses	-	-		-	-	
Profit for the year	**(0.14)**	**(7.09)**		**(61.50)**	**-**	
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	-	(6.98)		(9.22)	-	
Profit attributable non-controlling interests	(0.14)	(0.11)		(52.28)		
Profit for the year	**(0.14)**	**(7.09)**		**(61.50)**	-	
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	-	-		-	-	
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-		-	-	
Other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**	
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	-	(6.98)		(9.22)	-	
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	(0.14)	(0.11)		(52.28)	-	
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(0.14)**	**(7.09)**		**(61.50)**	**-**	
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	-	-		-	-	
Net cash inflow/ outflow from operating activities	-	-		(0.57)	0.01	
Net cash inflow/ outflow from investing activities	-	-		0.57	(0.01)	
Net cash inflow/ outflow from financing activities	-	-		-	-	
Net cash inflow/ (outflow)	**-**	**-**		**-**	**-**	

# Denotes amount less than ₹ 50,000

Notes

to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crore

Particulars	JMFARC IOB II March 2011 Trust			JMFARC ICICI Bank September 2016 Trust		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Financial assets	0.02	0.02	10.91	564.90	570.34	587.09
Non-financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities	0.62	0.64	0.64	0.01	-	16.76
Non-financial liabilities	#	#	#	0.04	#	#
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	4.35	4.34	15.21	84.73	85.55	85.55
Non-controlling interests	(4.96)	(4.95)	(4.94)	480.12	484.78	484.78

Particulars	JMFARC IOB II March 2011 Trust Current year	JMFARC IOB II March 2011 Trust Previous year	JMFARC ICICI Bank September 2016 Trust Current year	JMFARC ICICI Bank September 2016 Trust Previous year
Revenue	-	-	17.72	24.06
Expenses	0.01	14.64	17.72	24.06
Tax Expenses	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	**(0.01)**	**(14.64)**	**-**	**-**
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	-	(14.63)	-	-
Profit attributable non-controlling interests	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	-
Profit for the year	**(0.01)**	**(14.64)**	**-**	**-**
Other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	-	(14.63)	-	-
Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(0.01)**	**(14.64)**	**-**	**-**
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-
Net cash inflow/ outflow from operating activities	(0.03)	-	(17.62)	(40.87)
Net cash inflow/ outflow from investing activities	0.03	-	8.11	55.88
Net cash inflow/ outflow from financing activities	-	-	(5.47)	-
Net cash inflow/ (outflow)	**-**	**-**	**14.98**	**15.01**

# Denotes amount less than ₹ 50,000

Notes

to the Consolidated Financial Statements

47 Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

₹ in Crore

	As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018			As at April 1, 2017		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
ASSETS									
1 Financial Assets									
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	161.42	-	161.42	43.93	-	43.93	33.48	-	33.48
(b) Other bank balances	0.73	0.76	1.49	-	0.76	0.76	-	0.76	0.76
(c) Trade receivables (net)	141.81	-	141.81	123.86	-	123.86	157.06	-	157.06
(d) Loans (net)	255.96	229.75	485.71	40.24	221.26	261.50	15.50	44.47	59.97
(e) Investments	857.06	571.27	1,428.33	179.71	1,072.96	1,252.67	77.30	1091.41	1,168.71
(f) Other financial assets of ARC Trusts	686.82	1584.06	2,270.88	168.94	1,293.85	1,462.79	139.59	1087.96	1,227.55
2 Non-financial Assets									
(a) Current tax Assets (Net)	-	5.26	5.26	-	4.66	4.66	-	1.16	1.16
(b) Property, Plant and Equipment	-	1.55	1.55	-	1.52	1.52	-	2.17	2.17
(c) Other Intangible assets	-	0.14	0.14	-	0.18	0.18	-	0.29	0.29
(d) Other non-financial assets	1.85	1.63	3.48	-	0.88	0.88	-	0.23	0.23
Total Assets	**2,105.65**	**2,394.42**	**4,500.07**	**556.68**	**2,596.07**	**3,152.75**	**422.93**	**2,228.45**	**2,651.38**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY									
LIABILITIES									
1 Financial Liabilities									
(a) Trade payables	2.08	-	2.08	0.80	-	0.80	0.90	-	0.90
(b) Debt securities	809.74	1,289.40	2,099.14	425.26	627.07	1,052.33	569.87	363.79	933.66
(c) Borrowings (Other than debt securities)	219.75	200.21	419.96	130.77	227.53	358.30	264.09	-	264.09
(d) Other financial liabilities	167.92	9.41	177.33	20.48	6.18	26.66	17.45	2.97	20.42
2 Non-Financial Liabilities									
(a) Current tax liabilities (net)	-	22.56	22.56	-	6.65	6.65	-	-	-
(b) Provisions	0.82	1.16	1.98	0.68	0.98	1.66	0.70	0.69	1.39
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	-	7.30	7.30	-	51.03	51.03	-	99.57	99.57
(d) Other non-financial liabilities	19.36	1.08	20.44	24.40	1.86	26.26	24.94	0.67	25.61
Total liabilities	**1,219.67**	**1,531.12**	**2,750.79**	**602.39**	**921.30**	**1,523.69**	**877.95**	**467.69**	**1,345.64**

48 Schedule of security receipts

₹ in Crore

Name of Trust	As on March 31, 2019		As on March 31, 2018		As on April 1, 2017	
	No. of SRs	Amount	No. of SRs	Amount	No. of SRs	Amount
Investment in Trust Security receipts at fair value						
JMFARC - BOI 2009 - Trust	48,600	-	48,600	-	48,600	1.22
JMFARC-Swarna 2011-Trust	1,24,600	-	1,24,600	-	1,24,600	-
JMFARC-Swarna 2011-Trust	72,199	3.61	72,199	7.22	72,199	7.22
JMFARC- Swarna II 2012- Trust	66,200	6.24	66,200	6.24	66,200	6.24
JMFARC- Swarna II 2012- Trust	12,500	0.94	12,500	1.25	12,500	1.25
JMFARC- Media 2013- Trust	12,500	-	12,500	-	12,500	1.10
JMFARC- Media II 2013- Trust	34,030	-	34,030	-	34,030	3.40
JMFARC- Fed Textile 2013 Trust	8,820	0.44	8,820	0.66	8,820	0.66
JMFARC-BOI Textile 2013-Trust	41,000	1.03	41,000	1.64	41,000	1.64
JMFARC- OBC March 2014 Trust	34,500	2.07	34,500	2.07	34,500	2.59
JMFARC- Fed Gelatine March 2014 Trust	17,500	0.44	17,500	1.31	17,500	1.75
JMFARC- OBC March 2014 II Trust	4,760	0.32	4,760	0.43	4,760	0.44
JMFARC- UBOI March 2014 Trust	66,750	4.34	66,750	5.01	66,750	5.01
JMFARC- SBI Ceramics June 2014 Trust	1,56,000	6.14	1,56,000	6.14	1,56,000	7.68
JMFARC- Indian Bank June 2014 Trust	32,200	2.25	32,200	2.42	32,200	2.42
JMFARC- Vijaya Bank June 2014 Trust	25,360	1.78	25,360	1.90	25,360	1.27
JMFARC- Hotels June 2014 Trust	3,29,099	0.29	44,56,592	56.53	44,56,592	138.37
JMFARC- Hotels June 2014 Trust	20,71,631	145.01	20,71,631	186.45	20,71,631	186.45
JMFARC- Central Bank of India June 2014 Trust	32,000	#	32,000	2.42	32,000	3.20
JMFARC- CSB Ceramics September 2014 Trust	32,625	2.45	32,625	2.45	32,625	3.26
JMFARC- LVB Ceramics September 2014 Trust	27,900	2.09	27,900	2.09	27,900	2.79
JMFARC-SBOP Ceramics December 2014-Trust	11,850	0.89	11,850	0.89	11,850	1.19
JMFARC-SBH Ceramics December 2014-Trust	60,000	4.50	60,000	4.50	60,000	6.00

Notes

to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crore

Name of Trust	As on March 31, 2019		As on March 31, 2018		As on April 1, 2017	
	No. of SRs	Amount	No. of SRs	Amount	No. of SRs	Amount
JMFARC-SBT Ceramics March 2015-Trust	23,250	1.74	23,250	1.74	23,250	2.33
JMFARC-SBI Steel March 2015-Trust	93,150	4.19	93,150	4.66	93,150	9.32
JMFARC- SBM Ceramics March 2015-Trust	12,750	0.96	12,750	0.96	12,750	1.28
JMFARC- Karnataka Bank Cement March 2015-Trust	49,500	4.95	49,500	6.19	49,500	6.19
JMFARC- Vijaya Bank Ceramics March 2015-Trust	27,000	2.16	27,000	2.16	27,000	2.70
JMFARC - SBH Cement June 2015 - Trust	66,000	4.95	66,000	6.60	66,000	6.60
JMFARC-United Bank Textile September 2015-Trust	27,075	2.71	27,075	2.71	27,075	2.71
JMFARC-PNB Ceramics November 2015-Trust	4,01,640	30.12	4,01,640	30.12	4,01,640	40.16
JMFARC-Corp Bank Ceramics September 2015-Trust	46,065	4.61	46,065	4.61	46,065	4.61
JMFARC -SBOP Geometric-Trust	61,560	0.21	61,560	9.23	61,560	9.23
JMFARC -Dena Ceramics January 2016-Trust	15,750	1.58	15,750	1.58	15,750	2.36
JMFARC - UBOI Steel March 2016 – Trust	63,000	3.97	63,000	3.15	63,000	6.30
JMFARC -OBC March 2016-Trust	72,000	7.58	72,000	7.92	72,000	7.92
JMFARC - IDBI Ceramics March 2016 - Trust	57,180	5.43	57,180	5.43	57,180	8.58
JMFARC - EXIM Ceramics March 2016 – Trust	17,101	1.71	17,101	1.71	17,101	2.57
JMFARC - UCO Geometric March 2016 – Trust	88,965	0.12	88,965	13.34	88,965	13.34
JMFARC - KVB Iris II March 2016 – Trust	37,500	5.63	37,500	5.63	37,500	5.63
JMFARC - Indian Bank March 2016- Trust	97,515	1.57	97,515	2.19	97,515	11.70
JMFARC - IOB March 2016- Trust	50,250	5.03	50,250	5.03	50,250	5.03
JMFARC-Iris March 2016-Trust	10,00,165	147.38	10,00,165	147.66	10,00,165	150.02
JMFARC-Exim Iris March 2016-Trust	60,000	9.00	60,000	9.00	60,000	9.00
JMFARC – Axis Iris March 2016 Trust	1,50,000	22.50	1,50,000	22.50	1,50,000	22.50
JMFARC - KB Metals September 2016 - Trust	22,500	2.25	22,500	2.25	22,500	2.25
JMFARC - Andhra Resin September 2016 - Trust	37,605	#	37,605	0.01	37,605	3.76
JMFARC - Dena SEZ September 2016 - Trust	7,335	0.73	7,335	0.73	7,335	0.73
JMFARC - IDBI Geometric Dec 2016 - Trust	41,250	0.33	41,250	6.19	41,250	4.13
JMFARC - IRIS December 2016 - Trust	31,110	4.67	31,110	4.67	31,110	4.67
JMFARC-IRIS UBOI December 2016 - Trust	16,005	2.40	16,005	2.40	16,005	2.08
JMFARC-IRIS PNB January 2017 - Trust	41,550	6.18	41,550	6.18	41,550	6.23
JMFARC – IOB CHN March 2017 - Trust	37,500	3.75	37,500	3.75	37,500	3.75
JMFARC - IOB Ceramics March 2017 - Trust	33,000	2.48	33,000	2.48	33,000	3.30
JMFARC-IRIS United March 2017 - Trust	66,900	9.75	66,900	9.75	66,900	6.69
JMFARC - SBP March 2017 - Trust	31,665	2.60	31,665	3.17	31,665	3.17
JMFARC - IRIS UCO March 2017 - Trust	38,310	5.71	38,310	5.71	38,310	3.83
JMFARC - SBP Retreat March 2017 - Trust	77,600	7.76	77,600	7.76	77,600	7.76
JMFARC – SBI Retreat March 2017 – Trust	1,66,800	16.68	1,66,800	16.68	1,66,800	16.68
JMFARC – SBI Tollways March 2017 – Trust	1,53,000	10.81	1,53,000	13.39	1,53,000	15.30
JMFARC-Karnataka Bank September 2017-Trust	20,310	2.25	20,310	2.03	-	-
JMFARC- Syndicate Ceramics September 2017 Trust	1,25,250	9.39	1,25,250	9.39	-	-
JMFARC - Allahabad Bank December 2017 Trust	76,275	7.63	76,275	7.63	-	-
JMFARC - Motors December 2017 Trust	94,500	6.33	94,500	9.45	-	-
JMFARC- IOB Metallics February 2018- Trust	3,60,000	39.60	3,60,000	36.00	-	-
JMFARC - Township February 2018 Trust	4,80,000	48.00	4,80,000	48.00	-	-
JMFARC- Metallics February 2018- Trust	1,98,375	24.56	-	-	-	-
JMFARC IRIS Canara March 2018 Trust	18,225	2.73	18,225	1.82	-	-
JMFARC IDBI March 2018 Trust	60,000	5.93	60,000	6.00	-	-
JMFARC - Alphahealth 2018 - Trust	11,91,000	297.88	-	-	-	-
JMFARC – Fabrics August 2018 II – Trust	3,80,000	39.14	-	-	-	-
JMFARC - Fabrics September 2018 III - Trust	40,200	4.14	-	-	-	-
JMFARC- Metallics November 2018- Trust	1,03,725	12.97	-	-	-	-
JMFARC - Metallics December 2018 – Trust	1,08,000	13.50	-	-	-	-
JMFARC - IRIS SIDBI December 2018 - Trust	33,000	4.77	-	-	-	-
JMFARC – KTK Metallics December 2018 – Trust	55,500	6.94	-	-	-	-
JMFARC – Infra March 2019 – Trust	60,000	6.00	-	-	-	-
JMFARC – UCO Bank 2010 – Trust	31,500	-	31,500	-	31,500	-
JMFARC-IOB March 2011-Trust	2,80,000	-	2,80,000	-	2,80,000	28.10
JMFARC-IOB March 2011-Trust	96,500	-	96,500	-	96,500	-

Notes

to the Consolidated Financial Statements

₹ in Crore

Name of Trust	As on March 31, 2019		As on March 31, 2018		As on April 1, 2017	
	No. of SRs	Amount	No. of SRs	Amount	No. of SRs	Amount
JMFARC- UCO Bank March 2014 Trust	4,62,500	21.25	4,62,500	27.91	4,62,500	28.41
JMFARC- SBI March 2014 I Trust	1,73,750	8.81	1,73,750	9.33	1,73,750	9.33
JMFARC- SBI March 2014 II Trust	45,250	1.79	45,250	2.54	45,250	3.39
JMFARC- Cosmos March 2014 Trust	1,54,500	7.05	1,54,500	8.78	1,54,500	9.12
JMFARC- Indian Bank March 2014 Trust	44,500	1.78	44,500	3.34	44,500	3.34
JMFARC- BOI March 2014 II Trust	2,15,750	13.43	2,15,750	16.18	2,15,750	16.18
JMFARC- OBC June 2014 Trust	8,915	0.67	8,915	1.11	8,915	1.11
JMFARC- UBOI June 2014 Trust	59,915	1.50	59,915	1.50	59,915	1.50
JMFARC-Karnataka Bank December 2014-Trust	1,72,500	10.83	1,72,500	10.83	1,72,500	13.82
JMFARC-CSB September 2015-Trust	63,000	6.22	63,000	7.91	63,000	8.79
JMFARC-PNB December 2015- Trust	24,765	1.44	24,765	3.10	24,765	2.48
JMFARC-SBH December 2015-Trust	73,380	7.34	73,380	11.01	73,380	11.01
JMFARC - KVB March 2016-Trust	3,55,095	32.01	3,55,095	35.51	3,55,095	35.51
JMFARC - Federal Bank March 2016 – Trust	73,350	6.43	73,350	6.66	73,350	7.31
JMFARC - PAN INDIA 2016 - Trust	15,46,908	154.69	15,46,908	154.67	15,46,908	154.69
JMFARC - PNB March 2017 - Trust	2,22,075	14.99	2,22,075	16.72	2,22,075	22.19
JMFARC - SBT March 2017 - Trust	55,875	4.19	55,875	5.57	55,875	5.57
JMFARC- Federal Bank March 2013- Trust	-	-	-	-	70,000	3.50
JMFARC- Green December 2012- Trust	4,78,900	-	-	-	23,945	2.97
JMFARC - LTF June 2017 – Trust	6,00,000	44.79	6,00,000	59.07	-	-
JMFARC-Central Bank Retail 2011-Trust	88,872	0.64	88,872	0.75	88,872	0.83
Total		**1,400.64**		**1,173.67**		**1,168.71**

49 The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 30, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V P Shetty
Chairman
DIN – 00021773

Rupa Vora
Chairperson-
Audit Committee
DIN – 01831916

Anil Bhatia
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN – 01310959

Vineet Singh
Company Secretary

Sabyasachi Ray
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of J**M Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Cash Flows Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS"), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019 and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flow and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters, were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

A. Application of new Accounting Standards (refer note 4 to the standalone financial statements)

Key Audit Matter Description

The Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) with effect from April 1, 2018 in terms of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2015. The transition date balance sheet as on April 1, 2017 and the comparative financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 included in these standalone Ind AS financial statements, is based on the statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 and have been restated to comply with Ind AS. The application of mandatory and optional transitional adjustment involves significant level of judgment by the management and there is a significant increase in the disclosure requirements under Ind AS. Hence this has been identified as a key audit matter.

How the Key Audit Matter was Addressed in the Audit

- Obtained an understanding of the management's process and tested internal controls in respect of identification and application of the differences between the existing accounting policies and the requirements under Ind AS.
- Evaluated the completeness of the adjustments identified by the management in terms of requirements of Ind AS.
- Verified the basis and calculations of the material adjustments viz. fair valuation of certain financial assets, application of expected credit loss model and consolidation of certain entities.

B. Investments in Security Receipts in respect of ARC carried at fair value (refer note 9 to the standalone financial statements)

Key Audit Matter Description

The Company has made investments in security receipts in Trusts formed under distressed credit business aggregating to ₹ 1,400.64 Crore as at March 31, 2019 carried at fair value:

The valuation of these investments are based on a recovery range provided by the External Rating Agency and other unobservable inputs. These assets classified as level 3 in valuation hierarchy are not actively traded and their values can only be estimated using a combination of the recovery range provided by the External Rating Agency, estimated cash flow, collateral values and other assumptions. In view of the complexities and significant

Independent Auditor's Report (Contd.)

judgements involved we have considered the valuation of these investments as a key audit matter.

How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

The audit procedures performed in respect these investments included following:

- Tested the design and effectiveness of internal controls implemented by the management in respect of valuation of the investments including those relating to assessment of recovery plan by Asset Acquisition Committee for determination of appropriate recovery rate based on the range provided by the External Rating Agency, independent verification of the valuation inputs viz. estimated cash flows, collateral values and discount rates.
- For selected samples:
    - o Analyzed reasonableness of the determination of the appropriate recovery rate and estimated cash flows;
    - o Compared the management's assumption of discount rate with the supporting internal/ external evidence;
    - o Compared the historical estimates of the cash flows with the actual recoveries and obtain explanations for the variations, if any.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' 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.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 (including other comprehensive income), cash flow and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' 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.

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

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

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

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

Other Matter

The comparative financial information of the Company for transition date opening balance sheet as at April 1, 2017 included in these standalone financial statements, have been prepared after adjusting previously issued the standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 to comply with Ind AS. The previously issued standalone financial statements were audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended March 31, 2017 dated April 21, 2017 expressed an unmodified opinion on this standalone financial statements. Adjustments made to the previously issued standalone financial statements to comply with Ind AS have been audited by us.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report 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 relating to preparation of the standalone financial statements have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report (Contd.)

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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

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

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

ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts, as at the year-end for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

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

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

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

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

Mumbai, dated: April 30, 2019

Report on Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited (the "Company") as at March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over

Independent Auditor’s Report (Contd.)

financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

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

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

Mumbai, dated: April 30, 2019

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

(i) In respect of its fixed assets:

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

b) All fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising of the immovable properties of land which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

(ii) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) The Company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under Section 189 of the Act.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans, made investments or provided guarantees which requires compliance with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vi) Having regard to the nature of the Company's business/ activities, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues where applicable, to it with the appropriate authorities. There were no arrears in respect of said statutory dues as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no dues of Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax and Customs Duty as on March 31, 2019 on account of disputes.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to banks and dues to debenture holders. The Company does not have loans or borrowings from Government and financial institutions.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of debt instruments and the term loans have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which they were raised. The Company has not raised monies by way of initial public offer or further public offer.

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

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

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

(xiii) 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 Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of 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 non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with the directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable.

(xvi) The Company being a Securitisation and Reconstruction Company ('SCRC') under Securitisation & Reconstruction of Financial Assets & Enforcement of Securities Interest Act, 2002, it is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

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

Mumbai, dated: April 30, 2019

Standalone Balance Sheet

as at 31st March, 2019

₹ in Crore

Sr. No	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
ASSETS					
(I)	**Financial Assets**				
(a)	Cash and cash equivalents	5	154.59	13.51	17.12
(b)	Bank Balance other than (a) above	6	1.49	0.76	0.76
(c)	Trade Receivables	7	135.38	114.17	174.27
(d)	Loans	8	485.71	261.50	59.97
(e)	Investments	9	2,997.92	2,027.37	1,695.23
(f)	Other Financial assets	10	39.25	18.67	30.99
	Total Financial Assets (I)		**3814.34**	**2,435.98**	**1,978.34**
(II)	**Non-financial Assets**				
(a)	Current tax assets (net)	11	5.26	4.66	1.16
(b)	Deferred tax assets (net)	12	36.98	-	-
(c)	Property, Plant and Equipment	13	1.55	1.52	2.17
(d)	Intangible assets	14	0.14	0.18	0.29
(e)	Other non-financial assets	15	3.48	0.88	0.23
	Total Non-financial Assets (II)		**47.41**	**7.24**	**3.85**
	Total Assets (I+II)		**3,861.75**	**2,443.22**	**1,982.19**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
LIABILITIES					
(I)	**Financial Liabilities**				
(a)	Payables				
	(I)Trade Payables	16			
	(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
	(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.93	0.70	0.82
(b)	Debt Securities	17	2099.14	1052.33	933.66
(c)	Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	18	419.96	358.30	264.09
(d)	Other financial liabilities	19	171.67	17.70	10.53
	Total Financial Liabilities (I)		**2,692.70**	**1,429.03**	**1,209.10**
(II)	**Non-Financial Liabilities**				
(a)	Current tax liabilities (net)	20	22.56	6.65	-
(a)	Provisions	21	1.98	1.66	1.39
(b)	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	12	-	0.39	50.90
(c)	Other non-financial liabilities	22	19.93	24.64	19.98
	Total Non-Financial Liabilities (II)		**44.47**	**33.34**	**72.27**
(III)	**Equity**				
(a)	Equity Share capital	23	344.64	344.64	241.25
(b)	Other Equity	24	779.94	636.21	459.57
	Total Equity (III)		**1,124.58**	**980.85**	**700.82**
	Total Liabilities and Equity (I+II+III)		**3,861.75**	**2,443.22**	**1,982.19**
The accompanying notes from an integral part of the standalone financial statements.		1 to 54			

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
Membership No. 109839

V P Shetty
Chairman
DIN – 00021773

Rupa Vora
Chairperson-
Audit Committee
DIN – 01831916

Anil Bhatia
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN – 01310959

Vineet Singh
Company Secretary

Sabyasachi Ray
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31st March, 2019

₹ in Crore

Sr No	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
I.	**Revenue from operations**			
(a)	Interest Income	25	128.77	44.91
(b)	Fees and Incentives	26	243.98	260.21
(c)	Net gain on derecognition of securities receipts	27	218.60	26.25
	Total Revenue from operations (I)		**591.35**	**331.37**
II.	**Other income**	28	0.60	0.68
III.	**Total Income (I+II)**		**591.95**	**332.05**
IV.	**Expenses:**			
(a)	Finance costs	29	215.75	119.10
(b)	Net loss on fair value changes	30	62.14	98.14
(c)	Impairment on financial instruments	31	48.85	56.08
(d)	Employee benefits expense	32	35.91	30.09
(e)	Depreciation and amortization expense	13 & 14	0.92	1.12
(f)	Other Expenses	33	16.10	14.71
	Total expenses (IV)		**379.67**	**319.24**
V.	**Profit before Tax (III-IV)**		**212.28**	**12.81**
VI.	**Less: Tax expense**			
	Current tax		105.70	61.81
	Deferred tax		(37.38)	(50.42)
	Earlier year tax adjustments		0.11	0.40
	Total tax expenses (VI)	**34**	**68.43**	**11.79**
VII.	**Profit for the period (V-VI)**		**143.85**	**1.02**
VIII.	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit & loss		(0.19)	#
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		0.07	#
	Total other comprehensive income		**(0.12)**	**(#)**
IX.	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII+VIII)**		**143.73**	**1.02**
X.	**Earnings per equity share (Face value of ₹.. 10/- each)**			
	Basic / Diluted (in Rupees)	35	4.17	0.04
The accompanying notes from an integral part of the standalone financial statements.		1 to 54		

 # denotes amount below ₹ 50,000

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
Membership No. 109839

V P Shetty
Chairman
DIN – 00021773

Rupa Vora
Chairperson-
Audit Committee
DIN – 01831916

Anil Bhatia
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN – 01310959

Vineet Singh
Company Secretary

Sabyasachi Ray
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019

Statement of Changes in Equity

as at 31st March, 2019

A. Equity share capital

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Balance as at April 1, 2017	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at March 31, 2018	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at March 31, 2019
Equity Share Capital	241.25	103.39	344.64	-	344.64

B. Other Equity

₹ in Crore

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total Other Equity
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings/ (accumulated deficit)	
Balance at April 1, 2017	**18.72**	**440.85**	**459.57**
Profit for the year	-	1.02	1.02
Issue of shares	175.62	-	175.62
Other comprehensive income	-	(#)	(#)
Balance at March 31, 2018	**194.34**	**441.87**	**636.21**
Profit for the year	-	143.85	143.85
Other comprehensive income	-	(0.12)	(0.12)
Balance at March 31, 2019	**194.34**	**585.60**	**779.94**

# denotes amount below ₹ 50,000

The accompanying notes from an integral part of the standalone financial statements. 1 to 54

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. K. Subramaniam
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V P Shetty
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Chairperson-
Audit Committee
DIN – 01831916

Anil Bhatia
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN – 01310959

Vineet Singh
Company Secretary

Sabyasachi Ray
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31st March, 2019

₹ in Crore

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
A	**Cash flow from operating activities:**		
	Profit before tax	**212.28**	**12.81**
	Adjustment for:		
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	0.92	1.12
	Net loss on fair value changes	62.14	98.14
	Provision for gratuity and compensated absences	0.32	0.26
	Impairment on financial investments	48.85	56.08
	Gain on sale of fixed assets	#	-
	Interest income on fixed deposits	(0.59)	(0.66)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**323.92**	**167.75**
	Adjustment for:		
	(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(37.56)	63.28
	(Increase) in Loans	(230.05)	(202.92)
	(Increase) / Decrease Other Financial Assets	(20.58)	12.32
	(Increase) Other Non-Financial Assets	(2.60)	(0.65)
	(increase) in Other Bank Balances	(0.73)	-
	Increase/(decrease) Trade Payable	1.23	(0.13)
	Increase Other Financial Liability	153.76	7.19
	Increase/(decrease) Other non-financial liabilities	(4.70)	4.66
	Cash generated from operations	**182.70**	**51.50**
	Direct taxes paid	(90.50)	(59.16)
	Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	**92.20**	**(7.66)**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Investments in Security Receipts	(1,059.30)	(390.66)
	Investment in equity	-	(97.50)
	Purchase of fixed assets	(0.91)	(0.36)
	Sale of fixed assets	#	-
	Interest Income	0.59	0.66
	Net cash (outflow) from investment activities	**(1,059.62)**	**(487.86)**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Proceeds from issue of shares (including security premium)	-	279.01
	Proceeds from debt securities	1,046.81	181.52
	Repayment of debt securities	-	(62.85)
	Proceeds from borrowing	118.16	334.03
	Repayment of borrowing	(56.50)	(239.80)
	Net cash inflow from financing activities	**1,108.47**	**491.91**
	Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents	**141.05**	**(3.61)**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**13.51**	**17.12**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**154.56**	**13.51**

# denotes amount below ₹ 50,000

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements. 1 to 54

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

G. K. Subramaniam
Partner
Membership No. 109839

V P Shetty
Chairman
DIN – 00021773

Rupa Vora
Chairperson-
Audit Committee
DIN – 01831916

Anil Bhatia
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN – 01310959

Vineet Singh
Company Secretary

Sabyasachi Ray
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019

Significant Accounting Policies

and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

1 Corporate Information

JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited (the 'Company') was incorporated as a private limited company on September 19, 2007 under the provision of Companies Act, 1956 and is registered with the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") as an Asset Reconstruction Company ("ARC") under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 ("SARFAESI Act") vide RBI certificate of registration no. 11/2008 dated September 23, 2008. The Company has become a subsidiary company of JM Financial Limited w.e.f. September 30, 2016 and hence become a public company pursuant to the provisions of Section 2(71) of the Companies Act, 2013. The name of the Company was changed to JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited w.e.f. April 12, 2017.

The Company is engaged in the business of distressed credit business from Bank and financial institution and resolving them.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and the relevant provisions of the Act (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

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

2.2 Basis of Preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability ,either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. PPE is stated at original cost net of tax/ duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment, if any. PPE not ready for the intended use on the date of the Balance Sheet is disclosed as "capital work-in-progress".

(Also refer to policy on leases, borrowing costs and impairment of assets below).

Depreciation / amortization is recognised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of respective assets as under:

Tangible assets	Useful life
Vehicles	5 years
Computers	3 years
Servers and networks	6 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years or lease period whichever is lower
Intangible assets	**Useful life**
Computer software	5 years

Significant Accounting Policies

and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Assets costing less than Rs. 5,000/- are fully depreciated in the year of purchase. Assets taken on finance lease are depreciated over a period of lease.

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.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised 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 or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised as profit or loss.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are stated at original cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated amortization and cumulative impairment. Administrative and other general overhead expenses that are specifically attributable to acquisition of intangible assets are allocated and capitalised as a part of the cost of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets not ready for the intended use on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as “Intangible assets under development”. Intangible assets are amortized on straight line basis over the estimated useful life of 5 years. The method of amortization and useful life are reviewed at the end of each accounting year with the effect of any changes in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Amortization on impaired assets is provided by adjusting the amortisation charge in the remaining periods so as to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount over its remaining useful life. An intangible asset is derecognised 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, are recognized as profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Deemed cost on transition to Ind AS

For transition to Ind AS, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2017 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Impairment losses on non-financial assets

As at the end of each year, the company reviews the carrying amount of its non-financial assets that is PPE and intangible to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have suffered an impairment loss.

An asset is considered as impaired when on the balance sheet date there are indications of impairment in the carrying amount of the assets, or where applicable the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the assets' net selling price and value in use). The carrying amount is reduced to the level of recoverable amount and the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.4 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The company is generally able to make reliable estimates after it has agreed to the following with the other parties to the transaction:

(a) Each party's enforceable rights regarding the service to be provided and received by the parties;

(b) The consideration to be exchanged; and

(c) The manner and terms of agreements or offer documents.

Revenue in form of management fees for providing services to the trust is recognised on accrual basis over the life of the contract or offer document. In case the fees are recovered from the underlying recoveries in the trust, such fees would be continued to be recognised on accrual basis till the NAV of the Trust is recoverable and not wholly impaired.

Additional realization of assets over acquisition price on redemption of security receipt is accounted for as per the terms of relevant trust deed / offer document on actual distribution from the trust after full redemption of the security receipts in the trust.

Income by way of yield on security receipts is recognized on actual distribution from the trusts, after redemption of the principal amount of each class of security receipt as per the terms of the relevant trust deed / offer document.

Significant Accounting Policies

and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

Net appreciation/ depreciation in Net Asset Value of Investment in security receipts is considered as fair value gain/(loss) on change in investment and other financial assets.

2.5 Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance Lease

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy. Contingent rentals are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Operating Lease

Rental expense from operating leases is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognized in the year in which such benefits accrue.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

2.6 Foreign currency translation

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

2.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets as defined in Ind AS 23 are capitalized as a part of costs of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

Interest expenses are calculated using the EIR and all other Borrowing costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.8 Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits: Defined Contribution Plan

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that cash refund or a reduction in the future payment is available.

Defined Benefit Obligation:

The Company's liabilities under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation made at the end of each financial year using the projected unit credit method.

The Company net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The Company recognizes current service cost, past service cost, if any and interest cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actual assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur in the OCI.

Short-term employee benefits:

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Significant Accounting Policies

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A liability is recognized 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. These benefits include performance incentive and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Other long-term benefits:

Liabilities recognized in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

2.9 Income Tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit for the year of the Group. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax is calculated using applicable tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Group's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.10 Goods and Services Input Tax Credit

Goods and Services tax input credit is accounted for in the books in the period in which the supply of goods or service received is accounted and when there is no uncertainty in availing/utilising the credits.

2.11 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised only when:

- an entity has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; and
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Further, long term provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of:

- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and

Significant Accounting Policies

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- a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible.

Contingent Assets:

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

2.12 Commitments

Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as follows:

- estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for;
- uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid;
- other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management.

Other commitments related to procurements made in the normal course of business are not disclosed to avoid excessive details.

2.13 Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method adjusting the net profit for the effects of:

- changes during the period in receivables and payables transactions of a non-cash nature;
- non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, deferred taxes; and
- all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents (including bank balances) shown in the Statement of Cash Flows exclude items which are not available for general use as on the date of Balance Sheet.

2.14 Financial Instruments

Recognition of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the company becomes the party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets primarily comprise of investment in security receipts , stressed loans (non-performing assets) acquired from Banks, financial institutions and other eligible entities, investment in equity , loans and advances, premises and other deposits, trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Financial liabilities primarily comprise of borrowings and trade payables.

Initial Measurement of Financial 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. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of Ind AS 109 are required to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the amortised cost and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Classification of Financial Assets:

- Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI), are subsequently measured at amortized cost;
- all other debt instruments (e.g. debt instruments managed on a fair value basis, or held for sale) and equity investments are subsequently measured at FVTPL

Debt instruments at amortised cost or at FVTOCI

The Company assesses the classification and measurement of a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the individual asset basis and the Company's business model for managing the asset.

For an asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, its contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are meeting SPPI test.

For the purpose of SPPI test, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. That principal amount may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal). Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, 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 a profit margin. The SPPI assessment is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

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Contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI. An originated or an acquired financial asset can be a basic lending arrangement irrespective of whether it is a loan in its legal form.

An assessment of business models for managing financial assets is fundamental to the classification of a financial asset. The Company determines the business models at a level that reflects how financial assets are managed at individual basis and collectively to achieve a particular business objective.

When a debt instrument measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but transferred within equity.

Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI are subject to impairment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in profit or loss.

Reclassifications

If the business model under which the Company holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that result in reclassifying the Company's financial assets. During the current financial year and previous accounting period there was no change in the business model under which the Company holds financial assets and therefore no reclassifications were made. Changes in contractual cash flows are considered under the accounting policy on modification and de-recognition of financial assets described below.

Impairment of financial assets:

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost, trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset.

The Company has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

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

- Stage 1 - Performing assets with zero to thirty days past due (DPD). Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2 - Under-performing assets having 31 to 90 DPD. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3 - Non-performing assets with overdue more than 90 DPD.

For loans, Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 months expected credit loss for Stage 1 and life time expected credit loss for Stage 2 class categories of loans. For Stage 3 financial asset, the measurement of loss allowance is based on the present value of the asset's expected cash flow using the asset's original EIR.

For other receivables in distress credit business, Company measures life time expected credit loss allowance based on practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account the historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information.

Significant Accounting Policies

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De-recognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the Company has transferred the right to receive cash flows from the financial assets or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligations to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an assets, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in OCI and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Write off

Loans and debt securities are written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it). This is 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. A write-off constitutes a de-recognition event. The Company may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Company's enforcement activities will result in impairment gains

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by 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.

Equity instruments

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 a Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Company or a contract that will or may be settled in the its's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative contract for which the Company is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments, or a derivative contract over own equity that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash (or another financial asset) for a fixed number of the it's own equity instruments.

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognized by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest

Significant Accounting Policies

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rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company de-recognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

2.15 Earnings Per Share

For the purpose of the consolidated 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 Company's cash management.

2.16 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term investments 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.

2.17 Standards Issued but net yet effective

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified on March 28, 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for

lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognize a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognize the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

As the Company does not have any material leases, therefore the adoption of this standard is not likely to have a material impact in its standalone financial statements.

3. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Company's Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the standalone financial statements that are not readily apparent from other sources. The judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors including estimation of effects of uncertain future events that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates (accounted on a prospective basis) and recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods of the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements and estimations that have been made by the Management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the standalone financial statements and/or key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year

Fair value measurement and valuation processes

Some of the Company's assets are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The Management determines the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for the fair value measurements.

In estimating the fair value of an asset, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party external rating agencies to perform the valuations. The Management works closely with the qualified external rating agencies to establish the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to the model.

Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets are disclosed in note 46.

Significant Accounting Policies

and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

4 Transition to Ind AS:

Overall principle:

The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS transition balance sheet as at April 1, 2017 (the Company's date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the Company has adjusted the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from previous Indian GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes 48

Exemptions and Exceptions availed:

We have set out below the applicable Ind AS 101 optional and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets:

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value.

Estimates:

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2017 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP:

Impairment of financial assets

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used 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 recognized in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date.

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5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Balances with Banks			
- in current accounts	57.59	13.51	17.12
- in deposit accounts (Refer note 5.1)	97.00	-	-
Total	**154.59**	**13.51**	**17.12**

5.1 Balance in deposit accounts carrying fixed rate interest with period ranging 9 days to 16 days.

6. Other Bank Balances

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Earmarked balance with banks:			
- In current account (refer note 6.1)	0.76	0.76	0.76
- In deposit account (refer note 6.2)	0.73	-	-
Total	**1.49**	**0.76**	**0.76**

6.1 Current account marked as no debit status by bank.

6.2 Balance in deposit accounts carry fixed rate of interest and are for period up to 181 days and have lien against bank guarantees obtained by the Company.

7 Trade Receivables

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Trade Receivables			
Unsecured considered good	140.64	116.69	179.59
Less: Impairment loss allowance (Refer note 47)	5.26	2.52	5.32
Total	**135.38**	**114.17**	**174.27**

8 Loans (within India and to entities other than public sectors)

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
At amortised cost			
Secured Loans	453.30	255.69	70.28
Interest accrued	49.95	17.51	-
Gross Loan	503.25	273.20	70.28
Less: Impairment loss allowance (refer note 47)	(17.54)	(11.70)	(10.31)
Total	**485.71**	**261.50**	**59.97**

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to the Standalone Financial Statements

9 Investments

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		
	Amortized cost	FVTPL	Total
Investments			
Quoted			
Equity instruments			
70,07,709 of equity shares of Nitco Ltd. of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	-	27.19	27.19
Unquoted			
a) Equity instruments			
61,31,745 convertible warrants of Nitco Ltd. of issue price ₹ 114.16 each (₹ 28.54 paid up) [refer note 9.3(a)]	-	0.50	0.50
b) Security receipts of trust held in distressed credit business (refer note 9.2, 9.3(b) and 51)	1606.83	1,400.64	3,007.47
Total (A)	**1606.83**	**1,428.33**	**3,035.16**
Less: Impairment loss allowance (B)	(37.24)	-	(37.24)
Net Total C = (A)-(B)	**1,569.59**	**1,428.33**	**2,997.92**

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		
	Amortized cost	FVTPL	Total
Investments			
Quoted			
Equity instruments			
70,07,709 of equity shares of Nitco Ltd. of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	-	64.82	64.82
Unquoted			
a) Equity instruments	-	14.18	14.18
61,31,745 convertible warrants of Nitco Ltd. of issue price ₹ 114.16 each (₹ 28.54 paid up) [refer note 9.3(a)]		-	-
b) Security receipts of trust held in distressed credit business (refer note 9.2, 9.3(b) and 51)	792.13	1,173.67	1,965.80
Total (A)	**792.13**	**1,252.67**	**2,044.80**
Less: Impairment loss allowance (B)	(17.43)	-	(17.43)
Net Total C = (A)-(B)	**774.70**	**1,252.67**	**2,027.37**

₹ in Crore

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		
	Amortized cost	FVTPL	Total
Investments			
Quoted			
Equity instruments			
70,07,709 of equity shares of Nitco Ltd. of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	-	-	-
Unquoted			
a) Equity instruments			
61,31,745 convertible warrants of Nitco Ltd. of issue price ₹ 114.16 each (₹ 28.54 paid up) [refer note 9.3(a)]	-	-	-
b) Security receipts of trust held in distressed credit business (refer notes 9.2, 9.3(b) and 51)	529.66	1,168.71	1,698.36
Total (A)	**529.66**	**1,168.71**	**1,698.36**
Less: Impairment loss allowance (B)	(3.13)	-	(3.13)
Net Total C = (A)-(B)	**526.52**	**1,168.71**	**1,695.23**

9.1 There are no investments made by the Company outside India.

9.2 Company has given aggregating ₹1,400.64 Crore (previous year: ₹1,173.67 Crore) security receipts as pledge for short term loans, bank overdraft, cash credit limits availed with various banks/ hypothecated in favour of debenture trustee for NCDs issued.

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to the Standalone Financial Statements

9.3 Commitments:

a) Uncalled liability on 61,31,745 convertible warrants of Nitco Limited ₹ 52.50 Crore (Previous year ₹ 52.50 Crore).

b) In respect of two trust, the Company has given a commitment to the security receipt holders for purchase/ arrange to purchase the outstanding security receipts at a consideration equivalent to outstanding face value of security receipts on or before September 29, 2021 (Security receipts outstanding as at March 31, 2019 is ₹ 66.29 Crore).

10 Other Financial Assets

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Recoverable from trusts	47.21	26.03	35.97
Security deposits			
To Related Parties (Refer note 43)	1.12	-	2.75
To Others	2.68	0.31	0.30
	51.01	26.34	39.02
Less : Impairment loss allowance (Refer note 47)	(11.76)	(7.67)	(8.03)
Total	**39.25**	**18.67**	**30.99**

11 Current tax assets (net)

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Advance tax paid (net of provisions)	5.26	4.66	1.16
Total	**5.26**	**4.66**	**1.16**

12 Deferred tax liability/ (asset)

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Measurement of financial instruments at fair value	(36.69)	(13.36)	20.71
Impairment of financial instruments	5.15	17.46	32.04
Difference between books and tax Written Down Value (WDV) of Property, plant and equipment (PPE)	(0.48)	(0.33)	(0.18)
Others (43B, 35D, etc. allowances in Income Tax Act, 1961)	(4.96)	(3.38)	(1.67)
Total	**(36.98)**	**0.39**	**50.90**

Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements

12.1 Deferred tax recorded in the balance sheet and changes recorded in the income tax expenses:

For the year ended March 31, 2019 (₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss (Expense) / Income	Recognised in Other Equity*	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
a) Measurement of financial instruments at fair value	(13.36)	(23.33)	-	-	(36.69)
b) Impairment on financial instruments	17.46	(12.31)	-	-	5.15
c) Difference between books and tax WDV of PPE	(0.33)	(0.15)	-	-	(0.48)
d) Others (43B, 35D, etc. allowances)	(3.39)	(1.58)	-	(0.07)	(4.96)
Total- DTL/ (DTA)	**0.39**	**(37.38)**	**-**	**(0.07)**	**(36.98)**

For the year ended March 31, 2018 (₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss (Expense) / Income	Recognised in Other Equity*	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
a) Measurement of financial instruments at fair value	20.71	(33.97)	-	-	(13.36)
b) Impairment on financial instruments	32.04	(14.58)	-	-	17.46
c) Difference between books and tax WDV of PPE	(0.18)	(0.15)	-	-	(0.33)
d) Others (43B, 35D, etc. allowances)	(1.67)	(1.72)	-	(#)	(3.39)
Total- DTL/ (DTA)	**50.90**	**(50.42)**	**-**	**(#)**	**0.39**

# denotes amount below ₹ 50,000

13 Property, Plant and equipment:

(₹ in Crore)

Description	Gross block				Depreciation / Amortisation				Net block
	As at April 01, 2018	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2019	Up to April 1, 2018	Additions	Deductions	Up to March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
TANGIBLE ASSETS:									
Owned Assets:									
Freehold land (Refer note 13.1)	0.03	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03
Furniture and Fixtures	0.01	0.01	-	0.02	0.01	#	-	0.01	0.01
Office Equipment's	0.18	#	-	0.18	0.05	0.05	-	0.10	0.08
Computers	0.46	0.12	0.03	0.55	0.18	0.16	0.03	0.31	0.24
Lease Hold Improvements	1.43	0.46	-	1.89	0.50	0.51	-	1.01	0.88
Leased Assets:									
Vehicles (refer note 13.2)	0.19	0.28	-	0.47	0.04	0.12	-	0.16	0.31
Total	**2.30**	**0.87**	**0.03**	**3.14**	**0.78**	**0.84**	**0.03**	**1.59**	**1.55**

Previous year:

Description	Gross block				Depreciation / Amortisation				Net block
	As at April 01, 2017	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2018	Up to April 1, 2017	Additions	Deductions	Up to March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
TANGIBLE ASSETS:									
Owned Assets:									
Freehold land (Refer note 13.1)	0.03	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-	0.03
Furniture and Fixtures	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	0.01	-
Office Equipment's	0.14	0.04	-	0.18	-	0.05	-	0.05	0.13
Computers	0.22	0.24	-	0.46	-	0.18	-	0.18	0.28
Lease Hold Improvements	1.43	-	-	1.43	-	0.50	-	0.50	0.93
Leased Assets:									
Vehicles (refer note 13.2)	0.34	0.04	0.19	0.19	-	0.23	0.19	0.04	0.15
Total	**2.17**	**0.32**	**0.19**	**2.30**	**-**	**0.97**	**0.19**	**0.78**	**1.52**

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to the Standalone Financial Statements

13.1 Mortgaged as security against secured non-convertible debentures (refer note 2.3).

13.2 Vendor have a lien over assets taken on lease.

14 Intangible assets:

(₹ in Crore)

Description	Gross block				Depreciation / Amortisation				Net block
	As at April 1, 2018	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2019	Up to April 1, 2018	Additions	Deductions	Up to March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
Software	0.33	0.04	-	0.37	0.15	0.08	-	0.23	0.14
Total	**0.33**	**0.04**	**-**	**0.37**	**0.15**	**0.08**	**-**	**0.23**	**0.14**

Previous year:

Description	As at April 1, 2017	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2018	Up to April 1, 2017	Additions	Deductions	Up to March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018
Software	0.29	0.04	0.00	0.33	-	0.15	-	0.15	0.18
Total	**0.29**	**0.04**	**0.00**	**0.33**	**-**	**0.15**	**-**	**0.15**	**0.18**

Note for 13 and 14

The Company has availed the deemed cost exemption in relation to the property, plant and equipment (except freehold land) on the date of transition and hence the net block carrying amount has been considered as the gross block carrying amount on that date.

Refer below for the gross block value and the accumulated depreciation on April 1, 2017 under the previous GAAP.

(₹ in Crore)

Property, Plant and Equipment	Gross Block	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Block
Freehold Land	0.03	-	0.03
Furniture and fixtures	0.07	(0.06)	0.01
Office equipment	0.46	(0.32)	0.14
Computers	0.98	(0.76)	0.22
Leasehold improvements	2.30	(0.87)	1.43
Vehicles	0.98	(0.64)	0.34
Total	**4.82**	**(2.65)**	**2.17**
Intangible Assets:			
Software	1.07	(0.78)	0.29

15 Other non-financial assets

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Prepaid expenses	1.82	0.10	0.11
Balances with Service Tax / VAT Authorities etc.	1.58	0.63	0.05
Other non-financial Assets	0.08	0.15	0.07
Total	**3.48**	**0.88**	**0.23**

16 Trade payable

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Payables other than micro and small enterprises	1.93	0.70	0.82
Total	**1.93**	**0.70**	**0.82**

Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements

16.1 There are no dues payable to Micro and Small Enterprises, based on information available with the Company and therefore disclosures under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006, are not applicable.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year.	-	-	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond appointed day	-	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the Year	-	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**

17 Debt securities

(Within India) (₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
At amortised cost			
Secured			
Non-Convertible Debentures (refer note 17.1,17.2 and 17.3 below)	1,383.37	693.20	540.00
Add: Premium/ interest accrued	100.79	64.98	36.65
Total	**1,484.16**	**758.18**	**576.65**
Commercial papers (refer note 15.3 and 15.4)	630.00	300.00	365.00
Less: Unamortised interest	(15.02)	(5.85)	(7.99)
Total	**614.98**	**294.15**	**357.01**
Total Debt Securities	**2,099.14**	**1,052.33**	**933.66**

17.1 Non-convertible Debentures secured by way of hypothecation of certain identified security receipt and mortgage of freehold land.

17.2 Maturity profile and rate of interest of Debt Securities

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
12.00% Tranche II NCD redeemable in the year 2017-18	-	-	100.00
12.00% Tranche III NCD redeemable in the year 2017-18	-	-	100.00
11.50% Tranche IV NCD redeemable in the year 2018- 19	-	50.00	50.00
9.40% Tranche VI NCD redeemable in year 2018-19	-	40.00	40.00
9.10% Tranche XIII NCD redeemable in year 2019-20	75.00	75.00	-
9.25 %Tranche VII Option B NCD redeemable in year 2019-20	50.00	50.00	-
8.60% Tranche X NCD redeemable in year 2019-20@	35.00	35.00	-
8.75 %Tranche VIII NCD redeemable in year 2019-20@	15.00	15.00	-
13.00% NCD redeemable in the year 2019-20 *	-	-	100.00
9.10 % Tranche XI NCD redeemable in year 2020-21#	-	185.00	-
9.50% Tranche V NCD redeemable in the year 2020-21	150.00	150.00	150.00
9.31% Tranche VII Option A NCD redeemable in year 2020-21	50.00	50.00	-
9.30% Tranche IX NCD redeemable in year 2020-21	28.50	28.50	-
9.15 % Tranche XII NCD redeemable in year 2020-21	14.85	14.70	-
8.75% Tranche XV redeemable in the year 2020-21@	24.88	-	-

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(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
9.25% Tranche XIV - Option A redeemable in the year 2020-21	26.70	-	-
9.5% Tranche XXI - Option A redeemable in the year 2020-21@	24.87	-	-
11% Tranche XXV redeemable in the year 2020-21@	24.70	-	-
9.35% Tranche XIV - Option B redeemable in the year 2021-22	14.00	-	-
9.5% Tranche XVI redeemable in the year 2021-22	21.03	-	-
9.75% Tranche XVII redeemable in the year 2021-22	5.01	-	-
9.8% Tranche XVIII redeemable in the year 2021-22	28.00	-	-
10.2% Tranche XX - Option B redeemable in the year 2021-22	9.94	-	-
9.8% Tranche XIX redeemable in the year 2021-22	19.00	-	-
10.25% Tranche XXI - Option C redeemable in the year 2021-22	49.85	-	-
10.25% Tranche XXII - Option C redeemable in the year 2021-22	19.46	-	-
10.25% Tranche XXII - Option B redeemable in the year 2021-22	25.00	-	-
10.25% Tranche XX - Option A redeemable in the year 2021-22	50.00	-	-
10.25% Tranche XXII - Option D redeemable in the year 2021-22	100.00	-	-
10.38% Tranche XXIV - Option A redeemable in the year 2021-22	20.13	-	-
10.25% Tranche XXI - Option B redeemable in the year 2021-22	130.00	-	-
10.25% Tranche XXII - Option A redeemable in the year 2021-22	20.02	-	-
10.38% Tranche XXIV - Option B redeemable in the year 2021-22	10.07	-	-
11.5% Tranche XXVI - Option A redeemable in the year 2021-22	146.22	-	-
11.5% Tranche XXVI - Option B redeemable in the year 2022-23	146.14	-	-
10.48% Tranche XXIII redeemable in the year 2022-23	50.00	-	-
Total	**1,383.37**	**693.20**	**540.00**

* Call option to the Company in September, 2017
# Call option to the Company in March, 2019
@ The interest is linked to Bloomberg Ticker

17.3 The maximum amount of commercial paper outstanding at any time during the year was ₹ 969 Crore (F.Y.2017-18: ₹ 475 Crore, F.Y. 2016-17: ₹ 465 Crore).

17.4 Interest rate of commercial paper range from 7.93% to 10.35% p.a (Previous year 7.10% to 9.00% p.a).

18 Borrowings (other than debt securities)

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
At amortized cost			
Secured:			
Term loans (Refer note 18.1 and 18.2 below)			
(a) Banks	277.50	334.00	-
(b) Others	50.00	-	-
Add: Interest accrued	0.47	0.19	-
Total	**327.97**	**334.19**	**-**
Other loans from banks as (Refer note 18.3)			
(a) working capital demand loan	-	-	85.00
(b) cash credit facility	91.01	23.76	72.62
Add: Interest accrued	0.68	0.14	-
Total	**91.69**	**23.90**	**157.62**
Finance lease obligations (Refer note 18.4 below)	0.30	0.21	0.38
Unsecured:			
Inter corporate deposits			
(a) From related party (Refer note 43)	-	-	100.35
Add: Interest accrued	-	-	5.74
Total	**-**	**-**	**106.09**
Total	**419.96**	**358.30**	**264.09**

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to the Standalone Financial Statements

18.1 Term loans are secured by way of pledge of certain identified security receipts.

18.2 Maturity profile and rate of interest of term loans: (₹ in Crore)

Residual Maturities	Interest range from		
	8% to 9%	9% to 10%	10% to 11%
As at March 31, 2019:			
Up to one year (April- 19 to March- 20)	20.00	107.50	0.47
Up to 1-3 years (April- 20 to March- 22)	20.00	130.00	50.00
3 years and above (April- 22 onwards)	-	-	-
Total	**40.00**	**237.50**	**50.47**
As at March 31, 2018:			
Up to one year (April- 18 to March- 19)	10.00	96.69	-
Up to 1-3 years (April- 19 to March- 21)	127.50	87.50	-
3 years and above (April- 21 onwards)	12.50	-	-
Total	**150.00**	**184.19**	**-**

Note: The rate of interest of above term loans are linked with MCLR/ base rate of banks and subject to change from time to time. Classification of term loans based on interest rates has been done on interest rate prevalent as on the relevant reporting period ends.

18.3 Other loans from banks in the nature of working capital, demand loan and cash credit facilities are secured by way of pledge of certain identified security receipts.

18.4 Finance lease obligations are secured by way of hypothecation of vehicles.

18.5 All borrowings are made within India.

19 Other financial liabilities

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Employee Benefits payable	23.56	17.70	10.53
Others (refer note 19.1 below)	148.11	-	-
Total	**171.67**	**17.70**	**10.53**

19.1 Others includes ₹ 143.05 Crore (Previous year ₹ Nil) money received on sale of security receipts for which company has a call option up to June 14, 2019 and put/ call option with both the parties from June 15, 2019 till September 13, 2019.

20 Current tax liabilities

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Provision for tax (net)	22.56	6.65	-
Total	**22.56**	**6.65**	**-**

21 Provisions

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Provision for employee benefits:			
- Provision for Gratuity (Refer note 41)	1.21	1.03	0.84
- Provision for compensated absence	0.77	0.63	0.55
Total	**1.98**	**1.66**	**1.39**

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22 Other non-financial liabilities

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Statutory Dues	2.94	6.88	0.74
Others	16.99	17.76	19.24
Total	**19.93**	**24.64**	**19.98**

23 Equity share capital

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Authorised			
1,85,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each (As at March 31, 2018: 185,00,00,000 and as at April 01, 2017: 30,00,00,000)	1,850.00	1,850.00	300.00
150,000,000 Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10/- each	150.00	150.00	150.00
	2,000.00	**2,000.00**	**450.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up			
34,46,42,857 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up (As at March 31, 2018: 34,46,42,857 and as at April 01, 2017: 24,12,50,000)	344.64	344.64	241.25
Total	**344.64**	**344.64**	**241.25**

23.1 Terms and rights

The Company has only one class of issued shares referred to as equity shares having a Face Value of ₹ 10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

The preference shares (not issued), forming part of Authorized Capital, have a face value of ₹ 10/-. Each holder of such preference shares would be entitled to one vote per share on resolutions placed which directly affects he rights of such preference shares.

23.2 Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	Number of equity shares		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Equity Shares			
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	34,46,42,857	24,12,50,000	24,12,50,000
Shares issued during the year	-	10,33,92,857	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	34,46,42,857	34,46,42,857	24,12,50,000

23.3 Details of shareholding more than 5%

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 1, 2017	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Equity Shares:						
JM Financial Limited	20,41,97,279	59.25	19,66,97,279	57.07	12,06,50,000	50.01
Mr Narotam S Sekhsaria	5,68,66,072	16.50	5,68,66,072	16.50	3,61,87,500	15.00
Indian Overseas Bank	2,10,00,000	6.09	2,10,00,000	6.09	2,10,00,000	8.70
Valiant Mauritius Partners FDI Ltd	2,90,28,911	8.42	2,90,28,911	8.42	2,03,20,238	8.42

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24. Other Equity

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Reserve and surplus:			
Securities premium reserve	194.34	194.34	18.72
Retained earnings	585.60	441.87	440.85
Total	**779.94**	**636.21**	**459.57**

Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for movement in each reserve and surplus.

24.1 Nature of each reserves:

a) Securities premium reserve represents premium received on equity shares issued which can be used on accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for specified purposes.

b) Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date less any transfers to general reserve, statutory reserve, dividends or other distributions to the shareholders.

25 Interest income

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Interest income:		
On loans (at amortised cost)	81.52	20.94
On financial instruments (at amortised cost)	42.74	10.72
On others (at FVTPL)	4.51	13.25
Total	**128.77**	**44.91**

26 Fees and incentives

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Management and restructuring fees	232.27	244.49
Recovery Incentives fees	11.71	15.72
Total	**243.98**	**260.21**

27 Net gain on derecognition of security receipts

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Realised gain on derecognition of security receipts	218.60	26.25
Total	**218.60**	**26.25**

28 Other income

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Interest on fixed deposit (at amortised cost)	0.59	0.66
Miscellaneous income	0.01	0.02
Total	**0.60**	**0.68**

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29 Finance cost

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
At Amortised cost:		
Debt securities	157.53	91.53
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	45.36	23.92
Others	12.86	3.65
Total	**215.75**	**119.10**

30 Net loss on fair value changes

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
On financial instruments designated at FVTPL:		
- Financial assets	10.83	79.64
- Equity instruments	51.31	18.50
Total	**62.14**	**98.14**

30.1 Investment in security receipts of face value of ₹ 33.86 Crore (Previous year ₹ Nil) for certain trusts written off during the year.

30.2 Above represents realized loss (net) of ₹ 6.59 Crore (Previous year ₹ Nil) and unrealized loss (net) of ₹ 55.56 Crore (Previous year ₹ 98.14 Crore) on account of fair value changes.

31 Impairment of financial instruments

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
At amortised cost:		
Loan	5.84	1.39
Investments	20.41	18.80
Investments written off	6.20	39.04
Trade receivable	2.74	(2.80)
Other financial assets	13.66	(0.35)
Total	**48.85**	**56.08**

32 Employee benefits expense

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Salaries, bonus, other allowances and benefits (Refer note 50)	34.49	28.82
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 41)	0.95	0.77
Gratuity (Refer note 41)	0.25	0.44
Staff welfare expenses	0.22	0.06
Total	**35.91**	**30.09**

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33 Other expenses

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Rates & taxes	1.79	1.02
Operating lease rentals (Refer note 39)	3.51	3.12
Support service charges	2.16	2.12
Legal & Professional fees	1.50	1.95
Travelling expenses	0.61	0.38
Repairs and maintenance	0.04	0.07
Audit expenses (refer note 33.1)	0.11	0.09
Insurance expenses	0.22	0.15
Electricity expenses	0.22	0.24
Commission and fees to directors	0.91	1.63
Demat charges	0.05	0.04
Conveyance expense	0.16	0.07
Car hire expenses	0.02	0.02
Donation	3.12	2.42
Manpower expenses	0.33	0.27
Communication expenses	0.07	0.09
Membership and subscription fees	0.07	0.05
Printing and stationery expenses	0.12	0.14
Information Technology expenses	0.33	0.45
Miscellaneous expenses	0.76	0.39
Total	**16.10**	**14.71**

33.1 Details of payment to auditors (Excluding goods and service tax):

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Audit Fees	0.07	0.07
In any other manner (Certifications, limited reviews, etc.)	0.03	0.02
Out of pocket	0.01	-
Total	**0.11**	**0.09**

34 Income tax

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Current tax	105.70	61.81
Deferred tax	(37.38)	(50.42)
Tax adjustment in respect of earlier years	0.11	0.40
Total income tax expenses recognised in the current year	**68.43**	**11.79**
Income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income	0.07	#
Total income tax expenses	**68.50**	**11.79**

# denotes amount below ₹ 50,000

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Reconciliation of total tax charge

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Profit/ (loss) for the year	212.28	12.81
Income tax rate	29.12%	34.61%
Income tax expense	61.82	4.43
Tax Effect of:		
Effect of non-deductible expenses	0.45	0.76
Effect of unrecognised deferred tax assets (net)	11.99	6.20
Deferred tax on Re-measurement of employee defined benefit obligation	0.07	-
Earlier year tax adjustment	0.11	0.40
Effect of rate change	(5.94)	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss	**68.50**	**11.79**

35 Earning per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributed to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding dues the year as under:

Particulars		For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
a)	Profit for the year (₹ in Crore)	143.73	1.02
b)	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Nos.)	34,46,42,857	24,66,32,094
c)	Basic and Diluted earnings per share (₹)	4.17	0.04
d)	Nominal value per share (₹)	10.00	10.00

36 Expenditure in Foreign Currency

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	**For the year March 31, 2019**	**For the year March 31, 2018**
Travelling expenses	-	0.01

37 Segment Reporting

The Company operates in a segment of distressed credit business and all other activities are incidental to its main business activities as per requirement of Ind AS- 108 on Operating Segment. The reportable business segment is in line with the segment wise information which is being presented to the Chief Operating Decision Maker.

38 Corporate Social Responsibilities

Details of expenses towards corporate social responsibility as per section 135 of the companies act, 2013 read with schedule VII there to:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	3.12	2.17
b) Amount spent during the year:		
- In cash	3.12	2.17
- Yet to be paid in cash	-	-
Total	**3.12**	**2.17**
c) (i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	3.12	2.17
Total	**3.12**	**2.17**

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39 Operating Lease

The Company has taken premises on non-cancellable operating lease basis with a renewable clause. The future minimum rental payments in respect of non-cancellable lease for premises are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Due	Total minimum lease payments outstanding		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Not later than one year	3.17	3.22	2.89
Later than one year and not later than five years	13.32	12.97	12.80
Later than five years	20.11	23.63	27.02

Lease payments recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss are ₹ 3.51 Crore (Previous year ₹ 3.12 Crore) excluding GST and Service tax.

40 Finance lease

The Company has acquired vehicles under the finance lease agreement. The tenure of lease agreements ranges between 36 to 60 months with an option to prepayments/foreclosure.

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Minimum lease Payments			Present Values of Minimum lease Payments		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Not later than one year	0.13	0.20	0.26	0.09	0.17	0.20
Later than one year and not later than five years	0.26	0.05	0.20	0.21	0.04	0.18
Later than five years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.39**	**0.25**	**0.46**	**0.30**	**0.21**	**0.38**
Less: future finance charges	(0.09)	(0.04)	(0.08)	-	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	**0.30**	**0.21**	**0.38**	**0.30**	**0.21**	**0.38**

The Company has option to purchase the vehicle for a nominal amount at the end of lease terms.

41 Employee Benefits:

a) Defined contribution plans

The Company operates defined contribution plan (Provident fund) for all qualifying employees. The employees of the Company are members of a retirement contribution plan operated by the government. The Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement contribution scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Company with respect to the plan is to make the specified contributions.

The Company's contribution to Provident Fund aggregating ₹ 0.89 Crore (Previous year ₹ 0.70 Crore) has been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head Employee Benefits Expense.

b) Defined benefit obligation

The Company's liabilities under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation made at the end of each financial year using the projected unit credit method. The plan is of a final salary defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risks pertaining to the plan. The actuarial risks associated are:

Interest Rate Risk:

The risk of government security yields falling due to which the corresponding discount rate used for valuing liabilities falls. Such a fall in discount rate will result in a larger value placed on the future benefit cash flows whilst computing the liability and thereby requiring higher accounting provisioning.

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Longevity Risks:

Longevity risks arise when the quantum of benefits payable under the plan is based on how long the employee lives post cessation of service with the company. The gratuity plan provides the benefit in a lump sum form and since the benefit is not payable as an annuity for the rest of the lives of the employees, there is no longevity risks.

Salary Risks:

The gratuity benefits under the plan are related to the employee's last drawn salary. Consequently, any unusual rise in future salary of the employee raises the quantum of benefit payable by the Company, which results in a higher liability for the Company and is therefore a plan risk for the Company.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Discount rate	7.55%	7.85%	7.20%
Expected rate of salary increase	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult table

Amount recognized in statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefit obligation

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year March 31, 2019	For the year March 31, 2018
Current service cost	0.17	0.11
Past service cost	-	0.27
Net interest cost	0.08	0.06
Components of defined benefits costs recognised in profit or loss.	**0.25**	**0.44**
Re-measurements on the net defined benefit liability :		
- Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense/(income)	-	-
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	#	-
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	0.04	(0.08)
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in experience adjustments	0.15	0.08
Total amount recognised in OCI	0.19	-
Total	**0.45**	**0.44**

# Denotes below ₹ 50,000/-

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefit expense' line item in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	1.21	1.03	0.84
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-
Net asset arising from defined benefit obligation	**1.21**	**1.03**	**0.84**

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Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Opening defined benefit obligation	1.03	0.84	0.64
Current service cost	0.17	0.11	0.08
Interest cost	0.08	0.06	0.05
Past service cost	-	0.27	-
Re-measurements (gains)/losses:	-	-	-
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	#	-	-
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	0.04	(0.08)	0.06
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in experience adjustments	0.15	0.08	0.03
Benefits paid	(0.26)	(0.25)	(0.02)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**1.21**	**1.03**	**0.84**

# Denotes amount less than ₹ 50,000/-

A reconciliation of the plan assets during the inter-valuation period is given below:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Opening defined benefit obligation	-	-
Employer contribution	0.19	0.20
Interest on plan assets	-	-
Administrative Expenses	-	-
Re-measurement due to :	-	-
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Benefit paid	(0.19)	(0.20)
Asset acquired/(settled)	-	-
Asset distributed on settlements	-	-

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase, attrition rate and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonable possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 1, 2017
Defined benefit obligation (base)	1.21	1.03	0.84

Particulars	As at March 31 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate
Defined benefit obligation on increase in 50 bps	1.15	1.25	0.98	1.07
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(4.99%)	3.37%	(5.11%)	3.37%
Defined benefit obligation on decrease in 50 bps	1.28	1.17	1.09	1.00
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	5.42%	(3.44%)	5.55%	(3.46%)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

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There is no change in the method of valuation for the prior periods in preparing the sensitivity analysis. For change in assumptions refer to note above.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation asset recognized in the balance sheet.

Projected benefits payable:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Expected benefits for year 1	0.06	0.05
Expected benefits for year 2	0.06	0.05
Expected benefits for year 3	0.06	0.06
Expected benefits for year 4	0.06	0.05
Expected benefits for year 5	0.23	0.06
Expected benefits for year 6	0.22	0.22
Expected benefits for year 7	0.05	0.21
Expected benefits for year 8	0.07	0.04
Expected benefits for year 9	0.14	0.04
Expected benefits for year 10 and above	2.35	2.20

c) Compensated absences:

As per Company's policy, provision of ₹ 0.77 Crore (Previous year ₹ 0.63 Crore) has been made towards compensated absences, calculated on the basis of unutilised leave as on the last day of the financial year.

42 Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Unhedged			Hedged through forward or derivative (#)			Natural Hedge
	</=1 Year	>1 Year	Total	</=1 Year	> Year	Total	</=1 year
Foreign Currency Receivables							
Loans to JV/WOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Payables							
Imports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Credits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECBs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other FCY loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INR to USD swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Covered Option(s) is/are not included

Notes:

a) Company's EBID i.e. profit after tax + Depreciation + Interest on debt stands at ₹ 360.39 Crore as on March 31, 2019.

b) Company does not have foreign currency exposure and therefore has not taken any derivative instruments to hedge the exposure.

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43 Related Party disclosure:

43.1

a) Name and relationship with related parties:

(i) **Names of related parties and description of relationship where control exists**
Holding Company
JM Financial Limited

(ii) **Names of related parties and description of relationship where transactions have taken place**

(A) **Holding Company**
JM Financial Limited

(B) **Fellow Subsidiaries**
JM Financial Institutional Securities Limited (till January, 2018)
JM Financial Products Limited
JM Financial Properties and Holdings Limited
JM Financial Home Loans Limited
JM Financial Services Limited
JM Financial Capital Limited
JM Financial Credit Solutions Limited
JM Financial Asset Management Limited

(C) **Key managerial personnel**
Executive Directors
Mr. Anil Bhatia- Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Non-Executive Directors
Mr. V. P. Shetty- Chairman (Non-Executive chairman from July 1, 2017)
Mr. Narotam Sekhsaria
Mr. Pulkit Sekhsaria
Mr. Adi Patel

Independent Directors
Mr. G M Ramamurthy
Ms. Rupa Vora
Dr. Vijay Kelkar (from September 21, 2018)
Mr. Ameet Desai (from January 09, 2019)
Mr. H N Sinor (till October 25, 2018)
Dr. Anil Khandelwal (till October 27, 2018)
Mr. Shailesh Haribhakti (till April 20, 2018)

(D) **All subsidiary trusts of the company**

Particulars	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Company		
			As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Subsidiary Trusts in India			**(%)**	**(%)**	**(%)**
JMFARC BOI 2009 I Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	37%	37%	37%
JMFARC DB ICICI Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC DB SBI Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC DB DCB Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Jord SUUTI Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Pasupati SASF Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%

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Particulars	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Company		
			As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
JMFARC Central Bank Tube Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC UTI Tube Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Yarn 2010 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC SASF Tube Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC UCO Bank March 2011 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Synthetic Rubber 2012 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Kruti 2012 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Kruti II 2013 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Textile 2013 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Corp Textile 2013 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Corp Apparel 2013 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Corp Biotech 2013 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Central India 2013 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Stancy Textile 2013 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Dena Bank March 2014 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Gelatine March 2014 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Petro BOB March 2014 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Petro UCO March 2014 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Petro CBOI March 2014 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC ICICI Bank July 2014 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Axis Bank Cement March 2015 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC ICICI Bank Cement June 2015 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC United Bank Cement Sept 2015 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC ICICI Geometric Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	15%	15%	15%
JMFARC Axis Bank February 2016 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC OBC Cement March 2016 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Indian Bank I March 2016 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Axis Iris II March 2016 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC SBI Geometric October 2016 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC IRIS Cash 2016 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Tata Capital December 2016 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC IDBI March 2017 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Retreat II March 2017 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC BOB 2008 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC SME Retail 2011 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC IOB II March 2011 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	50%	50%	50%
JMFARC Corp I 2013 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Corp II 2013 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC ICICI Bank September 2016 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	15%	15%	15%
JMFARC Retail June 2011 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Retail Aug 2011 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC IIFL May 2017 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC ALHB Bank Textile June 2017 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC ALHB Bank June 2017 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Federal Bank June 2017 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC IRIS Cash July 2017 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Woods October 2017 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Metallics February 2018 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	Nil
JMFARC Fabrics August 2018 I- Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	Nil	Nil
JMFARC IRIS Cash March 2018 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	Nil
JMFARC Green December 2012 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Metallics July 2018 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	Nil	Nil
JMFARC Federal Bank March 2013 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Fabrics March 2019 I	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	100%	100%
JMFARC Fabrics Sept 2018 I Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	Nil	Nil
JMFARC Fabrics Sept 2018 II Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	Nil	Nil

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Particulars	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power held by the Company		
			As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
JMFARC Fabrics Sept 2018 IV Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	Nil	Nil
JMFARC PNB IRIS II September 2018 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	Nil	Nil
JMFARC Fabrics June 2018 Trust	Asset reconstruction	India	100%	Nil	Nil

b) Transactions with related parties:

(₹ in Crore)

Name of the Related Party	Nature of relationship	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
JM Financial Limited	(A)		
Inter Corporate Deposit taken		-	276.73
Inter Corporate Deposit paid		-	377.08
Subscription to Equity Shares		-	199.82
Non-Convertible Debenture paid		-	70.00
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposits		-	3.22
Interest on Non-Convertible Debentures		-	4.34
Rating Support Fees		2.99	1.48
Support Service Charges		1.98	-
Reimbursement of Expenses		0.12	0.03
Recharge of ESOP Cost		0.74	0.17
JM Financial Institutional Securities Limited	(B)		
Support Service Charges		-	1.98
Recovery of expenses		-	0.09
Reimbursement of Expenses		-	0.01
JM Financial Properties and Holdings Limited	(B)		
Space and other related cost		2.42	2.28
Security Deposit paid		2.75	-
Refund of Security Deposit		-	2.75
CAMs and Property Tax		0.25	0.26
Reimbursement of Expenses		0.19	0.21
JM Financial Home Loans Limited	(B)		
Inter Corporate Deposit taken		-	6.00
Inter Corporate Deposit paid		-	6.00
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposits paid		-	#
JM Financial Products Limited	(B)		
Inter Corporate Deposit taken		25.00	200.00
Inter Corporate Deposit paid		25.00	200.00
Transfer of gratuity liability on Employees transfer		-	0.04
Management Fees received		1.26	0.42
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposits paid		0.03	0.55
JM Financial Services Limited	(B)		
Non-Convertible Debentures issued		-	10.00
Rent paid		0.01	-
Arranger Fees		-	0.24
JM Financial Capital Limited	(B)		
Inter Corporate Deposit taken		25.00	-
Inter Corporate Deposit paid		25.00	-
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposits paid		0.02	-
Market linked Non-Convertible Debentures issued		74.27	25.00

# Denotes amount less than ₹ 50,000

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(₹ in Crore)

Name of the Related Party	Nature of relationship	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
JM Financial Credit Solutions Ltd.	**(B)**		
Inter Corporate Deposit taken		100.00	-
Inter Corporate Deposit paid		100.00	-
Interest on Inter Corporate Deposits		0.11	-
JM Financial Asset Management Limited	**(B)**		
Transfer of gratuity liability on Employees transfer		0.08	-
Sale of PPE		#	-
Subsidiary trusts - managed by the Company as trustee	**(D)**		
Management fees and incentives		14.26	15.49
Net gain on derecognition of security receipts		69.46	24.48
Interest Income		43.19	12.37
Investment in security receipts		1,095.46	362.49
Redemption of security receipts		254.33	59.67
Loans and advances given/ (repaid) (Net)		3.09	(1.28)
Key Managerial Personnel (Refer note 42.2)	**(C)**		
Remuneration		4.03	4.46
Contribution to provident fund		0.07	0.08

# Denotes amount less than ₹ 50,000

c) Closing balances:

(₹ in Crore)

Name of the Related Party	Nature of relationship	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Inter Corporate Deposit payable				
JM Financial Limited	(A)	-	-	100.35
Non-Convertible Debentures payable				
JM Financial Limited	(A)	-	-	70.00
Interest on ICD accrued but not due				
JM Financial Limited	(A)	-	-	5.73
Interest on Non-Convertible Debentures accrued				
JM Financial Limited	(A)	-	-	4.76
Security Deposit (including prepaid rent) receivable				
JM Financial Properties and Holdings Limited	(B)	2.75	-	2.75
Trade Payable				
JM Financial Limited	(A)	-	0.34	-
Trade receivables				
Subsidiaries trust	(D)	11.24	8,35	0.08
Key Managerial Personnel	(C)	5.23	5.68	4.75

Note:

The Company enters into transactions, arrangements and agreements involving directors, senior management and their business associates, or close family members, in the ordinary course of business under the same commercial and market terms, interest and commission rates that apply to non-related parties.

43.2 The remuneration excludes provision for gratuity as the incremental liability has been accounted for company as a whole.

43.3 There are no provisions for doubtful debts/ advances or amounts written off or written back during the year in respect of debts due from/ due to related parties.

43.3 The transactions disclosed above are exclusive of goods and service tax and service tax, as applicable.

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44 Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

(₹ in Crore)

		As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018			As at April 1, 2017		
		Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
	ASSETS									
1	**Financial Assets**									
(a)	Cash and cash equivalents	154.59	-	154.59	13.51	-	13.51	17.12	-	17.12
(b)	Other bank balances	0.73	0.76	1.49	-	0.76	0.76	-	0.76	0.76
(c)	Trade Receivables	135.38	-	135.38	114.17	-	114.17	174.27	-	174.27
(d)	Loans (net)	255.96	229.75	485.71	40.24	221.26	261.50	15.50	44.47	59.97
(e)	Investments	1,508.72	1,489.20	2,997.92	393.32	1,634.05	2,027.37	172.95	1,522.28	1,695.23
(f)	Other financial assets	28.95	10.30	39.25	11.00	7.67	18.67	14.95	16.04	30.99
	Total Financial Assets (1)	**2,084.33**	**1,730.01**	**3,814.34**	**572.24**	**1,863.74**	**2,435.98**	**394.79**	**1,583.55**	**1,978.34**
2	**Non-financial Assets**									
(a)	Current tax Assets (net)	-	5.26	5.26	-	4.66	4.66	-	1.16	1.16
(b)	Deferred tax Assets (net)	-	36.98	36.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c)	Property, Plant and Equipment	-	1.55	1.55	-	1.52	1.52	-	2.17	2.17
(d)	Other Intangible assets	-	0.14	0.14	-	0.18	0.18	-	0.29	0.29
(e)	Other non-financial assets	1.85	1.63	3.48	-	0.88	0.88	-	0.23	0.23
	Total Non -financial Assets(2)	**1.85**	**45.56**	**47.41**	**-**	**7.24**	**7.24**	**-**	**3.85**	**3.85**
	Total Assets 3=(1+2)	**2,086.18**	**1,775.57**	**3,861.75**	**572.24**	**1,870.98**	**2,443.22**	**394.79**	**1,587.40**	**1,982.19**
	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY									
1	**Financial Liabilities**									
(a)	Trade Payables	1.93	-	1.93	0.70	-	0.70	0.82	-	0.82
(b)	Debt Securities	809.74	1,289.40	2,099.14	425.26	627.07	1,052.33	569.87	363.79	933.66
(c)	Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	219.75	200.21	419.96	130.77	227.53	358.30	264.09	-	264.09
(d)	Other financial liabilities	162.26	9.41	171.67	11.52	6.18	17.70	7.58	2.95	10.53
	Total Financial Liabilities (1)	**1,193.68**	**1,499.02**	**2,692.70**	**568.25**	**860.78**	**1,429.03**	**842.36**	**366.74**	**1,209.10**
2	**Non-Financial Liabilities**									
(a)	Current tax liabilities (net)	-	22.56	22.56	-	6.65	6.65	-	-	-
(b)	Provisions	0.82	1.16	1.98	0.68	0.98	1.66	0.70	0.69	1.39
(c)	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	-	-	-	0.39	0.39	-	50.90	50.90
(d)	Other non-financial liabilities	18.85	1.08	19.93	22.78	1.86	24.64	19.31	0.67	19.98
	Total Non-Financial Liabilities (2)	**19.67**	**24.80**	**44.47**	**23.46**	**9.88**	**33.34**	**20.01**	**52.26**	**72.27**
	Total Liabilities 4=(1+2)	**1,213.35**	**1,523.82**	**2,737.17**	**591.71**	**870.66**	**1,462.37**	**862.37**	**419.00**	**1,281.37**
	Net (3-4)	**872.83**	**251.75**	**1,124.58**	**(19.47)**	**1,000.32**	**980.85**	**(467.58)**	**1,168.40**	**700.82**

45 Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company monitors capital using debt to equity ratio.

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Borrowings	2,519.10	1,410.63	1,197.75
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(154.59)	(13.51)	(17.12)
Net debt	2,364.51	1,397.12	1,180.63
Total equity (excluding non-controlling interest)	1,124.58	980.85	700.82
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	2.10	1.42	1.68

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46 Fair value measurement

a) Fair value hierarchy and method of valuation:

This note explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are a) recognized and measured at fair value and b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period;

Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices of equity instruments.

Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). The input factors considered are estimated cash flows, collateral values and other assumptions.

b) Categories of Financial Instruments:

(₹ in Crore)

As at March 31, 2019	Carrying amount							Fair value
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	154.59	154.59	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	-	-	1.49	1.49	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	135.38	135.38	-	-	-	-
Loans (net)	-	-	485.71	485.71	-	-	-	-
Investments	1,428.33	-	1,569.59	2,997.92	27.19	0.50	1,400.64	1,428.33
Other Financial assets (net)	-	-	39.25	39.25	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,428.33**	**-**	**2,386.01**	**3,814.34**	**27.19**	**0.50**	**1,400.64**	**1,428.33**
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	-	1.93	1.93	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	2,099.14	2,099.14	-	-	-	-
Borrowing	-	-	419.96	419.96	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	171.67	171.67	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**2,692.70**	**2,692.70**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(₹ in Crore)

As at March 31, 2018	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	13.51	13.51	-	-	-	-
Other Bank balances	-	-	0.76	0.76	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	114.17	114.17	-	-	-	-
Loans (net)	-	-	261.50	261.50	-	-	-	-
Investments	1,173.67	-	853.70	2,027.37	64.82	14.18	1,173.67	1,252.67
Other Financial assets(net)	-	-	18.67	18.67	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,173.67**	**-**	**1,262.31**	**2,435.98**	**64.82**	**14.18**	**1,173.67**	**1,252.67**
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	-	0.70	0.70	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	1,052.33	1,052.33	-	-	-	-
Borrowing	-	-	358.30	358.30	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	17.70	17.70	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**1,429.03**	**1,429.03**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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c) Categories of Financial Instruments:

(₹ in Crore)

As at April 1, 2017	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	17.12	17.12	-	-	-	-
Other Bank balances	-	-	0.76	0.76	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables (net)	-	-	174.27	174.27	-	-	-	-
Loans (net)	-	-	59.97	59.97	-	-	-	-
Investments	1,168.71	-	526.52	1,695.23	-	-	1,168.71	1,168.71
Other Financial assets (net)	-	-	30.99	30.99	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,168.71**	**-**	**809.63**	**1,978.34**	**-**	**-**	**1,168.71**	**1,168.71**
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	-	0.82	0.82	-	-	-	-
Debt securities	-	-	933.66	933.66	-	-	-	-
Borrowing	-	-	264.09	264.09	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	10.53	10.53	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**1,209.10**	**1,209.10**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes:

1. Includes debt securities issued at fixed rate of interest for which carrying value and fair value are as under :

(₹ in Crore)

As at	Carrying value	Fair value
As at March 31, 2019	1,349.00	1,335.65
As at March 31, 2018	705.47	702.76
As at April 1, 2017	576.65	541.38

2. Except for those financial instruments for which the carrying amounts are mentioned in the above table, the Company considers that the carrying amounts recognized in the financial statements approximate their fair values.
3. For financial assets that are measured at amortized cost, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

d) Valuation techniques used to determine the fair values:

i) For level 1- Listed equity instruments are fair valued using quoted prices;

ii) For level 2- fair value measurements are derived from quoted prices of equity instruments; and

iii) For Level 3 fair value measurements are derived on a recovery range provided by the External Rating Agency and other unobservable inputs. The values of financial instruments are estimated using a combination of the recovery range provided by the External Rating Agency and discounting the estimated cash flows based on realization of collateral values, etc. using interest rate on borrowing of the Company.

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e) Fair value measurements use significant unobservable inputs (Level-3):

The following table presents the changes in level 3 items for the period ended March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017.

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Investment in Security Receipts
As at April 1, 2017	1,168.71
Acquisitions made	182.54
(Realisations) made	(87.20)
Acquisition/disposal of controlling interest in subsidiaries	(1.32)
Net Gain on derecognisation	1.77
Interest income on restructuring of loan	-
Net Loss on fair value changes	(90.83)
As at March 31, 2018	**1,173.67**
Acquisitions made	282.97
(Realisations) made	(217.57)
Acquisition/Disposal of controlling interest in subsidiaries	41.52
Net Gain on derecognisation	136.39
Interest income on restructuring of loan	-
Net (Loss)/ Gain on fair value changes	(16.34)
As at March 31, 2019	**1,400.64**

f) Sensitivity for instruments

Nature of the instrument	Fair Value As at March 31, 2019	Fair Value As at March 31, 2018	Significant unobservable inputs	Increase / Decrease in the unobservable input	Sensitivity Impact for the year ended March 31, 2019		Sensitivity Impact for the year ended March 31, 2019	
					FV Increase	FV Decrease	FV Increase	FV Decrease
Investment in Security receipts	1400.64	1,173.67	Estimated cash flow based on realisation of collaterals value, etc.	5%	65.97	(65.97)	59.42	(59.42)

47 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to credit risks, liquidity risks and market risks.

Risk management forms an integral part of the business and as it being into distressed credit business it exposed to several risks related to stress assets i.e. non-performing assets (NPA) acquired from banks and financial institutions. The Company has a robust account monitoring system which ensures early detection of risks whereby timely action can be taken to surmount any avoidable slippages. The Company has an effective mechanism of driving business through policies and committees. The Company has well balance and experienced team of resources to drive its business.

The Company has established Risk Management Committee and Asset Acquisition Committee, responsible for identifying, developing, monitoring and mitigating all the risks related to its business. The committees reports to the board of directors on regular basis.

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a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may occur from the failure of party to abide by the terms and conditions of any financial contract, principally the failure to make the required payments. In order to minimize credit risk, the Company has adopted a policy of acquisition of asset in a transparent manner and at a fair price in a well-informed market, and the transactions are executed at arm's length in exercise of due diligence and adopt an industry / sector neutral and geography neutral approach in targeting financial assets for acquisition. Credit risk management is achieved by considering the factors like cash flow, collateral values, etc.

In order to minimize credit risk, the Company has tasked its Risk Management Committee and Asset Acquisition Committee to develop and maintain the Company's credit risk grading's.

Company has classified its receivables in to following categories:

a) Loans given (in the nature of restructuring loans, additional funding for working capital, etc.); and

b) Other receivables under distress credit business.

Provision for expected credit loss

1. For loans:

Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. The Company's current credit risk rating and grading framework comprises the following categories:

For stage-1 performing assets- 12 months Expected Credit Loss (ECL);

For stage-2- non-performing assets- lifetime ECL (on default occurred) and

For stage-3-credit impaired assets-based on expected cash flows

(i) Movement of gross carrying amount in loans given:

As at March 31, 2019 (₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	**263.25**	**-**	**9.95**	**273.20**
New assets originated or purchased	225.86	-	4.19	230.05
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount closing balance	**489.11**	**-**	**14.14**	**503.25**

As at March 31, 2018 (₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	**60.33**	**-**	**9.95**	**70.28**
New assets originated or purchased	215.97	-	-	215.97
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(13.05)	-	-	(13.05)
Gross carrying amount closing balance	**263.25**	**-**	**9.95**	**273.20**

(ii) Movement of provision for impairment (ECL):

As at March 31, 2019 (₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance - opening balance	1.75	-	9.95	11.70
New assets originated or purchased	1.65	-	4.19	5.84
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	-	-	-	-
ECL allowance - closing balance	**3.40**	**-**	**14.14**	**17.54**

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As at March 31, 2018 (₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance - opening balance	**0.36**	**-**	**9.95**	**10.31**
New assets originated or purchased	1.39	-	-	1.39
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	-	-	-	-
ECL allowance - closing balance	**1.75**	**-**	**9.95**	**11.70**

2 For other receivables under distressed credit business:

For the purpose of measuring the expected credit loss, including the lifetime expected credit loss allowances for other receivables under distress credit business, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

Movement of provision for impairment

As at March 31, 2019 (₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Trade receivables	Other financial assets	Total
Opening balance	2.52	7.67	10.19
Addition	2.74	13.66	16.40
Utilization/ written back	-	(9.57)	(9.57)
Closing balance	**5.26**	**11.76**	**17.02**

As at March 31, 2018 (₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Trade receivables	Other financial assets	Total
Opening balance	5.32	8.03	13.35
Addition	-	-	-
Utilization/ written back	(2.80)	(0.36)	(3.15)
Closing balance	**2.52**	**7.67**	**10.19**

The ageing of trade receivables: (₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Past due 1–180 days	55.15	54.64	54.97
More than 180 days	85.49	62.05	124.62
Total	**140.64**	**116.69**	**179.59**

b) 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.

However the Company believes that it has a strong financial position and business is adequately capitalized, have good credit rating and appropriate credit lines available to address liquidity risks.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk rest with the management, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk framework for the management of the Company's short term, medium-term and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

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The Company has undrawn lines of credit of ₹ 308.99 Crore, ₹ 387.24 Crore and ₹ 212.38 Crore as of March 31, 2019, March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017 respectively, from its bankers for working capital requirements.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the details of Company's remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities and assets at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted.

(₹ in Crore)

As at March 31, 2019	Maturities in				
Particulars	Carrying amount	0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings and debt securities	2,519.10	1,029.49	1,290.77	198.84	-
Trade payables	1.93	1.93	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	171.67	62.71	108.96	-	-
Total	**2,692.70**	**1,094.13**	**1,399.73**	**198.84**	**-**
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	154.59	154.59	-	-	-
Other Bank balances	1.49	0.73	0.76	-	-
Trade receivables	135.38	135.38	-	-	-
Loans	485.71	255.96	229.75	-	-
Investment	2,997.92	1,508.71	724.00	620.65	144.56
Other financial assets	39.25	38.03	-	-	1.22
Total	**3,841.34**	**2,093.40**	**954.51**	**620.65**	**145.78**

(₹ in Crore)

As at March 31, 2018	Maturities in				
Particulars	Carrying amount	0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings and debt securities	1,410.63	556.03	842.10	12.50	-
Trade payables	0.70	0.70	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	17.70	17.70	-	-	-
Total	**1,429.03**	**574.43**	**842.10**	**12.50**	**-**
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	13.51	13.51	-	-	-
Other Bank balances	0.76	-	0.76	-	-
Trade receivables	114.17	114.17	-	-	-
Loans	261.50	40.24	221.26	-	-
Investment in security receipts	2,027.37	393.32	1,118.38	212.89	302.78
Other Financial Assets	18.67	18.67	-	-	-
Total	**2,435.98**	**579.91**	**1,340.40**	**212.89**	**302.78**

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(₹ in Crore)

As at April 1, 2017		Maturities in			
April 1, 2017	Carrying amount	0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings and debt securities	1,197.75	833.96	210.08	153.71	-
Trade payables	0.82	0.82	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	10.53	10.53	-	-	-
Total	**1,209.10**	**845.31**	**210.08**	**153.71**	**-**
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	17.12	17.12	-	-	-
Other Bank balances	0.76	-	0.76	-	-
Trade receivables	174.27	174.27	-	-	-
Loans	59.97	15.50	44.47	-	-
Investment in security receipts	1695.23	166.90	960.35	295.98	272.00
Other Financial assets	30.99	30.99	-	-	-
Total	**1,978.34**	**404.78**	**1,005.58**	**295.98**	**272.00**

Notes:

a) The maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities are based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

b) The maturities of the financial assets are based on the management's estimation on realization.

c) Market risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates as future specific market changes cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

1) Currency risk

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee (₹). The Company has not undertaken any transactions denominated in foreign currencies and therefore is not exposure to exchange rate fluctuations. Company has not taken derivative contracts during the year.

2) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk pertaining to funds borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. The Company has an approved Asset and Liability Management Policy which empowers the Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO) to assess the interest rate risk and provide appropriate guidelines to the Treasury to manage such risk. The ALCO reviews the interest rate risk on periodic basis and decides on the appropriate funding mix.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The exposure of the Company's borrowings to the interest rates risk at the end of the reporting period is:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Financial liabilities			
Fixed-rate instruments	2,014.30	1,071.82	1,082.74
Floating-rate instruments	402.77	273.76	72.62
Total	**2,417.07**	**1,345.58**	**1,155.36**

Interest rate Sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming that the amount of the liability as at the end of the reporting period

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was outstanding for the whole year. A 100 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents Management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If floating rate of interest had been 100 basis points higher/ lower, the Company's profit for the year ended March 31, 2019 would decrease/ increase by ₹ 4.03 Crore (Previous year: decrease/ increase by ₹ 2.74 Crore).

48 Sub-Rule 7 of Rule 18 of the Companies (Share Capital and Debenture) Rules, 2014, requires companies to create Debenture Redemption Reserve ('DRR') for the purpose of redemption of debentures. The said Rule, inter alia, provides that no DRR is required to be created by NBFCs registered with RBI under Section 45-IA in case of privately placed debentures.

The Company, though an NBFC, is also a Securitisation and Reconstruction Company ('SCRC') registered with RBI under Section 3 of the SARFAESI Act 2002. The Securitisation Companies and Reconstruction Companies (Reserve Bank) Guidelines and Directions, 2003 as amended, inter alia, specifies that the provisions of Section 45-IA of RBI Act, 1934 relating to registration shall not apply to an NBFC, which is a SCRC registered with the RBI under Section 3 of SARFAESI Act, 2002. The aforesaid sub-rule, on the similar grounds, also exempts Housing Finance Companies from the requirement of creating DRR. In view of these provisions and background, as per the legal opinion the management of the Company believes that requirement of creating DRR is not applicable to SCRC. Hence no DRR is created by the Company for the outstanding debentures in the financial statements.

Additionally, the Company has written to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs to issue the necessary clarification with regard to the above for which the response is awaited.

49 Reconciliation of net profit and total equity reported under previous GAAP and Ind AS is as under:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Refer note	Net profit Reconciliation	Equity Reconciliation	
		Year ended March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Net profit/ total equity as per previous Indian GAAP		**108.08**	**966.86**	**579.77**
IndAS Adjustments:				
Revenue from operations including (loss)/ gain on fair valuation of investments	A	(162.27)	16.50	178.77
Measurement of financial assets at amortised cost through EIR Method	B	(4.55)	(7.61)	(3.06)
Impairment on financial instruments	C	12.67	22.27	9.60
Reclassification of net actuarial loss on employee defined benefit obligations (net of taxes) to OCI	D	#	#	-
Impact of deferred tax on above items	E	47.09	(17.17)	(64.26)
Total adjustment		**(107.06)**	**13.99**	**121.05**
Net profit for the year as per Ind AS		**1.02**	**980.85**	**700.82**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	D	#	#	-
Total Comprehensive income / Equity as per Ind AS		**1.02**	**980.85**	**700.82**

# Denotes amount less than ₹ 50,000

Impact of Ind AS adoption on the Statements of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2018:

(₹ in Crore)

Particulars	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Cash flow from operating activities	216.47	(224.13)	(7.66)
Cash flow from investing activities	(487.84)	-	(487.84)
Cash flow from financing activities	267.76	224.13	491.89
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(3.61)**	**-**	**(3.61)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at April 1, 2017	17.12	-	17.12
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at March 31, 2018	13.51	-	13.51
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(3.61)**	**-**	**(3.61)**

The adjustments are preliminary on account of Ind AS reclassifications.

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A. Under previous GAAP, the investment in security receipts of Trusts under distressed credit business other than subsidiaries were carried at cost net of impairment, if any. However, under Ind AS, these investments are fair valued and management fees income are accounted as per the terms of the contract.

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

C. Under previous GAAP, provision for doubtful trade receivables and loans and loans were calculated using incurred loss model. Under Ind AS, the provision on financial assets, are determined using the expected credit loss model.

D. Under previous GAAP, Company recognizes actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit plan in the profit and loss account. Under Ind AS, the actuarial gains and losses will be recognized in other comprehensive income as re-measurement.

E. Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind-AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. It also includes impact of deferred tax arising on account of transition to IND AS.

50 Employee Stock Option Scheme

JM Financial Limited granted the Stock Options to the eligible employees and/or directors (the Employees) of JM Financial Limited and its subsidiaries.

Out of the total number of Options granted by JM Financial Limited, the following Stock Options pertain to the employees of the Company

May 16, 2016 122,397 Stock Options

April 12, 2018 88,236 Stock Options

The option shall be eligible for vesting as per following schedule:

Vesting/Grant Date	Options series	No. of Stock Options	Status	Exercise Period	Exercise Price in ₹
16th May, 2017	Series – IX	40,799	Vested	Seven years from the date of Grant	1
16th May, 2018	Series – IX	40,799	Vested	Seven years from the date of Grant	1
16th May, 2019	Series – IX	40,799	Vested	Seven years from the date of Grant	1
12th April, 2019	Series – XI	29,412	Vested	Seven years from the date of Grant	1
12th April, 2020	Series – XI	29,412	Vested	Seven years from the date of Grant	1
12th April, 2021	Series – XI	29,412	Vested	Seven years from the date of Grant	1

The current status of the stock options granted to the Employees is as under:

Particulars	Number of outstanding options	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	81,598	-
Granted during the year	88,236	1,22,397
Transfer in during the year		
Transfer out during the year		
Lapsed/forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	(40,799)	(40,799)
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,29,035	81,598
Exercisable at the end of the year	-	-

The charge on account of the above scheme is included in employee benefit expense aggregating ₹ 0.74 Crore (Previous year: ₹ 0.17 Crore).
The options are granted by JM Financial Limited (the Holding company), basic and diluted earnings per share of the Company would remain unchanged.

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51 Investments: Details of security receipts of trusts held in distressed credit business

(₹ in Crore)

Name of Trust	As on March 31, 2019		As on March 31, 2018		As on April 1, 2017	
	No. of SRs	Amount	No. of SRs	Amount	No. of SRs	Amount
(A) Subsidiary Trusts						
(At cost less impairment)						
JMFARC - BOI 2009 I - Trust	36,000	-	36,000	-	36,000	3.60
JMFARC -DB-ICICI- Trust	1,15,000	-	1,15,000	-	1,15,000	11.50
JMFARC -DB-SBI- Trust	61,000	-	61,000	-	61,000	6.10
JMFARC -DB-DCB- Trust	7,500	-	7,500	-	7,500	0.75
JMFARC -JORD-SUUTI Trust	8,000	-	8,000	-	8,000	0.80
JMFARC -Pasupati- SASF- Trust	2,50,000	-	2,50,000	-	2,50,000	4.00
JMFARC -Central bank - Tube - Trust	50,000	-	50,000	-	50,000	5.00
JMFARC -UTI - Tube - Trust	6,000	-	6,000	-	6,000	0.60
JMFARC – Yarn 2010 – Trust	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	0.01	1,00,000	0.01
JMFARC – SASF Tube – Trust	62,000	-	62,000	6.20	62,000	6.20
JMFARC-UCO Bank March 2011-Trust	16,500	1.65	16,500	1.65	16,500	1.65
JMFARC- Kruti 2012- Trust	-	-	-	-	5,64,587	0.06
JMFARC- Green December 2012- Trust	4,78,900	-	23,945	37.99	-	-
JMFARC- Kruti II 2013- Trust	6,86,600	-	6,86,600	-	6,86,600	33.72
JMFARC- Textile 2013- Trust	91,000	0.01	91,000	0.01	91,000	0.01
JMFARC- Corp Textile 2013- Trust	1,50,000	15.00	1,50,000	15.00	1,50,000	15.00
JMFARC-Corp Apparel 2013-Trust	1,20,000	0.01	1,20,000	0.01	1,20,000	0.01
JMFARC-Corp Biotech 2013-Trust	1,14,000	-	1,14,000	11.40	1,14,000	11.40
JMFARC- Central India 2013- Trust	2,89,360	28.94	2,89,360	28.94	2,89,360	28.94
JMFARC-Stancy Textiles 2013-Trust	1,000	-	1,000	-	1,000	-
JMFARC- Dena Bank March 2014 Trust	67,000	6.70	67,000	6.70	67,000	6.70
JMFARC- Gelatine March 2014 Trust	6,28,672	48.26	6,28,672	48.26	6,28,672	50.90
JMFARC- Petro BOB 2014 Trust	1,35,500	0.08	1,35,500	3.03	1,35,500	5.38
JMFARC- Petro UCO 2014 Trust	1,40,000	0.08	1,40,000	3.13	1,40,000	5.56
JMFARC- Petro CBOI 2014 Trust	51,500	0.03	51,500	1.15	51,500	2.04
JMFARC- ICICI Bank July 2014 Trust	20,000	-	20,000	-	20,000	0.54
JMFARC- Axis Bank Cement March 2015-Trust	2,30,000	23.00	2,30,000	23.00	2,30,000	23.00
JMFARC- ICICI Bank Cement June 2015-Trust	1,70,500	17.05	1,70,500	17.05	1,70,500	17.05
JMFARC-United Bank Cement September 2015-Trust	1,80,000	18.00	1,80,000	18.00	1,80,000	18.00
JMFARC -ICICI Geometric-Trust	61,500	6.15	61,500	6.15	61,500	6.15
JMFARC -Axis Bank February 2016-Trust	87,500	0.01	87,500	6.26	87,500	8.75
JMFARC -OBC Cement March 2016-Trust	49,700	4.97	49,700	4.97	49,700	4.97
JMFARC - Indian Bank I March 2016- Trust	16,010	-	16,010	0.23	16,010	1.16
JMFARC – Axis Iris II March 2016 Trust	60,000	6.00	60,000	6.00	60,000	6.00
JMFARC SBI Geometric October 2016 Trust	4,53,000	44.56	4,53,000	45.30	4,53,000	45.30
JMFARC - IRIS Cash 2016 - Trust	4,26,200	38.28	4,26,200	41.72	4,26,200	42.62
JMFARC - Tata Capital December 2016 - Trust	1,30,000	6.58	1,30,000	6.58	1,30,000	8.69
JMFARC – IDBI March 2017- Trust	30,000	2.81	30,000	3.00	30,000	3.00
JMFARC – Retreat II March 2017 – Trust	3,94,000	36.50	3,94,000	37.94	3,94,000	39.41
JMFARC - IRIS IIFL May 2017 - Trust	27,500	2.51	27,500	2.75	-	-
JMFARC - IRIS Cash July 2017 - Trust	2,64,000	23.42	2,64,000	25.36	-	-
JMFARC - Woods October 2017 Trust	1,87,500	11.60	1,87,500	15.78	-	-
JMFARC IRIS Cash March 2018 Trust	78,500	7.70	78,500	7.84	-	-
JMFARC - Fabrics June 2018 - Trust	8,30,000	74.02	-	-	-	-
JMFARC- Metallics July 2018- Trust	1,66,500	16.64	-	-	-	-

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Name of Trust	As on March 31, 2019		As on March 31, 2018		As on April 1, 2017	
	No. of SRs	Amount	No. of SRs	Amount	No. of SRs	Amount
JMFARC – Fabrics August 2018 I – Trust	80,20,000	802.00	-	-	-	-
JMFARC - Fabrics September 2018 I - Trust	7,53,500	75.35	-	-	-	-
JMFARC - Fabrics September 2018 II - Trust	5,35,300	53.51	-	-	-	-
JMFARC - Fabrics September 2018 IV - Trust	3,00,000	30.00	-	-	-	-
JMFARC - PNB IRIS II September 2018 – Trust	11,510	1.15	-	-	-	-
JMFARC - Fabrics March 2019 I - Trust	3,37,800	33.78	-	-	-	-
JMFARC – BOB 2008 – Trust	1,11,600	-	1,11,600	-	1,11,600	-
JMFARC-SME Retail 2011-Trust	13,365	-	13,365	-	13,365	-
JMFARC-IOB II March 2011-Trust	1,04,200	10.24	1,04,200	10.24	1,04,200	10.24
JMFARC-IOB II March 2011-Trust	5,800	0.58	5,800	0.58	5,800	0.58
JMFARC- Federal Bank March 2013- Trust	10,00,000	2.49	70,000	7.68	-	-
JMFARC- Corp I 2013- Trust	93,000	4.05	93,000	4.05	93,000	4.06
JMFARC- Corp II 2013- Trust	58,800	0.01	58,800	4.07	58,800	4.64
JMFARC - ICICI Bank September 2016 - Trust	8,55,495	84.73	8,55,495	85.55	8,55,495	85.56
JMFARC - Allahabad Bank June 2017 Trust	36,000	2.71	36,000	2.70	-	-
JMFARC - Allahabad Bank Textile June 2017 Trust	69,000	6.03	69,000	6.60	-	-
JMFARC - Federal Bank June 2017 – Trust	15,72,000	59.59	15,72,000	107.52	-	-
JMFARC-Retail June 2011-Trust	4,69,884	0.05	4,69,884	0.01	4,69,884	-
JMFARC-Retail Aug 2011-Trust	7,039	-	7,039	-	7,039	-
JMFARC- Metallics February 2018- Trust	-	-	13,22,500	131.72	-	-
		1,606.83		**792.13**		**529.65**
Less: Impairment loss allowance		(37.24)		(17.43)		(3.13)
Total (A)		**1,569.59**		**774.70**		**526.52**

(₹ in Crore)

Name of Trust	As on March 31, 2019		As on March 31, 2018		As on April 1, 2017	
	No. of SRs	Amount	No. of SRs	Amount	No. of SRs	Amount
(B) Non Subsidiary Trusts						
(At fair Value)						
JMFARC - BOI 2009 - Trust	48,600	-	48,600	-	48,600	1.22
JMFARC-Swarna 2011-Trust	1,24,600	-	1,24,600	-	1,24,600	-
JMFARC-Swarna 2011-Trust	72,199	3.61	72,199	7.22	72,199	7.22
JMFARC- Swarna II 2012- Trust	66,200	6.24	66,200	6.24	66,200	6.24
JMFARC- Swarna II 2012- Trust	12,500	0.94	12,500	1.25	12,500	1.25
JMFARC- Media 2013- Trust	12,500	-	12,500	-	12,500	1.10
JMFARC- Media II 2013- Trust	34,030	-	34,030	-	34,030	3.40
JMFARC- Fed Textile 2013 Trust	8,820	0.44	8,820	0.66	8,820	0.66
JMFARC-BOI Textile 2013-Trust	41,000	1.03	41,000	1.64	41,000	1.64
JMFARC- OBC March 2014 Trust	34,500	2.07	34,500	2.07	34,500	2.59
JMFARC- Fed Gelatine March 2014 Trust	17,500	0.44	17,500	1.31	17,500	1.75
JMFARC- OBC March 2014 II Trust	4,760	0.32	4,760	0.43	4,760	0.44
JMFARC- UBOI March 2014 Trust	66,750	4.34	66,750	5.01	66,750	5.01
JMFARC- SBI Ceramics June 2014 Trust	1,56,000	6.14	1,56,000	6.14	1,56,000	7.68
JMFARC- Indian Bank June 2014 Trust	32,200	2.25	32,200	2.42	32,200	2.42
JMFARC- Vijaya Bank June 2014 Trust	25,360	1.78	25,360	1.90	25,360	1.27
JMFARC- Hotels June 2014 Trust	3,29,099	0.29	44,56,592	56.53	44,56,592	138.37
JMFARC- Hotels June 2014 Trust	20,71,631	145.01	20,71,631	186.45	20,71,631	186.45
JMFARC- Central Bank of India June 2014 Trust	32,000	-	32,000	2.42	32,000	3.20

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(₹ in Crore)

Name of Trust	As on March 31, 2019		As on March 31, 2018		As on April 1, 2017	
	No. of SRs	Amount	No. of SRs	Amount	No. of SRs	Amount
JMFARC- CSB Ceramics September 2014 Trust	32,625	2.45	32,625	2.45	32,625	3.26
JMFARC- LVB Ceramics September 2014 Trust	27,900	2.09	27,900	2.09	27,900	2.79
JMFARC-SBOP Ceramics December 2014-Trust	11,850	0.89	11,850	0.89	11,850	1.19
JMFARC-SBH Ceramics December 2014-Trust	60,000	4.50	60,000	4.50	60,000	6.00
JMFARC-SBT Ceramics March 2015-Trust	23,250	1.74	23,250	1.74	23,250	2.33
JMFARC-SBI Steel March 2015-Trust	93,150	4.19	93,150	4.66	93,150	9.32
JMFARC- SBM Ceramics March 2015-Trust	12,750	0.96	12,750	0.96	12,750	1.28
JMFARC- Karnataka Bank Cement March 2015-Trust	49,500	4.95	49,500	6.19	49,500	6.19
JMFARC- Vijaya Bank Ceramics March 2015-Trust	27,000	2.16	27,000	2.16	27,000	2.70
JMFARC - SBH Cement June 2015 - Trust	66,000	4.95	66,000	6.60	66,000	6.60
JMFARC-United Bank Textile September 2015-Trust	27,075	2.71	27,075	2.71	27,075	2.71
JMFARC-PNB Ceramics November 2015-Trust	4,01,640	30.12	4,01,640	30.12	4,01,640	40.16
JMFARC-Corp Bank Ceramics September 2015-Trust	46,065	4.61	46,065	4.61	46,065	4.61
JMFARC -SBOP Geometric-Trust	61,560	0.21	61,560	9.23	61,560	9.23
JMFARC -Dena Ceramics January 2016-Trust	15,750	1.58	15,750	1.58	15,750	2.36
JMFARC - UBOI Steel March 2016 – Trust	63,000	3.97	63,000	3.15	63,000	6.30
JMFARC -OBC March 2016-Trust	72,000	7.58	72,000	7.92	72,000	7.92
JMFARC - IDBI Ceramics March 2016 - Trust	57,180	5.43	57,180	5.43	57,180	8.58
JMFARC - EXIM Ceramics March 2016 – Trust	17,101	1.71	17,101	1.71	17,101	2.57
JMFARC - UCO Geometric March 2016 – Trust	88,965	0.12	88,965	13.34	88,965	13.34
JMFARC - KVB Iris II March 2016 – Trust	37,500	5.63	37,500	5.63	37,500	5.63
JMFARC - Indian Bank March 2016- Trust	97,515	1.57	97,515	2.19	97,515	11.70
JMFARC - IOB March 2016- Trust	50,250	5.03	50,250	5.03	50,250	5.03
JMFARC-Iris March 2016-Trust	10,00,165	147.38	10,00,165	147.66	10,00,165	150.02
JMFARC-Exim Iris March 2016-Trust	60,000	9.00	60,000	9.00	60,000	9.00
JMFARC – Axis Iris March 2016 Trust	1,50,000	22.50	1,50,000	22.50	1,50,000	22.50
JMFARC - KB Metals September 2016 - Trust	22,500	2.25	22,500	2.25	22,500	2.25
JMFARC - Andhra Resin September 2016 - Trust	37,605	-	37,605	0.01	37,605	3.76
JMFARC - Dena SEZ September 2016 - Trust	7,335	0.73	7,335	0.73	7,335	0.73
JMFARC - IDBI Geometric Dec 2016 - Trust	41,250	0.33	41,250	6.19	41,250	4.13
JMFARC - IRIS December 2016 - Trust	31,110	4.67	31,110	4.67	31,110	4.67
JMFARC-IRIS UBOI December 2016 - Trust	16,005	2.40	16,005	2.40	16,005	2.08
JMFARC-IRIS PNB January 2017 - Trust	41,550	6.18	41,550	6.18	41,550	6.23
JMFARC – IOB CHN March 2017 - Trust	37,500	3.75	37,500	3.75	37,500	3.75
JMFARC - IOB Ceramics March 2017 - Trust	33,000	2.48	33,000	2.48	33,000	3.30
JMFARC-IRIS United March 2017 - Trust	66,900	9.75	66,900	9.75	66,900	6.69
JMFARC - SBP March 2017 - Trust	31,665	2.60	31,665	3.17	31,665	3.17
JMFARC - IRIS UCO March 2017 - Trust	38,310	5.71	38,310	5.71	38,310	3.83
JMFARC - SBP Retreat March 2017 - Trust	77,600	7.76	77,600	7.76	77,600	7.76

Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in Crore)

Name of Trust	As on March 31, 2019		As on March 31, 2018		As on April 1, 2017	
	No. of SRs	Amount	No. of SRs	Amount	No. of SRs	Amount
JMFARC – SBI Retreat March 2017 – Trust	1,66,800	16.68	1,66,800	16.68	1,66,800	16.68
JMFARC – SBI Tollways March 2017 – Trust	1,53,000	10.81	1,53,000	13.39	1,53,000	15.30
JMFARC-Karnataka Bank September 2017-Trust	20,310	2.25	20,310	2.03	-	-
JMFARC- Syndicate Ceramics September 2017 Trust	1,25,250	9.39	1,25,250	9.39	-	-
JMFARC - Allahabad Bank December 2017 Trust	76,275	7.63	76,275	7.63	-	-
JMFARC - Motors December 2017 Trust	94,500	6.33	94,500	9.45	-	-
JMFARC- IOB Metallics February 2018- Trust	3,60,000	39.60	3,60,000	36.00	-	-
JMFARC - Township February 2018 Trust	4,80,000	48.00	4,80,000	48.00	-	-
JMFARC- Metallics February 2018- Trust	1,98,375	24.56	-	-	-	-
JMFARC IRIS Canara March 2018 Trust	18,225	2.73	18,225	1.82	-	-
JMFARC IDBI March 2018 Trust	60,000	5.93	60,000	6.00	-	-
JMFARC - Alphahealth 2018 - Trust	11,91,000	297.88	-	-	-	-
JMFARC – Fabrics August 2018 II – Trust	3,80,000	39.14	-	-	-	-
JMFARC - Fabrics September 2018 III - Trust	40,200	4.14	-	-	-	-
JMFARC- Metallics November 2018- Trust	1,03,725	12.97	-	-	-	-
JMFARC - Metallics December 2018 – Trust	1,08,000	13.50	-	-	-	-
JMFARC - IRIS SIDBI December 2018 - Trust	33,000	4.77	-	-	-	-
JMFARC – KTK Metallics December 2018 – Trust	55,500	6.94	-	-	-	-
JMFARC – Infra March 2019 – Trust	60,000	6.00	-	-	-	-
JMFARC – UCO Bank 2010 – Trust	31,500	-	31,500	-	31,500	-
JMFARC-IOB March 2011-Trust	2,80,000	-	2,80,000	-	2,80,000	28.10
JMFARC-IOB March 2011-Trust	96,500	-	96,500	-	96,500	-
JMFARC- UCO Bank March 2014 Trust	4,62,500	21.25	4,62,500	27.91	4,62,500	28.41
JMFARC- SBI March 2014 I Trust	1,73,750	8.81	1,73,750	9.33	1,73,750	9.33
JMFARC- SBI March 2014 II Trust	45,250	1.79	45,250	2.54	45,250	3.39
JMFARC- Cosmos March 2014 Trust	1,54,500	7.05	1,54,500	8.78	1,54,500	9.12
JMFARC- Indian Bank March 2014 Trust	44,500	1.78	44,500	3.34	44,500	3.34
JMFARC- BOI March 2014 II Trust	2,15,750	13.43	2,15,750	16.18	2,15,750	16.18
JMFARC- OBC June 2014 Trust	8,915	0.67	8,915	1.11	8,915	1.11
JMFARC- UBOI June 2014 Trust	59,915	1.50	59,915	1.50	59,915	1.50
JMFARC-Karnataka Bank December 2014-Trust	1,72,500	10.83	1,72,500	10.83	1,72,500	13.82
JMFARC-CSB September 2015-Trust	63,000	6.22	63,000	7.91	63,000	8.79
JMFARC-PNB December 2015- Trust	24,765	1.44	24,765	3.10	24,765	2.48
JMFARC-SBH December 2015-Trust	73,380	7.34	73,380	11.01	73,380	11.01
JMFARC - KVB March 2016-Trust	3,55,095	32.01	3,55,095	35.51	3,55,095	35.51
JMFARC - Federal Bank March 2016 – Trust	73,350	6.43	73,350	6.66	73,350	7.31
JMFARC - PAN INDIA 2016 - Trust	15,46,908	154.69	15,46,908	154.67	15,46,908	154.69
JMFARC - PNB March 2017 - Trust	2,22,075	14.99	2,22,075	16.72	2,22,075	22.19
JMFARC - SBT March 2017 - Trust	55,875	4.19	55,875	5.57	55,875	5.57
JMFARC- Federal Bank March 2013- Trust	-	-	-	-	70,000	3.5
JMFARC- Green December 2012- Trust	4,78,900	-	-	-	23,945	2.97
JMFARC - LTF June 2017 – Trust	6,00,000	44.79	6,00,000	59.07	-	-
JMFARC-Central Bank Retail 2011-Trust	88,872	0.64	88,872	0.75	88,872	0.83
Total (B)		**1,400.64**		**1,173.67**		**1,168.71**

Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements

52 Additional disclosure;

The following additional disclosures have been made taking into account RBI guidelines in this regard:

a) Name and address of the banks / financial institutions/NBFCs from whom financial assets were acquired and the value of which such assets were acquired from each such bank/ financial institutions/NBFCs.

(₹ in Crore)

Name of the selling bank/ financial institution / NBFC	Address	Acquisition cost Rupees	% to total
Sponsor			
Indian Overseas Bank	763, Anna Salai, Chennai	827.91	4.98%
Sponsor Total		827.91	4.98%
Non- Sponsors			
State Bank of India	State Bank Bhavan, Corporate Centre, Madame Came Marg, Mumbai, Maharashtra – 400 021	2,660.85	15.99%
Bank of India	Star House, C-5, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400051	1,311.40	7.88%
UCO Bank	Biplabi Trailokya Maharaj Sarani, Kolkata - 700001	1,064.70	6.40%
Syndicate Bank	Maker Tower E, II Floor, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Mumbai - 400005	1,004.27	6.03%
ICICI Bank	ICICI Bank Towers, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Mumbai 400 051	884.65	5.32%
HDFC Limited	Ramon House, 4th Floor, H. T. Parekh Marg, 169, Backbay Reclamation, Mumbai 400 020	863.89	5.19%
Union Bank of India	Union Bank Bhavan, 239 Vidhan Bhavan Marg, Mumbai -400021	764.77	4.60%
Axis Bank	Maker Towers F, 13th Floor, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai - 400005	600.75	3.61%
Punjab National Bank	7, Bhikhaji Cama Place, New Delhi	528.97	3.18%
Federal Bank	Federal Towers, Aluva, Ernakulum, Kerala - 683101	402.00	2.42%
Central Bank of India	Chandermukhi, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021	351.40	2.11%
Indian Overseas Bank	763, Anna Salai, Chennai	350.50	2.11%
EXIM Bank	Centre One Building, Floor 21, World Trade Centre Complex, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai - 400005	325.25	1.95%
Cosmos Co-operative Bank Ltd	Cosmos Heights, 269/270 Shaniwar Peth, Pune - 411030	309.00	1.86%
L&T Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	3rd Floor, Brindavan, Plot No. 177, CST Road, Kalina, Santacruz (East), Mumbai 400 098	308.43	1.85%
Karur Vysya Bank	Erode Road, Karur - 639002	296.41	1.78%
Vijaya Bank	41/2 M. G. Road, Bangalore - 560001	255.75	1.54%
Diwan Housing Finance	3rd Floor, DHFL House, 19 Sahar Raod, Vile Parle (East), Mumbai - 400 099	240.00	1.44%
State Bank of Mysore	P.B. No. 9727, Kempe Gowda Road, Bangalore - 560009	239.60	1.44%
Bank of Baroda	Kalpataru Heritage Building, 6th floor, Nanik Motwani Lane, Fort, Mumbai - 400023	226.31	1.36%
Indian Bank	254-260, Avvai, Shanmugam Salai, Royapettah, Chennai - 600014	222.30	1.34%
Karnataka Bank	Mahavira Circle, Kankanadi, Mangalore - 575002	220.39	1.32%
State Bank of Travancore	34, Poojapura, Thiruvananthapuram - 695012	199.00	1.20%
State Bank of Hyderabad	Head Office- Gunfoundry, Hyderabad - 500001	192.97	1.16%
Oriental Bank of Commerce	Harsh Bhavan, E- Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi - 110001	176.92	1.06%
State Bank of Patiala	The Mall, Patiala - 147105	169.60	1.02%
IDBI Bank	IDBI Tower, WTC Complex, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai 400005	144.49	0.87%
Dena Bank	C -10, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai - 400051	120.93	0.73%
Allahabad Bank	2, Netaji Subhash Road, Kolkata - 700001	112.82	0.68%
Canara Bank	112 J. C. Road, Bangalore	103.67	0.62%
L&T Finance Limited	City 2, Plot No. 177, Vidyanagari Marg, CST Road, Kalina, Santacruz (E), Mumbai 400 098	91.57	0.55%
Standard Chartered Bank	23, Narain Manzil, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi- 110001	89.84	0.54%
Corporation Bank	Mangladevi Temple Road, Mangalore - 575 001	84.29	0.51%
Sicom Ltd	Solitaire Corporate Park, Building No 4, Andheri Kurla Road, Chakala, Andheri (East), Mumbai - 400093	84.07	0.51%
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Tilaknagar, Jaipur - 302005	83.35	0.50%
United Bank of India	11, Hemanta Basu Sarani, Kolkata	80.65	0.48%
South Indian Bank	SIB House, Mission Quarters, T B Road, Thrissur, Kerala - 680001	79.33	0.48%

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to the Standalone Financial Statements

(₹ in Crore)

Name of the selling bank/ financial institution / NBFC	Address	Acquisition cost Rupees	% to total
JM Financial Products Limited	5th Floor Cnergy, Appasaheb Marathe Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400 025	70.85	0.43%
Catholic Syrian Bank	CSB Bhavan, St. Mary's College Road, Thrissur,	63.75	0.38%
Yes Bank	9th floor Nehru Centre, Worli, Mumbai - 400018	54.45	0.33%
Lakshmi Vilas Bank	LVB House, 4/1, Sardar Patel Road, guindy,Chennai - 600032. Tamil Nadu	51.32	0.31%
HSBC	52/60, M. G. Road, Fort, Mumbai - 400001	49.03	0.29%
Stressed Assets Stabilisation Fund	IDBI Tower, 10th Floor, WTC Complex, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai 400005	31.20	0.19%
Bank of Maharashtra	"Lokmangal" 1501, Shivajinagar, Pune 411005	30.21	0.18%
Andhra Bank	Dr. Pattabhi Bhawan, 5-9-11, Saifabad, Hyderabad 500 004	25.07	0.15%
Ratnakar Bank	One India Bulls Center, Tower 2 , 6th Floor,841, Senapati Bapat Marg,Lower Parel (W),Mumbai 400013	25.00	0.15%
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	One Forbes, Dr. V. B. Gandhi Marg, Fort, Mumbai 400001	24.50	0.15%
HUDCO	HUDCO Bhawan, Core-7-A,India Habitat Centre,Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110 003	21.34	0.13%
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait B.S.C	Jolly Maker Chamber, 2, Ground Floor, Nariman point, Mumbai - 400021	19.19	0.12%
Deutsche Bank	DB House, Hazarimal Somani Marg, Fort, Mumbai 400001	18.35	0.11%
Small Industries Development Bank of India	Samruddhi Venture Park, Upper Ground Floor, MIDC Road, Marol, Andheri East. Mumbai – 400 093	15.00	0.09%
Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited	27 BKC, Plat No. C-27, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051	7.50	0.05%
Specified Undertaing of UTI	UTI Tower, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400051	7.30	0.04%
Barclays PLC	801, Ceejay House, Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai 400 018	7.22	0.04%
KKR India Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	Regus CitiCentre, Level 6, 10/11, Dr. Radhakrishna Salai, Tamil Nadu, Chennai 600 004	6.75	0.04%
Rupee Co-operative Bank	2062, Sadashiv Peth, Astang Ayurved Building, Pune- 411030	6.00	0.04%
SBI Global Factors Limited	6th Floor, Metropoliton Building, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051	4.50	0.03%
BNP Paribas	Unit No 203, Sakar II, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad 380006	3.39	0.02%
IFCI Factors Limited	10Th Floor, IFCI Tower, 61 Nehru Place, New Delhi 110 019	3.13	0.02%
Pegasus Assets Reconstruction Private Limited	507, Dalamal House, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021	3.10	0.02%
SBM Bank (Mauritius) Limited	101, Raheja Centre, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021	2.85	0.02%
India Infoline Finance Limited (IIFL)	12A-10, 13th Floor, Parinee Crescenzo, C-38 & C-39, G Block, Behind MCA, Bankdra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051	2.75	0.02%
IL & FS Financial Services Limited	IL & FS Financial Centre, Plat C-22, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai 400 051	2.27	0.01%
NKGSB Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	Laxmi Sadan, 361, V. P. Road, Mumbai 400 004	2.10	0.01%
CTBC Bank Co Limited	UGF, Birla Tower, 25, Barakhamba Raod, New Delhi - 110 001	2.02	0.01%
The Saraswat Co-op Bank Ltd	Mittal Court 'A' Wing 1st Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400004	1.91	0.01%
Dhanlakshmi Bank	Dhanalaxmi Buildings, Naickanal, Thrissur, Kerala - 680001	1.59	0.01%
The Nashik Road Deolali Vyapari Sahakari Bank Ltd	Kalpavruksha, Aashanagar, Nashikroad, Nashik, Maharashtra - 422101	1.50	0.01%
Life Insurance Corporation of India	Yogakshema, Jeevan Bima Marg, Mumbai - 400021	1.50	0.01%
L & T Fincorp Limited	Brindavan, Plot no. 177, Vidyanagari Marg, CST Raod, Kalina, Santacruz, Mumbai 400 098	0.81	0.00%
UTI Mutual Fund	UTI Tower, Gn Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East) 400051	0.60	0.00%
Non Sponsors Total		**15,813.14**	**95.02%**
Grand Total		**16,641.05**	**100.00%**

* Indian Overseas Bank has ceased to be a sponsor with effect from September 22, 2015. Hence subsequent acquisitions from the same bank has been grouped in Non Sponsor acquisitions.

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to the Standalone Financial Statements

b) Dispersion of various assets industry wise.

(₹ in Crore)

Industry	Acquisition Price	% to total
Hospitality	4,676.13	28.10%
Textiles	2,281.44	13.71%
Real Estate	1,957.05	11.76%
Pharmaceuticals	1,425.19	8.56%
Iron & Steel	1,122.19	6.74%
Ceramics	886.56	5.33%
Healthcare	519.55	3.12%
Infrastructure	378.17	2.27%
Chemicals	297.43	1.79%
Plywood/ laminates	276.51	1.66%
Airlines	238.75	1.43%
Retail	237.20	1.43%
Power	217.40	1.31%
Shipping	195.00	1.17%
Cement	171.52	1.03%
Media	139.71	0.84%
Trading	130.83	0.79%
Information Technology	126.66	0.76%
Metals	125.54	0.75%
Leather	107.15	0.64%
Coal	101.80	0.61%
Plastics	92.79	0.56%
Packaging	92.79	0.56%
Food Products	87.82	0.53%
Others	755.87	4.54%
Total	**16,641.05**	**100.00%**

c) The above table (b) has been prepared by management based on the information and relevant documents available with the Company which has been relied upon by the auditors.

d) The acquisition price in the tables (a) and (b) above includes financial assets acquired till March 31, 2019 including financial assets resolved till date.

e) Restructuring Loan disbursed to one borrower amounting to ₹ 26.95 Crore, has been classified as non- performing asset in earlier financial year. Provision of ₹ 14.14 Crore has been made on the same as per Expected Credit Loss method.

f) The Company has put in place internal audit system, scope of which provides for periodical checks and review of the assets acquisition procedures and asset reconstruction measures and the matters related thereto

Additional disclosure;

g) Additional disclosure as per RBI Notification No. DBNS. PD (SC/RC). 8/ CGM (ASR) dated April 21, 2010.

Particulars	₹ in Crore (face value)
Value of financial assets acquired during the financial year either in its own books or in the books of the trust	1,879.72
Value of financial assets realized during the financial year	761.31
Value of financial assets outstanding for realization as at the end of the financial year	13,016.98
Value of Security Receipts redeemed partly during the financial year	752.71
Value of Security Receipts redeemed fully during the financial year (including writeoffs)	47.99
Value of Security Receipts pending for redemption as at the end of the financial year	14,043.83
Value of Security Receipts which could not be redeemed as a result of non-realization of the financial asset as per the policy formulated by the Securitization company or Reconstruction company under Paragraph 7(6)(ii) or 7(6)(iii)	367.49
Value of land and/or building acquired in ordinary course of business of reconstruction of assets	-

Notes

to the Standalone Financial Statements

h) Additional disclosure as per RBI Notification No. DNBS (PD) CC. No. 41/SCRC/26.03.001/2014-2015 dated August 5, 2014

- None of the assets have been acquired during the year at a price higher than the book value (value of assets declared by seller bank in the auction)
- None of the assets (i.e. total purchase consideration paid at the trust level) have been disposed off during the financial year at a discount of more than 20% of its valuation as on the previous year end
- Trusts where the value of the SRs (i.e. Net Asset Value) have declined more than 20% below the acquisition value.

(₹ in Crore)

Name of Trust	SRs issued	SRs outstanding	NAV % as on March 31, 2019
JMFARC-SBH Cement June 2015-Trust	44.00	44.00	75%
JMFARC-PNB December 2015-Trust	16.51	16.51	58%
JMFARC-SBOP Geometric-Trust	41.04	41.04	88%
JMFARC -ICICI Geometric-Trust	41.00	41.00	75%
JMFARC - UCO Geometric March 2016 – Trust	59.31	59.31	75%
JMFARC - IDBI Geometric Dec 2016 – Trust	27.50	27.50	75%
JMFARC - SBT March 2017 – Trust	37.25	37.25	75%
Total	**266.61**	**266.61**	

53 Figures of previous year have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year classification / disclosure.

54 The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 30, 2019.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

V P Shetty
Chairman
DIN – 00021773

Rupa Vora
Chairperson-
Audit Committee
DIN – 01831916

Anil Bhatia
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer
DIN – 01310959

Vineet Singh
Company Secretary

Sabyasachi Ray
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2019

JM FINANCIAL

7th Floor, Cnergy, Appasaheb Marathe Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400 025, India