N. SANKARAN & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

1-A, RAJA ANNAMALAI BUILDING,
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MARSHALLS ROAD, EGMORE,
CHENNAI - 600 008.
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Belstar Investment and Finance Private Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Belstar Investment and Finance Private Limited** ("the Company"), comprising of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS 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 Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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

In preparing the Ind AS 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.

CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 & 4 of the Order:

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

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

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

CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

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

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**". 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 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 did not have any pending litigations, which would impact its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements;

   ii. Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts 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.

For N.Sankaran & Co
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.003590S)

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

G Muralidharan
Partner
(Membership No. 015530)

Place: Chennai
Date: 22/04/2019

Annexure "A" to the independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Belstar Investment and Finance Private Limited, on the IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanation given to us and the books of accounts and other records examined by us in the normal course of the audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that

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

   The Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner, designed to cover all the items over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the fixed assets has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies between the books/records and the physical fixed assets have been noticed.

   The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

ii. The Company is a Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC), primarily engaged in financing activities and it does hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, clause 3(ii) of the order is not applicable.

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

iv. The clause regarding loans, Investments and Guarantees and security as per provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 not applicable to the Company.

v. In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the order are not applicable.

vi. The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

M. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

vii. The Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Goods & Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.

There are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax and cess outstanding as at March 31, 2019 on account of any dispute.

viii. The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to banks and Financial Institutions, debenture holders.

ix. Moneys raised by way debt instruments and term loans were applied for the purposes for which those are raised. The Company did not raise moneys 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, the Company has noticed and reported fraud in the nature of cash defalcation by Officers/Employees amounting to Rs.40,75,804 during the year for which necessary provision has been made.

xi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company's status for the year is Deemed Public Company and has accordingly paid/provided managerial remuneration as per provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V of Companies Act, 2013.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.

N. SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

xiv. According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has made preferential allotment of shares by way of private placement in compliance with the requirement of section 42 of the Act. The Amounts raised have been used for the purpose for which funds were raised, other than temporary deployment of the funds received during the year end.

xv. In our opinion, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.

xvi. The Company is required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the same has been complied with.

For N.Sankaran & CO
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.003590S)

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

G Muralidharan
Partner
(Membership No. 015530)

Place: Chennai
Date:22/04/2019

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditors' Report

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 Belstar Investment and Finance Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI

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 financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For N.Sankaran & CO
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.003590S)

N.SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

G Muralidharan
Partner
(Membership No. 015530)

Place: Chennai

Date:22/04/2019

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018	As at 1 Apr 2017
I ASSETS				
1 Financial assets				
a) Cash and cash equivalents	6	21,882.26	13,265.25	5,331.24
b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	7	10,948.70	7,392.11	5,885.85
c) Trade Receivables	8	84.65	29.29	28.45
d) Loans	9	1,63,876.52	1,13,428.99	56,257.61
e) Investments	10	-	-	6,001.64
f) Other Financial assets	11	5,584.26	705.06	598.48
2 Non-financial Assets				
a) Current tax assets (Net)		139.80	-	-
b) Deferred tax assets (Net)	36	942.35	782.72	170.45
c) Investment Property	12	11.03	11.03	-
d) Property, Plant and Equipment	13	410.11	230.09	201.08
e) Other Intangible assets	14	111.44	152.65	265.50
f) Other non financial assets	15	396.00	355.42	106.65
Total assets		**2,04,387.12**	**1,36,352.61**	**74,846.95**
II LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
1 Financial Liabilities				
a) Debt Securities	16	22,798.83	21,595.55	3,980.00
b) Borrowings (other than debt securities)	17	1,26,432.53	93,017.74	58,704.83
c) Subordinated Liabilities	18	9,053.11	7,130.37	2,000.00
d) Other Financial liabilities	19	4,916.61	579.86	342.60
2 Non-financial Liabilities				
a) Current tax liabilities (net)		-	509.39	194.40
b) Provisions	20	469.09	302.18	123.64
c) Other non-financial liabilities	21	699.43	653.85	256.34
3 Equity				
a) Equity share capital	22	3,752.05	2,464.66	2,324.66
b) Other equity	23	36,265.47	10,099.01	6,919.48
Total Liabilities and Equity		**2,04,387.12**	**1,36,352.61**	**74,846.95**

Notes on accounts form part of final accounts
As per our Report of even date attached

For M/s. N. Sankaran & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 003590S)

G. Muralidharan
Partner
M. No. 015530
Date: 22-04-2019
Place: Chennai

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Kalpana Sankar

Dr. Kalpanaa Sankar
Managing Director
(DIN. 01926545)

Schandrasekar

S. Chandrasekar
Wholetime Director
(DIN. 02360909)

L Muralidharan
Chief Financial Officer

Sunil Kumar Sahu
Company Secretary

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31 March 2019

(Rs. In lakhs)

	Particulars	Notes	for the year ended 31 March 2019	for the year ended 31 March 2018
	Revenue from operations			
(i)	Interest income	26	34,613.75	20,953.52
(ii)	Dividend income		-	48.59
(iii)	Sale of services	27	265.87	263.55
(iv)	Net gain on fair value changes on investments	28	646.21	186.99
(v)	Net gain on derecognition of financial instruments		1,185.08	-
(I)	**Total Revenue from operations**		**36,710.91**	**21,452.65**
(II)	Other Income	29	95.89	3.45
(III)	**Total Income (I + II)**		**36,806.80**	**21,456.10**
	Expenses			
(i)	Finance cost	30	14,996.24	10,057.75
(ii)	Fee and commission expenses		56.33	-
(iii)	Impairment of financial instruments	31	1,836.30	1,402.26
(iv)	Employee benefit expenses	32	6,163.22	3,503.33
(v)	Depreciation, amortization and impairment	33	442.01	454.12
(vi)	Other expenses	34	3,002.94	2,027.22
(IV)	**Total Expenses**		**26,497.04**	**17,444.68**
(V)	**Profit/(loss) before tax (III - IV)**		**10,309.76**	**4,011.42**
(VI)	**Tax Expense:**			
	(1) Current tax	35	3,220.74	1,941.20
	(2) Deferred tax charge/ (credit)	36	(196.24)	(634.71)
(VII)	**Profit/(loss) for the period (V-VI)**		**7,285.26**	**2,704.93**
(VIII)	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	(i) Items that will not be classified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurement gain/ (loss) of defined benefit plans		(50.61)	(41.54)
	Tax impact thereon		14.74	14.37
	Subtotal (A)		**(35.87)**	**(27.16)**
	(ii) Items that will be classified to profit or loss			
	Fair value gain/ (loss) on debt instruments measured at FVOCI		176.31	103.48
	Tax impact thereon		(51.34)	(35.81)
	Subtotal (B)		**124.97**	**67.67**
	Other Comprehensive Income		**89.10**	**40.50**
(IX)	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VII + VIII)**		**7,374.36**	**2,745.43**
(X)	**Earnings per equity share**	37		
	Basic (Rs.)		23.35	11.61
	Diluted (Rs.)		23.35	11.61

Notes on accounts form part of final accounts

As per our Report of even date attached

For M/s. N. Sankaran & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 003590S)

G. Muralidharan
Partner
M. No. 015530
Date: 22-04-2019
Place: Chennai

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Kalpana Sankar

Dr. Kalpanaa Sankar
Managing Director
(DIN. 01926545)

S. Chandrasekar
Wholetime Director
(DIN. 02360909)

L Muralidharan
Chief Financial Officer

Sunil Kumar Sahu
Company Secretary

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600034

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Cash Flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	for the year ended 31 March 2019	for the year ended 31 March 2018
Operating activities			
Profit before tax		10,309.76	4,011.42
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation & amortisation	33	442.01	454.12
Impairment on financial instruments	31	917.08	745.88
Finance cost	30	14,996.24	10,057.75
Realised gain on investment held for trading	28	(646.21)	(186.99)
Interest income on deposits	26	(619.64)	(451.78)
Dividend income		-	(48.59)
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes		**25,399.24**	**14,581.80**
Working capital changes			
Trade receivables	8	(55.36)	(0.84)
Loans	9	(51,540.85)	(58,019.72)
Other financial asset	11	(4,761.81)	60.78
Other non financial asset	15	(40.57)	(248.78)
Other liabilities		3,548.78	262.11
Provision	20	116.30	137.01
Cash flows from/(used in) operating activities before tax		**(27,334.26)**	**(43,227.64)**
Interest paid on borrowings		(13,858.17)	(9,640.30)
Interest received on deposits	26	502.26	284.42
Income tax paid		(3,869.93)	(1,625.21)
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities		**(44,560.10)**	**(54,208.73)**
Investing activities			
Acquisition of fixed and intangible assets		(580.90)	(370.28)
Acquisition of investment property	12	-	(11.03)
Realised gain on investment held for trading		646.21	6,237.22
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	12	0.29	-
Investment in fixed deposits	7	(3,556.59)	(1,506.26)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		**(3,490.99)**	**4,349.65**
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		20,079.50	700.00
Net receipts from borrowings		36,893.15	57,219.99
Dividend paid on preference shares		(304.54)	-
Dividend paid on equity shares		-	(125.91)
Net cash flows from financing activities		**56,668.11**	**57,794.08**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**8,617.02**	**7,935.01**
Net foreign exchange difference			
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		**13,265.25**	**5,331.24**
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	**6**	**21,882.27**	**13,266.25**

Notes on accounts form part of final accounts

As per our Report of even date attached

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For M/s. N. Sankaran & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 003590S)

G. Muralidharan
Partner
M. No. 015530
Date: 22-04-2019
Place: Chennai

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

Dr. Kalpanaa Sankar
Managing Director
(DIN. 01926545)

S. Chandrasekar
Wholetime Director
(DIN. 02360909)

L Muralidharan
Chief Financial Officer

Sunil Kumar Sahu
Company Secretary

CHENNAI 600034

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2019

a. Equity Share Capital

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	No. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
As at 1 April 2017	232.47	2,324.65
Issued during the year	14.00	140.00
As at 31 March 2018	**246.47**	**2,464.65**
Issued during the year	128.74	1,287.40
As at 31 March 2019	**375.21**	**3,752.05**

b. Other Equity

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus						Total
	Statutory Reserve	Share Premium Account	Debenture redemption reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other comprehensive income	
Balance as at April 1, 2017	**515.51**	**4,394.76**	**209.98**	**0.10**	**1,799.12**	-	**6,919.48**
Dividends					(125.91)	-	(125.91)
Transfer to/from retained earnings	673.27		673.15		(1,346.42)	-	-
Other Additions/ Deductions during the year							-
Premium received during the year		560.00				-	560.00
Profit (loss) for the year after income tax					2,704.93	-	2,704.93
Other Comprehensive Income for the year before income tax					-	61.94	61.94
Less: Income Tax					-	(21.44)	(21.44)
Balance as at 31 March, 2018	**1,188.78**	**4,954.76**	**883.13**	**0.10**	**3,031.72**	**40.50**	**10,098.99**
Dividends					-		-
Transfer to/ from retained earnings	1,590.63	-	(883.13)	-	(707.50)	-	-
Other Additions / Deductions during the year							-
Premium received during the year		18,792.11				-	18,792.11
Profit (loss) for the year after income tax					7,285.26	-	7,285.26
Other Comprehensive Income for the year before income tax					-	125.71	125.71
Less: Income Tax					-	(36.61)	(36.61)
Balance as at 31 March, 2019	**2,779.41**	**23,746.87**	-	**0.10**	**9,609.49**	**129.60**	**36,265.46**

Notes on accounts form part of final accounts
As per our Report of even date attached

For M/s. N. Sankaran & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 003590S)

N. SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

G. Muralidharan
Partner
M. No. 015530
Date: 22-04-2019
Place: Chennai

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Kalpana Sankar

Dr. Kalpanaa Sankar
Managing Director
(DIN. 01926545)

S Chandrasekar

S. Chandrasekar
Wholetime Director
(DIN. 02360909)

L Muralidharan

L Muralidharan
Chief Financial Officer

Sunil Kumar Sahu
Company Secretary

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2019

6: Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018	As at 1 Apr 2017
Cash on hand	151.48	20.11	33.92
Balances with Banks			
- in current accounts	18,730.78	13,245.14	5,297.32
Bank deposit with maturity of less than 3 months	3,000.00	-	-
Total	**21,882.26**	**13,265.25**	**5,331.24**

Short-term deposits are made for period varying between one day to three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the fixed rate ranging 6.5% p.a to 9.85% p.a.

The Company has not taken any bank overdraft, therefore the cash and cash equivalent for cash flow statement is same as cash and cash equivalent given above.

7: Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018	As at 1 Apr 2017
Deposit with original maturity for more than three months but less than twelve months*	1,000.00	-	-
Balances with banks to the extent held as security against the borrowings #	9,948.70	7,392.11	5,885.85
Total	**10,948.70**	**7,392.11**	**5,885.85**

* It earns interest at fixed rate of 9.85% p.a.

It represents deposits maintained as cash collateral against term loans availed from financial institutions and earns interest at fixed rate ranging from 4% p.a. - 8.82% p.a.

N. SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2019

8: Receivables

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018	As at 1 Apr 2017
(i) Trade receivables			
Receivable considered good - Secu	-	-	-
Receivable considered good - Unsecured	84.65	29.29	28.45
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-
Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-
Total	**84.65**	**29.29**	**28.45**
Provision for impairment for:			
Receivable considered good -	-	-	-
Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-
Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-
Total Net receivable	**84.65**	**29.29**	**28.45**

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

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms ranging from 30 days to 60 days from the date of invoice. In 2019, INR Nil (2018: INR Nil) was recognised as provision for expected credit losses on trade receivable.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Trade receivables / days past due		Current	1-30 days past due	31-60 days past due	61-90 days past due	91-360 days past due	More than 360 days past due	Total
ECL rate		**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**0%**	**50%**	**100%**	
31-Mar-19	Estimated total gross carrying amount	-	64.92	19.73	-	-	-	**84.65**
	ECL-Simplified approa	-	-		-	-	-	-
	Net carrying amount	-	64.92	19.73	-	-	-	**84.65**
31-Mar-18	Estimated total gross carrying amount	-	29.29	-	-	-	-	**29.29**
	ECL-Simplified approa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Net carrying amount	-	29.29	-	-	-	-	**29.29**
01-Apr-17	Estimated total gross carrying amount	-	28.45	-	-	-	-	**28.45**
	ECL-Simplified approa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Net carrying amount	-	28.45	-	-	-	-	**28.45**

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2019

9: Loans

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019					As at 31 Mar 2018					As at 1 Apr 2017				
	Amortised Cost	At Fair value			Total	Amortised Cost	At Fair value			Total	Amortised Cost	At Fair value			Total
		Through Other Comprehensive Income	Through profit or loss	Designated at Through profit or loss			Through Other Comprehensive Income	Through profit or loss	Designated at Through profit or loss			Through Other Comprehensive Income	Through profit or loss	Designated at Through profit or loss	
(A)															
i) Receivables under financing activities	1,53,992.98	12,392.67	-	-	1,66,385.65	1,09,518.60	5,201.22	-	-	1,14,719.82	56,797.75	-	-	-	56,797.75
ii) Staff Loan	130.79	-	-	-	130.79	107.37	-	-	-	107.37	46.94	-	-	-	46.94
Total (A) - Gross	1,54,123.77	12,392.67	-	-	1,66,516.44	1,09,625.97	5,201.22	-	-	1,14,827.19	56,844.69	-	-	-	56,844.69
Less : Impairment loss allowance	(2,250.05)	(389.87)	-	-	(2,639.92)	(1,332.96)	(65.24)	-	-	(1,398.20)	(587.08)	-	-	-	(587.08)
Total (A) - Net	1,51,873.72	12,002.80	-	-	1,63,876.52	1,08,293.01	5,135.98	-	-	1,13,428.99	56,257.61	-	-	-	56,257.61
(B)															
I) Secured by tangible assets and intangible assets															
II) Covered by Bank / Government Guarantees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III) Unsecured	-					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Receivables under financing activities	1,53,992.98	12,392.67	-	-	1,66,385.65	1,09,518.60	5,201.22	-	-	1,14,719.82	56,797.75	-	-	-	56,797.75
ii) Staff loan	130.79	-	-	-	130.79	107.37	-	-	-	107.37	46.94	-	-	-	46.94
Total (III) - Gross	1,54,123.77	12,392.67	-	-	1,66,516.44	1,09,625.97	5,201.22	-	-	1,14,827.19	56,844.69	-	-	-	56,844.69
Less : Impairment loss allowance	(2,250.05)	(389.87)	-	-	(2,639.92)	(1,332.96)	(65.24)	-	-	(1,398.20)	(587.08)	-	-	-	(587.08)
Total (III) - Net	1,51,873.72	12,002.80	-	-	1,63,876.52	1,08,293.01	5,135.98	-	-	1,13,428.99	56,257.61	-	-	-	56,257.61
Total (I+II+III) - Net	1,51,873.72	12,002.80	-	-	1,63,876.52	1,08,293.01	5,135.98	-	-	1,13,428.99	56,257.61	-	-	-	56,257.61
(C)															
i) Public Sector	-					-					-				
ii) Others	1,54,123.77	12,392.67	-	-	1,66,516.44	1,09,625.97	5,201.22	-	-	1,14,827.19	56,844.69	-	-	-	56,844.69
Total (C) - Gross	1,54,123.77	12,392.67	-	-	1,66,516.44	1,09,625.97	5,201.22	-	-	1,14,827.19	56,844.69	-	-	-	56,844.69
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance (C)	(2,250.05)	(389.87)	-	-	(2,639.92)	(1,332.96)	(65.24)	-	-	(1,398.20)	(587.08)	-	-	-	(587.08)
Total (C)- Net	1,51,873.72	12,002.80	-	-	1,63,876.52	1,08,293.01	5,135.98	-	-	1,13,428.99	56,257.61	-	-	-	56,257.61

Receivables under financing activities

Credit Quality of Assets

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Company's internal credit rating system and year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances. Details of the Company's internal grading system are explained in Note 46 and policies on ECL allowances are set out in Note 3.6.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19				31-Mar-18				01-Apr-17			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Internal rating grade												
Performing												
High grade	1,63,359.97			1,63,359.97	1,12,743.10	-	-	1,12,743.10	41,909.98	-	-	41,909.98
Standard grade	352.10			352.10	344.76	-	-	344.76	14,241.59	-	-	14,241.59
Sub-standard grade		426.17		426.17	-	605.25	-	605.25	-	209.02	-	209.02
Past due but not impaired		267.41		267.41	-	137.85	-	137.85	-	165.42	-	165.42
Non - performing				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individually impaired			2,110.79	2,110.79	-	-	996.23	996.23	-	-	318.68	318.68
Total	1,63,712.07	693.58	2,110.79	1,66,516.44	1,13,087.86	743.10	996.23	1,14,827.19	56,151.57	374.44	318.68	56,844.69

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE CHENNAI

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2019

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowances in relation to receivables under financing activities is, as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	2018-19				2017-18			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	1,13,087.86	743.10	996.23	1,14,827.19	56,151.57	374.44	318.68	56,844.69
New assets originated or purchased	1,35,826.12			1,35,826.11	99,366.95			99,366.95
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(82,134.41)	(787.83)	(661.04)	(83,583.28)	(40,510.16)	(96.19)	(244.08)	(40,850.43)
Transfers to Stage 1	155.39	(149.67)	(5.72)	-	24.38	(23.17)	(1.21)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(1,121.77)	1,122.99	(1.22)	-	(804.30)	805.61	(1.31)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(2,101.11)	(235.01)	2,336.13	-	(1,140.58)	(317.59)	1,458.17	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(553.58)	(553.58)	-	-	(534.02)	(534.02)
Gross carrying amount closing balance	1,63,712.08	693.58	2,110.79	1,66,516.44	1,13,087.86	743.10	996.23	1,14,827.19

Reconciliation of ECL balance is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	2018-19				2017-18			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance - opening balance	465.50	2.35	930.35	1,398.20	265.29	3.11	318.68	587.08
New assets originated or purchased	2,190.99			2,190.99	1,612.89			1,612.89
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	(289.37)	(2.80)	(103.51)	(395.68)	(179.12)	(1.40)	(87.23)	(267.75)
Transfers to Stage 1	5.81	(0.50)	(5.30)	-	16.59	(1.41)	(15.18)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(3.34)	4.46	(1.12)	-	(1.87)	2.14	(0.27)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(1,609.54)	0.87	1,608.65	-	(1,248.29)	(0.09)	1,248.38	-
Impact on year end ECL of exposures transferred between stages during the year	-	-		-	-	-		-
Changes to models and inputs used for ECL calculations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	(553.58)	(553.58)	-	-	(534.02)	(534.02)
ECL allowance - closing balance	760.04	4.39	1,875.50	2,639.92	465.50	2.35	930.35	1,398.20

ECL provision is not created on staff loan as there is no credit risk. Any amount due if not paid is deducted from salary.

Transferred financial assets that are derecognised in their entirety but where the Company has continuing involvement

The Company has sold some loans and advances measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, as a source of finance. As per terms of the deal, risk and reward has been transferred to the customer. Hence, as per the derecognition criteria of IND AS 109, including transfer of substantially all risks and rewards relating to assets being transferred to the buyer being met, the assets have been derecognised.

The table below summarises the carrying amount of the derecognised financial assets:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	01-Apr-17
Carrying amount of derecognised financial assets	21,483.00	-	-
Gain/(loss) from derecognition	1,185.08	-	34.54

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2019

Transferred financial assets that are not derecognised in their entirety

The Company uses securitisations as a source of finance and a means of risk transfer. The Company securitised its microfinance loans to different entities. These entities are not related to the Company. Also, the Company neither holds any equity or other interest nor control them.

As per the terms of the agreement, the Company is exposed to first loss amounting to 5% to 10% of the amount securitised and therefore continues to be exposed to significant risk and rewards relating to the underlying microfinance loans. These receivables are not derecognised and proceeds received are recorded as a financial liability under borrowings.

The table below outlines the carrying amounts and fair values of all financial assets transferred that are not derecognised in their entirety and associated liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018	As at 1 Apr 2017
Carrying amount of assets re - recognised due to non transfer of assets	39,644.10	7,098.75	-
Carrying amount of associated liabilities	36,177.62	6,699.83	-

The carrying amount of above assets and liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Interest in unconsolidated structured entity:

These are entities which are not consolidated because the Company does not control them through voting rights, contract, funding agreements, or other means.

The following table describes the types of structured entities that the Company does not consolidate but in which it holds an interest.

Type of Structured Entity	Nature and Purpose	Interest held by the Company
Securitisation Vehicle for loans	To generate - funding for the Company's lending activities - Spread through sale of assets to investors - Fees for servicing loan	- Servicing fee - Credit Enhancement provided by the Company - Excess interest spread

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	01-Apr-17
Aggregate value of accounts sold to securitisation company	49,161.94	9,800.75	-
Aggregate consideration	43,492.16	8,472.26	-
Quantum of credit enhancement in the form of deposits	2,842.31	407.86	-
Servicing fees	45.00	15.00	

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2019

10: Investments

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019				As at 31 Mar 2018				As at 1 Apr 2017			
	Amortised cost	At fair value			Amortised cost	At fair value			Amortised cost	At fair value		
		Through Other Comprehensive Income	Through profit or loss	Designated at Through profit or loss		Through Other Comprehensive Income	Through profit or loss	Designated at Through profit or loss		Through Other Comprehensive Income	Through profit or loss	Designated at Through profit or loss
i) Mutual funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,001.64	-
Total Gross (A)	-				-						**6,001.64**	
i) Overseas investments											-	
ii) Investments in India											6,001.64	
Total Gross (B)	-				-						**6,001.64**	
Less : Allowance for impairment loss (C)											-	
Total - Net D = (A) - (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**6,001.64**	-

Particulars of mutual fund investment

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	**31-Mar-19**	**31-Mar-18**	**01-Apr-17**
Hdfc Liquid Fund-Regular Plan-Dividend Daily Reinvest - 294,275 Units Of Rs.1,000 Each (PY: Nil Units)	-	-	3,001.07
Kotak Liquid Fund-Regular Plan-Daily Dividend- 81794 Units Of Rs.1,000 Each (PY: Nil Units)	-	-	1,000.19
Icici Prudential Money Market Fund-Daily Dividend 1,997,792 Units Of Rs. 100 Each (PY: Nil Units)	-	-	2,000.38
Total	-	-	**6,001.64**

Dividend income received as on 31 March 2019 is Rs. Nil as all investment income denotes capital gain from debt fund growth option plan. However, the Company has received dividend income during 31 March 2018 of Rs. 48.59 from its FVTPL securities.

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2019

11: Other financial assets

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018	As at 1 Apr 2017
Rent deposits	132.46	74.19	43.71
Overcollateralisation on direct assignment	2,168.10	32.72	89.45
Interest only strip	1,185.08	-	33.37
Servicing asset	-	-	1.16
Interest accrued on fixed deposits with banks	715.54	598.15	430.79
Collection receivable	1,383.08	-	-
Total	**5,584.26**	**705.06**	**598.48**

12: Investment property

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018	As at 1 Apr 2017
Gross carrying amount			
Opening gross carrying amount	11.04	-	-
Addition during the year	-	11.03	-
Disposal	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	**11.04**	**11.03**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation			
Opening accumulated depreciation amount	-	-	-
Depreciation charged during the period	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation amount	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	**11.04**	**11.03**	**-**

The fair value of investment property is Rs. 11.57 lakhs (31 March 2018: Rs. 11.13 lakhs) as determined by an external independent property valuer having appropriate recognised professional qualifications.

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600081

13: Property, plant and equipment

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Office equipment	Computers	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Deemed Cost:					
At 1 April 2017	17.91	141.32	27.79	14.07	201.08
Additions	23.63	183.91	31.65	-	239.19
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2018	**41.54**	**325.23**	**59.44**	**14.07**	**440.27**
Additions	137.45	257.59	50.99	-	446.03
Disposals	0.29	-	-	-	0.29
At 31 March 2019	**178.70**	**582.82**	**110.43**	**14.07**	**886.01**
Depreciation					
Depreciation charge for the year ended 31 March 2018	23.30	152.83	29.29	4.77	210.19
At 31 March 2018	**23.30**	**152.83**	**29.29**	**4.77**	**210.19**
Disposals	0.21	-	-	-	0.21
Depreciation charge for the year	49.64	167.68	45.46	3.14	265.92
At 31 March 2019	**72.73**	**320.51**	**74.75**	**7.91**	**475.90**
Net book value:					
At 1 April 2017	**17.91**	**141.32**	**27.79**	**14.07**	**201.08**
At 31 March 2018	**18.24**	**172.40**	**30.15**	**9.30**	**230.09**
At 31 March 2019	**105.97**	**262.31**	**35.68**	**6.16**	**410.11**

N. SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2019

14: Other Intangible Assets (Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Computer Software
Deemed Cost:	
At 1 April 2017	265.50
Additions	131.08
Disposals	-
At 31 March 2018	**396.58**
Additions	134.87
Disposals	-
At 31 March 2019	**531.45**
Amortisation:	
Amortisation charge for the year	243.93
At 31 March 2018	**243.93**
Disposals	-
Amortisation charge for the year	176.08
At 31 March 2019	**420.01**
Net book value:	
At 1 April 2017	**265.50**
At 31 March 2018	**152.65**
At 31 March 2019	**111.44**

Notes

1. For tangible assets existing as on the date of transition to Ind AS, i.e., 1 April 2017, the Company has used previous GAAP carrying value as deemed cost.

2. During the previous year ended 31 March 2018, the Company has reclassified a Land having gross and net carrying amount of Rs. 11 lakhs as investment property.

3. The Company has adopted the method of depreciation on property, plant and equipment and other intangible asset from SLM to WDV from 1 April 2017. Management believes that such change provides reliable and more relevant information as it deals more accurately with expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in a depreciable asset. The impact is given below:

a) The effect on property, plant and equipment in the year 2017-18 has resulted in a decrease in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment by Rs. 85.05 lakhs; increase in deferred tax asset by Rs. 29.43 lakhs; increase in depreciation expense by Rs. 85.05 lakhs; and decrease in tax expense by Rs. 29.43 lakhs.

b) The effect on other intangible assets in the year 2017-18 has resulted in a decrease in the carrying amount of other intangible asset by Rs. 104.86 lakhs; increase in deferred tax asset by Rs. 36.29 lakhs; increase in depreciation expense by Rs. 104.86 lakhs; and decrease in tax expense by Rs. 36.29 lakhs.

15: Other Non-financial assets (Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018	As at 1 Apr 2017
Prepaid expenses	162.43	56.08	81.33
Service Tax recoverable	-	-	13.84
Insurance claim receivable	63.71	82.73	-
Other Receivables	169.85	216.62	11.48
Total	**395.99**	**355.42**	**106.65**

N. SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

16: Debt Securities

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019			As at 31 Mar 2018			As at 1 Apr 2017		
	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Designated at fair value through profit or loss
Bonds/ Debentures									
Secured Non-Convertible Debentures	9,313.26	-	-	16,607.91	-	-	3,980.00	-	-
Unsecured Non-Convertible Debentures -Listed	13,485.57	-	-	4,987.64	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A)	**22,798.83**	-	-	**21,595.55**	-	-	**3,980.00**	-	-
Debt securities in India	22,798.83	-	-	21,595.55	-	-	3,980.00	-	-
Debt securities outside India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Details of Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding balance as at 31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	01-Apr-17	Date of redemption	Nominal value per debenture #	Total number of debentures #
Secured Non-Convertible Debentures						
12% Senior, Secured, Redeemable, Rated, Unlisted, Taxable, Non-Convertible Debentures	1,330.30	2,656.90	3,980.00	30-03-2020	10,00,000.00	400.00
11.4% Senior, Secured, Redeemable, Rated, Listed, Taxable, Non-Convertible Debentures	5,482.96	9,451.01	-	15-06-2020	1,00,000.00	5,000.00
11.6% Senior, Secured, Redeemable, Rated, Listed, Taxable, Non-Convertible Debentures	2,500.00	4,500.00	-	22-05-2020	1,00,000.00	5,000.00
Total	**9,313.26**	**16,607.91**	**3,980.00**			
Unsecured Non-Convertible Debentures -Listed						
11.68% Unsecured, Fully Paid, Rated, Listed, Senior, Redeemable, Taxable, Non-Convertible Debentures	13,485.57	4,987.64	-	26-03-2020	10,00,000.00	2,500.00
Total	**13,485.57**	**4,987.64**	-			

Secured debentures are secured by hypothecation of Receivables under Financing activity created out of the Cash Credit facility.

Nominal value per debenture and total number of debentures are in full numbers.

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS CHENNAI

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

17: Borrowings (other than debt securities)

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019			As at 31 Mar 2018			As at 1 Apr 2017		
	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Designated at fair value through profit or loss
(a) Term loan									
(i) from banks #	77,344.18	-	-	65,858.92	-	-	27,581.98	-	-
(ii) from NBFC	12,302.06	-	-	19,768.07	-	-	30,456.81	-	-
(iii) Pass through certificates payable	36,177.62	-	-	6,699.83	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Loans repayable on demand									
(i) from banks (OD & CC)									
Cash Credit ##	608.68	-	-	690.92	-	-	666.04	-	-
Total (A)	**1,26,432.53**			**93,017.74**			**58,704.83**		
Borrowings in India	1,26,432.53			93,017.74			58,704.83		
Borrowings outside India	-			-			-		
Total (B)	**1,26,432.53**	-	-	**93,017.74**	-	-	**58,704.83**	-	-

Secured by way of specific charge on receivables created out of the proceeds of the loan

Secured by hypothecation of Receivables under Financing activity created out of the Cash Credit facility

18: Subordinated Liabilities

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019			As at 31 Mar 2018			As at 1 Apr 2017		
	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Designated at fair value through profit or loss
Preference Shares other than those that qualify as Equity	5,000.00	-	-	3,100.00	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated Debt (Tier II Capital)	1,700.00	-	-	1,700.00	-	-	1,000.00	-	-
Subordinated Debt - Listed	2,353.11	-	-	2,330.37	-	-	1,000.00	-	-
Total (A)	**9,053.11**	-	-	**7,130.37**			**2,000.00**		
Subordinated Liabilities in India	9,053.11			7,130.37			2,000.00		
Subordinated Liabilities outside India	-			-			-		
Total (B)	**9,053.11**			**7,130.37**			**2,000.00**		

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Detail of Redeemable Preference Shares (Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	310.00	3,100.00	-	-
Issued during the year	190.00	1,900.00	310.00	3,100.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	**500.00**	**5,000.00**	**310.00**	**3,100.00**

1. During the financial year 2017-18, Company has privately placed 31,000,000 Rated Non-Convertible, Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each aggregating to Rs. 310,000,000 having fixed rate of dividend of 10.25% p.a. starting from 29 November 2017 to 18 September 2018. The Company has a call option to roll over the redemption and roll over upto 31 May 2019 with a fixed dividend of 10.50% p.a. from 19 September 2018 to 31 May 2019.

2. During financial year 2018-19, Company has privately issued 19,000,000 Rated Non-Convertible Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each aggregating to Rs. 190,000,000 having fixed rate of Dividend of 10.25% p.a for a period starting from 29 June 2018 to 10 April 2019. The Company has a call option to roll over the redemption and roll over upto 27 December 2019 with a fixed dividend of 10.50% p.a from 11 April 2019 to 27 December 2019.

Detail of Redeemable Subordinated Debt. (Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding balance as at 31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	01-Apr-17	Date of redemption	Nominal value per debenture #	Total number of debentures #
Subordinated Debt (Tier II Capital)						
12% Unsecured, Redeemable, Rated, Unlisted, Subordinated, Taxable, Non-Convertible Debentures	700.00	700.00	-	31-07-2023	10,00,000.00	70.00
15% Unsecured, Subordinated, Redeemable, Non-Convertible Debentures	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	29-03-2021	10,00,000.00	100.00
Total	**1,700.00**	**1,700.00**	**1,000.00**			
Subordinated Debt - Listed						
11.5% Unsecured, Redeemable, Rated, listed, Subordinated, Taxable, Non-Convertible Debentures	2,353.11	2,330.37	1,000.00	31-05-2023	1,000.00	2,50,000.00
Total	**2,353.11**	**2,330.37**	**1,000.00**			

Nominal value per debenture and total number of debentures are in full numbers.

N. SANKARAN & CO., CHENNAI, Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Terms of repayment of long term borrowings outstanding as at 31 March 2019

Maturity pattern of Debt securities

(Rs. In lakhs)

Type of Loan	Secured - NCD	Due within 1 year		Due 1 to 2 years		Due 2 to 3 years		Due 3 to 4 years		Due 4 to 5 years		Due 5 to 10 years		Total	
Original Maturity of loan	Interest rate	No of Installments	Amount		Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount
Monthly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarterly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	12.00	5,985.27	4.00	1,997.68			-	-	-	-	-	-	16.00	7,982.95
	12%-14%	7.00	14,482.81	1.00	333.06			-	-	-	-	-	-	8.00	14,815.87
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Half yearly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yearly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At the end of tenure / On demand	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		19.00	20,468.08	5.00	2,330.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.00	22,798.82

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Rs. In lakhs)

Maturity pattern of term loan from Bank

Type of Loan	Term Loan - Bank	Due within 1 year		Due 1 to 2 years		Due 2 to 3 years		Due 3 to 4 years		Due 4 to 5 years		Due 5 to 10 years		Total	
Original Maturity of loan	Interest rate	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount
Monthly repayment schedule	8%-10%	36.00	1,345.69	15.00	723.83		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.00	2,069.52
	10%-12%	152.00	10,072.45	53.00	4,844.46	20.00	1,995.46	1.00	83.84	-		-	-	226.00	16,996.21
	12%-14%	9.00	1,177.37	4.00	1,086.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.00	2,264.03
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarterly repayment schedule	8%-10%	12.00	3,236.43	8.00	2,183.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.00	5,419.53
	10%-12%	155.00	33,909.74	59.00	12,773.47	12.00	2,719.55			-	-	-	-	226.00	49,402.76
	12%-14%	14.00	1,192.12		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.00	1,192.12
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Half yearly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yearly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At the end of tenure / On demand	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		378.00	50,933.80	139.00	21,611.52	32.00	4,715.01	1.00	83.84	-	-	-	-	550.00	77,344.17

N. SANKARAN & CO.,
CHENNAI
Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD.
CHENNAI
600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Maturity pattern of term loan from NBFC

(Rs. In lakhs)

Type of Loan	Term Loan - NBFC	Due within 1 year		Due 1 to 2 years		Due 2 to 3 years		Due 3 to 4 years		Due 4 to 5 years		Due 5 to 10 years		Total	
Original Maturity of loan	Interest rate	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount
Monthly repayment schedule	8%-10%	12.00	1,269.93		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	12.00	1,269.93
	10%-12%	62.00	4,405.70	34.00	2,432.84	10.00	819.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	106.00	7,658.23
	12%-14%	35.00	2,749.62		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.00	2,749.62
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarterly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	4.00	499.32	1.00	124.96		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	624.28
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Half yearly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yearly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At the end of tenure / On demand	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		113.00	8,924.58	35.00	2,557.80	10.00	819.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	158.00	12,302.06

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Maturity pattern of Pass through certificates payables

Type of loan		Due within 1 year		Due 1 to 2 years		Due 2 to 3 years		Due 3 to 4 years		Due 4 to 5 years		Due 5 to 10 years		Total	
Original Maturity of loan	Interest rate	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No. of installments	Amount
Monthly repayment schedule	8%-10%	100.00	29,997.82	17.00	3,330.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117.00	33,328.02
	10%-12%	12.00	2,820.52	1.00	29.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.00	2,849.59
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarterly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Half yearly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yearly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At the end of tenure / On demand	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		112.00	32,818.34	18.00	3,359.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130.00	36,177.61

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Maturity pattern of Cash credit

(Rs. In lakhs)

Type of Loan	Cash Credit	Due within 1 year		Due 1 to 2 years		Due 2 to 3 years		Due 3 to 4 years		Due 4 to 5 years		Due 5 to 10 years		Total	
Original Maturity of loan	Interest rate	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount
Monthly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarterly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Half yearly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yearly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At the end of tenure / On demand	8%-10%	1.00	608.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	608.68
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1.00	608.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	608.68

N. SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Maturity pattern of Subordinated NCD (Rs. In lakhs)

Type of Loan	Un Secured - NCD	Due within 1 year		Due 1 to 2 years		Due 2 to 3 years		Due 3 to 4 years		Due 4 to 5 years		Due 5 to 10 years		Total	
Original Maturity of loan	Interest rate	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount	No of Installments	Amount
Monthly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quarterly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Half yearly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yearly repayment schedule	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12%-14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14%-15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At the end of tenure / On demand	8%-10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10%-12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	3,053.11			2.00	3,053.11
	12%-14%	1.00	5,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	5,000.00
	14%-15%	-	-	1.00	1,000.00	-	-	-	-			-	-	1.00	1,000.00
Total		**1.00**	**5,000.00**	**1.00**	**1,000.00**	-	-	-	-	**2.00**	**3,053.11**	-	-	**4.00**	**9,053.11**

N. SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600031

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

19: Other Financial liabilities

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 Apr 2017
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1,010.99	427.55	182.13
Preference dividend	377.35	127.24	-
Direct assignment portfolio collection payable	1,723.09	25.07	160.47
Margin on buyout	1,805.18	-	-
Total	**4,916.61**	**579.86**	**342.60**

20: Provisions

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 Apr 2017
Provision for employee benefits			
- Gratuity	54.57	55.58	28.38
- Bonus	318.47	191.54	95.26
For others	96.05	55.06	-
Total	**469.09**	**302.18**	**123.64**

Movement of provisions other than employee benefit during the year:

The movement in provisions during 2018-19 and 2017-18 is, as follows:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	Others Amount
At 1 April 2017	-
Arising during the year	**55.06**
Utilized during the year	-
At 31 March 2018	**55.06**
Arising during the year	**41.00**
Utilized during the year	-
At 31 March 2019	**96.06**

21: Other Non-financial liabilities

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 Apr 2017
Statutory dues payable	158.29	125.33	89.45
Employees payable	251.16	137.53	22.01
Insurance premium payable	65.41	194.49	90.04
Other non financial liabilities	224.57	196.50	54.86
Total	**699.43**	**653.85**	**256.34**

M. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

22: Equity share capital

The reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period **(Rs. in lakhs)**

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018	As at 1 Apr 2017
Authorised:			
5,00,00,000 (PY 6,90,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	5,000.00	6,900.00	2,500.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up			
375,20,524 (PY 246,46,568) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	3,752.05	2,464.66	2,324.66
Total Equity	**3,752.05**	**2,464.66**	**2,324.66**

Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	No. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
As at 1 April 2017	232.47	2,324.65
Issued during the year	14.00	140.00
As at 31 March 2018	**246.47**	**2,464.65**
Issued during the year	128.74	1,287.40
As at 31 March 2019	**375.21**	**3,752.05**

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Details of Equity shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the company

Particulars	31-Mar-19		31 Mar 2018		1 Apr 2017	
	No. in lakhs	% holding in the class	No. in lakhs	% holding in the class	No. in lakhs	% holding in the class
Muthoot Finance Limited (Holding Company)	262.67	70.01	164.17	66.61	150.17	64.60
Capt. P.K. Ayre on behalf of Sarvam Financial Inclusion Trust	65.75	17.52	73.26	29.72	73.26	31.51
Maj Invest Financial Inclusion Fund II K/S	41.46	11.05	-	-	-	-

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

23: Other equity (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018	As at 1 Apr 2017
Statutory reserve (Pursuant to section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934)			
Opening balance	1,188.78	515.51	
Add: Transfer from surplus balance in the Statement of Profit and Loss	1,457.05	673.27	
Closing balance	**2,645.83**	**1,188.78**	**515.51**
Security Premium			
Opening balance	4,954.76	4,394.76	
Add: Securities premium received during the year	18,895.11	560.00	
Closing balance	**23,849.87**	**4,954.76**	**4,394.76**
Debenture Redemption Reserve			
Opening balance	883.13	209.98	
Add: Amount transferred from surplus in the statement of profit and loss		673.15	
Less: Amount transferred to surplus in the statement of profit and loss	(883.13)	-	
Closing balance	**-**	**883.13**	**209.98**
General Reserve			
Opening balance	0.10	0.10	
Add: Amount transferred from surplus in the statement of profit and loss	-	-	
Closing balance	**0.10**	**0.10**	**0.10**
Other Comprehensive income			
Opening balance	40.50	-	
Other comprehensive during the year (net of tax)	89.10	40.50	
Closing balance (net of tax)	**129.60**	**40.50**	**-**
Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss			
Opening balance	**3,031.72**	**1,799.12**	
Add: Profit for the period	**7,285.26**	**2,704.93**	
Less Appropriation :-			
Dividend on equity shares	-	(104.61)	
Tax on dividend on equity shares	-	(21.30)	
Transfer to/(from) debenture redemption reserve	883.13	(673.15)	
Transfer to Statutory Reserve	(1,560.05)	(673.27)	
Total appropriations	**(676.92)**	**(1,472.33)**	**-**
Closing balance	9,640.06	3,031.72	1,799.12
Total	36,265.47	10,099.01	6,919.48

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BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. ★ CHENNAI

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

24: Nature and purpose of reserve

Securities Premium : This represents the premium on issue of shares and can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings: This Reserve represents the cumulative profits of the Company. This Reserve can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Debenture Redemption Reserve: (1) Pursuant to Section 71 of the Companies Act, 2013 and circular 04/2013, read with notification issued date June 19, 2016 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company is required to transfer 25% of the value of the outstanding debentures issued through public issue as per the present SEBI (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulation, 2008 to Debenture Redemption Reserve (DRR) and no DRR is required in case of privately placed debenture. Also, the Company is required before 30th day of April of each year to deposit or invest, as the case may be, a sum which shall not be less than 15% of the amount of its debenture issued through public issue maturing within one year from the balance sheet date.

(2) All the Debentures of the company were issued only on private placement basis, hence no DRR provision is applicable to company. Hence DRR provision created up to 31 March 2018 on prudential basis, now being transferred to surplus in Profit and Loss account.

Statutory reserve: This reserves is created by an appropriation and is required to maintain on its balance sheet with respect to the unmatured obligations (i.e., expected future claims) of the company.

General Reserve: This Reserve is created by an appropriation from one component of equity (generally retained earnings) to another, not being an item of Other Comprehensive Income. The same can be utilized by the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Other comprehensive reserve: The Company recognises changes in the fair value of debt instruments held with business objective of collect and sell in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated in OCI reserve within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to the statement of profit and loss when the debt instrument is sold. Any impairment loss on such instruments is reclassified immediately to the statement of profit and loss.

25: Dividend paid and proposed

Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018
Final dividend for fiscal year 2017	-	125.91
Final dividend for fiscal year 2018	-	-
Interim dividend for fiscal year 2019	-	-

The Board of Directors recommended a final dividend of Rs. 0.50 per equity share for the financial year ended 31 March 2019. The payment is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual Genernal meeting of the Company.

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Profit & Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2019

26: Interest Income

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	for the year ended 31 March 2019				for the year ended 31 March 2018			
	On Financial Assets measured at fair value through OCI	On Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost	Interest Income on Financial Assets classified at fair value through profit or loss	Total	On Financial Assets measured at fair value through OCI	On Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost	Interest Income on Financial Assets classified at fair value through PL	Total
Interest on Loans								
Interest income on loan	1,072.43	32,905.10	-	33,977.53	481.63	20,011.01	-	20,492.64
Interest income from fixed deposits	-	619.64	-	619.64	-	451.78	-	451.78
Other interest income	-	16.58	-	16.58	-	9.10	-	9.10
Total	**1,072.43**	**33,541.32**	-	**34,613.75**	**481.63**	**20,471.89**	-	**20,953.52**

27: Sale of services

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	for the year ended 31 March 2019	for the year ended 31 March 2018
Commission fees	265.87	263.55
Sale of services	**265.87**	**263.55**
Fee income that are recognised over a certain period of time	-	-
Fee income that are recognised at point in time	265.87	263.55
Sale of services	265.87	263.55
Geographical markets		
India	265.87	263.55
Outside India	-	-
Total	265.87	263.55

28: Net gain on fair value changes

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	for the year ended 31 March 2019	for the year ended 31 March 2018
(A) Net gain/ (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
(i) On trading portfolio	-	-
- Investments	646.21	186.99
Total Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	646.21	186.99
Fair Value changes:		
- Realised	646.21	186.99
- Unrealised	-	-
Total Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	**646.21**	**186.99**

29: Other Income

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	for the year ended 31 March 2019	for the year ended 31 March 2018
Bad debt recovery	51.50	0.31
Other income	44.39	3.14
Total	**95.89**	**3.45**

30: Finance Cost

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	for the year ended 31 March 2019		for the year ended 31 March 2018	
	On Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	On Financial liabilities measured at Amortised Cost	On Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	On Financial liabilities measured at Amortised Cost
Interest Expense on Borrowings:				
Interest on borrowings	-	10,462.13	-	8,557.53
Interest on debt securities	-	3,384.71	-	855.18
Interest on subordinate liabilities	-	517.57	-	429.62
Dividend on preference shares (including taxes)	-	554.63	-	127.24
Bank charges	-	77.20	-	88.18
Total	-	**14,996.24**	-	**10,057.75**

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Profit & Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2019

31: Impairment of financial instruments

The below table show impairment loss on financial instruments charge to statement of profit and loss based on category of financial instrument:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	for the year ended 31 March 2019		for the year ended 31 March 2018	
	On Financial instruments measured at fair value through OCI	On Financial instruments measured at Amortised Cost	On Financial instruments measured at fair value through OCI	On Financial instruments measured at Amortised Cost
Loans	324.64	917.08	65.24	745.88
Bad Debts Written Off	-	553.58	-	534.02
Other Assets	-	41.00	-	57.12
Total	**324.64**	**1,511.66**	**65.24**	**1,337.02**

N. SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Profit & Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2019

32: Employee Benefit Expenses (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	for the year ended 31 March 2019	for the year ended 31 March 2018
Salaries and Wages	5,570.96	3,140.24
Contributions to Provident and Other Funds	361.71	251.71
Staff Welfare Expenses	230.55	111.38
Total	6,163.22	3,503.33

33: Depreciation and amortization (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	for the year ended 31 March 2019	for the year ended 31 March 2018
Depreciation of Tangible Assets	265.93	210.19
Amortization of Intangible Assets	176.08	243.93
Total	442.01	454.12

34: Other Expenses (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	for the year ended 31 March 2019	for the year ended 31 March 2018
Rent	316.30	193.66
Electricity Charges	41.26	27.15
Business Promotion Expenses	72.34	61.79
Repairs to Buildings	98.46	64.42
Repairs to Machinery	142.33	64.51
Repairs to Others	1.67	2.73
Communication expense	149.88	61.93
Postage and courier	29.47	24.78
Printing and Stationery	164.70	122.12
Rates & Taxes	56.90	79.23
Legal & Professional Charges	758.47	623.06
Travelling and Conveyance	838.38	536.97
Insurance	69.21	29.86
Payments to Auditor	25.07	22.44
Membership and subscription	31.93	26.44
Directors' Sitting Fee	34.75	22.05
Credit Bureau expenses	31.63	23.84
CSR Expenses	50.00	20.00
Loss on account of theft	1.99	1.21
Other expenses	88.20	19.03
Total	3,002.94	2,027.22

Break up of payment to auditors (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	for the year ended 31 March 2019	for the year ended 31 March 2018
As auditor:		
Statutory audit	13.50	12.00
Tax audit	2.00	2.00
Limited review	6.00	6.00
Certification fees	1.05	0.90
Out of pocket expenses	2.52	1.54
	25.07	22.44

Details of CSR expenditure: (Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	for the year ended 31 March 2019	for the year ended 31 March 2018
a) Gross amount required to be spent by Company during the year	50.00	19.78
b) Amount spent during the period		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset - In cash	-	-
Yet to paid in cash	-	-
Total	-	-
ii) On purpose other than (i) above - In cash	50.00	20.00
Yet to paid in cash	-	-
Total	50.00	20.00

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

35: Income Tax

The components of income tax expense for the year ended 31 March 2019 and year ended 31 March 2018 are:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Current tax	3,220.74	1,941.20
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)	(196.24)	(634.71)
Income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss	**3,024.50**	**1,306.49**
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the period:		
Tax liability due to Fair value impact on debt instruments measured at FVOCI	51.34	35.81
Tax asset on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(14.74)	(14.37)
Income tax charged to OCI	**36.60**	**21.44**

Reconciliation of the total tax charge:

The tax charge shown in the statement of profit and loss differs from the tax charge that would apply if all profits had been charged at India corporate tax rate. A reconciliation between the tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended 31 March 2019 and year ended 31 March 2018 is, as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Tax rate as per IT Act, 1961	**29.12%**	**34.61%**
Accounting profit before tax	10,309.76	4,011.42
At India's statutory income tax rate of 29.12% (2018: 34.608%)	3,002.20	1,388.27
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	368.37	73.29
Impact of allowance of Provision 5% as per Section 36 1(d) of IT act, 1961	(157.89)	(100.48)
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(188.18)	(81.53)
Interest on delayed payment of advance tax	-	32.01
Others	-	(5.08)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**3,024.50**	**1,306.48**

The effective income tax rate for 31 March 2019 is 29.33% (31 March 2018: 32.56%).

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

36: Deferred tax

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

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Income Statement	OCI
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-19	2018-19	2018-19
Depreciation	95.49	-	(23.29)	-
Impact of expenditure charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the current year but claimed as expense for tax purpose on payment basis.	121.94	-	(47.49)	-
Impairment allowance for financial assets	771.11	-	(325.02)	-
Debt financial asset measured at amortised cost	453.09	-	(115.83)	-
Financial liability measured at amortised cost (Borrowings)	-	(96.13)	(29.71)	-
Impact due to gain/loss on fair value of securitisation	-	(345.10)	345.10	-
Impact due to gain/loss on fair value of FVOCI loans		(87.16)	-	51.35
Impact due to actuarial gain/ loss on gratuity	29.11	-	-	(14.74)
Total	**1,470.74**	**(528.39)**	**(196.24)**	**36.61**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Income Statement	OCI
	31 March 2018	31 March 2018	2017-18	2017-18
Depreciation	72.20	-	(71.60)	-
Impact of expenditure charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the current year but claimed as expense for tax purpose on payment basis.	74.45	-	(36.75)	-
Impairment allowance for financial assets	446.09	-	(253.96)	-
Debt financial asset measured at amortised cost (loans to customer)	337.27	-	(251.03)	-
Financial liability measured at amortised cost (Borrowings)	-	(125.85)	(9.42)	-
Impact due to gain/loss on fair value of securitisation	-	-	(11.95)	-
Impact due to gain/loss on fair value of FVOCI loans		(35.81)	-	35.81
Impact due to actuarial gain/ loss on gratuity	14.37	-	-	(14.37)
Total	**944.38**	**(161.66)**	**(634.71)**	**21.44**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities
	1 April 2017	1 April 2017
Depreciation	1.59	-
Impact of expenditure charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the current year but claimed as expense for tax purpose on payment basis.	37.70	-
Impairment allowance for financial assets	192.14	-
Debt financial asset measured at amortised cost (loans to customer)	86.24	
Financial liability measured at amortised cost (Borrowings)	-	(135.27)
Impact due to gain/ loss on fair value of securitisation	-	(11.95)
Total	**317.67**	**(147.22)**
Net	**170.45**	

N. SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE P. LTD. CHENNAI 600031

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

37: Earnings per share

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	for the year ended 31 March 2019	for the Year ended 31 March 2018
Net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	7,285.26	2,704.93
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	311.95	233.08
Effect of dilution:	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for effect of dilution	311.95	233.08
Earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share (Rs.)	**23.35**	**11.61**
Diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	**23.35**	**11.61**

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

38: Retirement Benefit Plan

Defined Benefit Plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.

The following tables summaries the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan.

Statement of Profit and Loss

Net employee benefit expense recognised in the employee cost **(Rs. in lakhs)**

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	01-Apr-17
Current service cost	51.01	31.21	14.78
Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.30	0.24	(0.80)
Past Service Cost	-	4.33	-
Actual return on plan assets	**51.31**	**35.78**	**13.98**

Balance Sheet

Reconciliation of present value of the obligation and the fair value of plan assets: **(Rs. in lakhs)**

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	01-Apr-17
Defined benefit obligation	283.29	177.40	103.03
Fair value of plan assets	228.72	121.82	74.66
Asset/(liability) recognized in the balance sheet	54.57	55.58	28.37
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities (Gain) / Loss	-	-	-
Experience adjustments on plan assets Gain / (Loss)	-	-	-

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows: **(Rs. in lakhs)**

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	01-Apr-17
Opening defined benefit obligation	177.40	103.03	62.24
Interest cost	12.75	7.22	4.29
Current service cost	51.01	31.21	14.78
Benefits paid	(4.41)	(5.57)	(14.50)
Past Service Cost	-	4.33	-
Actuarial (loss) / gain on obligation	46.53	37.18	36.22
Closing defined benefit obligation	**283.29**	**177.40**	**103.03**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows: **(Rs. in lakhs)**

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	01-Apr-17
Opening fair value of plan assets	121.82	74.66	61.13
Expected return	12.45	6.98	5.08
Contributions by employer	102.93	50.11	22.57
Benefits paid	(4.41)	(5.57)	(14.50)
Actuarial gains / (losses)	(4.07)	(4.36)	0.38
Closing fair value of plan assets	**228.72**	**121.82**	**74.66**

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	01-Apr-17
Discount rate	7.01%	7.28%	7.20%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	10%	10%	10%
Attrition rate	20%	20%	11%
Expected rate of return on assets	7.01%	7.28%	7.20%

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

The plan assets of the Company relating to Gratuity are managed through a trust are invested through Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). The details of investments relating to these assets are not shown by LIC. Hence, the composition of each major category of plan assets, the percentage or amount that each major category constitutes to the fair value of the total plan assets has not been disclosed.

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	01-Apr-17
Funded with LIC	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

	31-Mar-19		31-Mar-19	
Assumptions	Discount rate impact		Future salary impact	
Sensitivity Level	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation	276	291	290.68	276.17

	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-18	
Assumptions	Discount rate impact		Future salary impact	
Sensitivity Level	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation	173	182	181.95	173.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Expected benefit payment for future years	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	36.99	26.56
Between 2 and 5 years	159.17	103.36
Between 5 and 10 years	125.86	74.76
Total expected payments	322.02	204.68

The average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at 31 March 2019 is 5.8 years (2018: 5.6 years)

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

N. SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

39: Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. Loans and advances to customers, the Company uses the same basis of expected repayment behaviour as used for estimating the EIR. Issued debt reflect the contractual coupon amortisations.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19			31-Mar-18			01-Apr-17		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Assets									
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	21,882.26	-	21,882.26	13,265.25	-	13,265.25	5,331.24	-	5,331.24
Bank Balance other than above	6,083.22	4,865.47	10,948.70	5,093.36	2,298.75	7,392.11	2,490.85	3,395.00	5,885.85
Loans	1,19,010.97	44,865.55	1,63,876.52	76,351.35	37,077.63	1,13,428.98	42,993.50	13,264.11	56,257.61
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,001.64	-	6,001.64
Trade receivables	84.69	-	84.69	29.28	-	29.28	27.45	-	27.45
Other financial assets	5,584.26	-	5,584.26	705.06	-	705.06	598.48	-	598.48
Non-financial Assets									
Current tax asset (net)	139.80		139.80	-		-			-
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	942.35	942.35		782.72	782.72	-	170.45	170.45
Investment property	-	11.03	11.03	-	11.03	11.03	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	410.12	410.12	-	230.10	230.10	-	201.09	201.09
Other intangible assets	-	111.44	111.44	-	152.65	152.65	-	265.50	265.50
Other non financial assets	395.99	-	395.99	355.42	-	355.42	106.65	-	106.65
Total assets	1,53,181.20	51,205.97	2,04,387.17	95,799.72	40,552.88	1,36,352.60	57,549.81	17,296.15	74,845.96
Liabilities									
Financial Liabilities									
Debt Securities	20,468.08	2,330.74	22,798.82	9,456.92	12,138.63	21,595.55	1,323.62	2,656.38	3,980.00
Borrowings (other than debt security)	93,285.41	33,147.13	1,26,432.53	52,592.43	40,425.31	93,017.74	32,020.29	26,684.54	58,704.83
Subordinated Liabilities	5,000.00	4,053.11	9,053.11	3,077.38	4,052.98	7,130.36	-	2,000.00	2,000.00
Other Financial liabilities	4,916.61	-	4,916.61	579.86		579.86	342.60		342.60
Non-financial Liabilities									
Current tax liabilities (net)	-	-	-	509.39	-	509.39	194.40	-	194.40
Provisions	469.09	-	469.09	302.18	-	302.18	123.64	-	123.64
Other non-financial liabilities	699.43	-	699.43	653.85	-	653.85	256.36	-	256.36
Total Liabilities	1,24,838.62	39,530.98	1,64,369.60	67,172.01	56,616.92	1,23,788.93	34,260.91	31,340.92	65,601.83
Net			40,017.58			12,563.67			9,244.13

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

40: Change in liabilities arising from financing activities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	Cash Flows	Other*	As at 31 March 2019
Debt Securities	21,595.55	1,237.79	(34.51)	22,798.83
Borrowings other than debt securities	93,017.74	33,585.73	(170.94)	1,26,432.53
Subordinated Liabilities	7,130.37	2,069.63	(146.89)	9,053.11
Total liabilities from financing activities	**1,21,743.66**	**36,893.15**	**(352.35)**	**1,58,284.46**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017	Cash Flows	Other*	As at 31 March 18
Debt Securities	3,980.00	17,686.66	(71.11)	21,595.55
Borrowings other than debt securities	58,704.83	34,233.33	79.58	93,017.74
Subordinated Liabilities	2,000.00	2,200.01	2,930.36	7,130.37
Total liabilities from financing activities	**64,684.84**	**54,120.00**	**2,938.83**	**1,21,743.66**

*Other column includes the effect of accrued but not paid interest on borrowing, amortisation of processing fees etc.

41: Contingent liabilities, commitments and leasing arrangements

(A) Contingent Liabilities

Nil (Previous Year- Nil)

(B) Commitments

The Company has no exposure to the real estate sector and capital market directly or indirectly in the current and previous year.

(C) Lease Disclosures

Operating Lease :

The Company has cancellable operating lease agreements for office spaces, the tenure of which generally are less than a year, Terms of such lease gives right of cancellation to both the parties. Operating lease rental expenses aggregating Rs. 316.30 lacs (31 March 2018: Rs. 193.66 lacs) have been debited to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

N. SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

42: Related Party Disclosures
Relationship

Key Management Personnel	Dr. Mrs. Kalpanaa Sankar (Managing Director) Mr. L. Muralidharan (Chief Financial Officer) Mr. Sunil Kumar Sahu (Company Secretary)
Entities with joint control of, or significant influence over, the entity	Dr. Mrs. Kalpanaa Sankar 1. Hand in Hand Consulting Services P.Ltd - Director 2. Hand in Hand Inclusive Development & Services - Chairperson 3. Hand in Hand India - Chairperson & Managing Trustee 4. Socio Economic and Educational Development Trust - Chairperson
Holding Company	Muthoot Finance Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	1. Asia Asset Finance PLC, Sri Lanka 2. Muthoot Homefin (India) Limited. 3. Muthoot Insurance Brokers Private Limited 4. Muthoot Money India Private Limited 5. Muthoot Asset Management Private Limited 6. Muthoot Trustee Private Limited
Entities holding substantial interest	1. Sarvam Financial Inclusion Trust (previously known as Sarvam Mutual Benefit Trust, Kancheepuram) 2. Maj Invest Financial Inclusion Fund II K/S

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

Related Party transactions during the year:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Holding Company			Associates / Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel or their relatives			Fellow Subsidiary			Entities holding substantial interest		
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 1 April 2017
Towards loan repayment collections, reimbursement of expenses and loan recoveries for employees transferred												
Total Debits	-	-	-	176.96	416.09	13.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Credits	-	-	-	189.53	412.44	18.90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultancy services availed for training	-	-	-	13.53	14.70	19.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Social Responsibility	-	-	-	50.00	20.00	11.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Towards purchase of SHG Loan Portfolio	-	-	-	3,672.25	5,714.70	1,784.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Towards purchase of enterprise Loan Portfolio	-	-	-				-	-	-	-	44.58	-
Term loan availed	-	2,000.00	2,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term loan repaid	796.65	3,036.68	166.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance cost on Account of term loan availed	30.87	379.14	202.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid on Equity Shares	-	67.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NCD Issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700.00	-	-	-	-
Right issue of shares	-	700.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of equity shares (including share premium)	13,682.00	-	4,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,397.50	-	-
Services rendered	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.57	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on NCD paid	-	-	116.71	-	-	-	234.00	186.95	33.29	-	-	-
Balance outstanding as at the year end:												
Payables	-	-	-	14.21	12.98	5.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.93	-	-	-	-	-
NCD Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700.00	1,700.00	1,000.00	-	-	-
Term Loan	-	796.65	1,833.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company:

Key management personnel are those individuals who have the authority and responsibility for planning and exercising power to directly or indirectly control the activities of the Company and its employees. The Company considers the Managing Director, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary as key management personnel for the purposes of IND AS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	01-Apr-17
Short–term employee benefits	167.25	127.53	93.264
Contribution to PF (defined contribution)	0.65	0.65	0.65
Total	167.90	128.18	93.91

The remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include the provisions made for gratuity, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the company as a whole.

N. SANKARAN & CO. * CHENNAI * Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. * CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

43: Capital

Capital Management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and requirements of the financial covenants. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years. However, they are under constant review by the Board.

Regulatory Capital

Particulars			(Rs. in lakhs)
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18	01-Apr-17
Common Equity Tier1 capital	38,801.28	11,572.21	8,726.86
Other Tier 2 capital instruments	5,186.36	4,773.51	2,187.08
Total capital	**43,987.64**	**16,345.72**	**10,913.94**
Risk weighted assets	**1,69,973**	**1,14,541**	**63,066**
CET1 capital ratio	22.83%	10.10%	13.84%
Total capital ratio	25.88%	14.27%	17.31%

44: Events after reporting date

There are no events after the reporting date that require disclosure in these financial statements.

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

45: Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price), regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique. In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques.

I. The following table shows an analysis if financial instruments recorded at fair value

(Rs. in lakhs)

31-Mar-19	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis			
Financial assets held for trading			
Investments in Mutual Fund	-	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI			
Loans	-	-	12,392.67

(Rs. in lakhs)

31-Mar-18	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis			
Financial assets held for trading			
Investments in Mutual Fund	-	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI			
Loans	-	-	5,201.22

(Rs. in lakhs)

01-Apr-17	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis			
Financial assets held for trading			
Investments in Mutual Fund	6,001.64	-	-
Financial assets at FVOCI			
Loans	-	-	-

Fair value technique

Investment at fair value through profit and loss

For investment at fair value through profit and loss, valuation are done using quoted prices from active markets at the reporting date.

Loans at FVOCI

For loans at FVOCI, valuation is done using a discounted cash flow model based on contractual cash flows using actual or estimated yields.

II. The following tables show the reconciliation of the opening and closing amounts of Level 3 financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

(Rs. in lakhs)

31-Mar-19	As at 01 April 2018	Issuancesand Settlements (Net)	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers from Level 3	Net interest income	Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31 March 2019
Financial assets at FVOCI							
Loans	5,201.22	5,942.72			1,072.43	176.31	12,392.67

(Rs. in lakhs)

31-Mar-18	As at 01 April 2017	Issuancesand Settlements (Net)	Transfers into Level 3	Transfers from Level 3	Net interest income	Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31 March 2018
Financial assets at FVOCI							
Loans	-	4,616.11			481.63	103.4762	5,201.22

III. Impact on fair value of level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value of changes to key assumptions

The table summarises the valuation techniques together with the significant unobservable inputs used to calculate the fair value of loans classified at level 3.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Level 3 Assets 31 March 2019	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input
Loans	12,392.67	Discounted Projected cash flow	Discount/Margin Spread

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Level 3 Assets 31 March 2018	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input
Loans	5,201.22	Discounted Projected cash flow	Discount/Margin Spread

The Company has taken one discount rate to discount the loans. The discount rate taken in March 2019 is 23.55% and in March 2018 is 24.5%. Thus a significant increase in spread above the cost of borrowing would result in lower fair value.

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600033

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

IV. *Sensitivity of fair value measurements to changes in unobservable market data*

Although the Company believes that its estimates of fair value are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to different measurements of fair value. For fair value measurements in Level 3, changing one or more of the assumptions used to reasonably possible alternative assumptions would have the following effects.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19		31-Mar-18	
	Effect in Other Comprehensive Income		Effect in Other Comprehensive Income	
	Favourable	Unfavourable	Favourable	Unfavourable
Loans	45.74	45.49	15.20	15.11

Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments that are not carried at fair value in the financial statements. This table does not include the fair values of non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Note	Level	Carrying Value			Fair Value		
			31-Mar-19	01-Mar-18	01-Apr-17	31-Mar-19	01-Mar-18	01-Apr-17
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1	21,882.26	13,265.25	5,331.24	21,882.26	13,265.25	5,331.24
Bank Balance other than above	7	1	10948.70	7,392.11	5,885.85	10,948.70	7,392.11	5,885.85
Trade receivables	8	3	84.65	29.29	28.45	84.65	29.29	28.45
Loans	9	3	1,51,873.72	1,08,293.01	56,257.61	1,36,654.51	1,10,376.49	56,257.61
Other Financial assets	11	2	5,584.26	705.06	598.48	5,584.26	705.06	598.48
Total financial assets			**1,90,373.59**	**1,29,684.72**	**68,101.63**	**1,75,154.38**	**1,31,768.20**	**68,101.63**
Financial Liabilities not measured at fair value								
Debt Securities	16	2	22,798.83	21,595.55	3,980.00	22,798.83	21,595.55	3,980.00
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	17	2	1,26,432.53	93,017.74	58,704.83	1,26,432.53	93,017.74	58,704.83
Subordinated Liabilities	18	2	9,053.11	7,130.37	2,000.00	9,053.11	7,130.37	2,000.00
Other Financial liabilities	19	2	4,916.61	579.86	342.60	4,916.61	579.86	342.60
Financial Liabilities			**1,63,201.08**	**1,22,323.52**	**65,027.44**	**1,63,201.08**	**1,22,323.52**	**65,027.44**

There have been no transfers between the level 1 and level 2 during the period.

V. *Valuation methodologies of financial instruments not measured at fair value*

Below are the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for the above financial instruments which are not recorded and measured at fair value in the financial statements. These fair values were calculated for disclosure purposes only. The below methodologies and assumptions relate only to the instruments in the above tables

Financial assets at amortised cost

The fair value of loans given to customers are estimated using a discounted cash flow model based on contractual cash flows using actual or estimated yields.

Financial liability at amortised cost

The fair value of borrowings, debt securities and subordinate liabilities are estimated using a discounted cash flow model based on contractual cash flows using actual or estimated yields.

Short term financial assets and loibilities

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, bank balances, trade receivables, other financial assets and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company's loans have been contracted at market rates of interest. Accordingly, the carrying value of these approximates fair value.

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

46: Risk Management

Risk is an integral part of the Company's business and sound risk management is critical to the success. As a financial intermediary, the Company is exposed to risks that are particular to its lending and the environment within which it operates and primarily includes credit, liquidity and market risks. The Board of Directors of the Company are responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk management strategies and principles. The Company has a risk management policy which covers all the risk associated with its assets and liabilities.

The Company has implemented comprehensive policies and procedures to assess, monitor and manage risk throughout the Company. The risk management process is continuously reviewed, improved and adapted in the changing risk scenario and the agility of the risk management process is monitored and reviewed for its appropriateness in the changing risk landscape. The process of continuous evaluation of risks includes taking stock of the risk landscape on an event-driven basis.

The Company has an elaborate process for risk management. Major risks identifieo by the businesses and functions are systematically adressed through mitigating actions on a continuing basis. The Company's treasury is responsible for managing its assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. It is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Company.

I. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company's main income generating activity is lending to customers and therefore credit risk is a principal risk. Credit risk mainly arises from loans and advances and trade receivables. For a micro finance institution like Belstar, this assumes more significance since the lending that is carried out is not backed by any collaterals.

The credit risk management policy of the Compaany seeks to have following controls and key metrics that allows credit risks to be identified, assessed, monitored and reported in a timely and efficient manner in compliance with regulatory requirements.

- Standardize the process of identifying new risks and designing appropriate controls for these risks
- Minimize losses due to defaults or untimely payments by borrowers
- Maintain an appropriate credit administration and loan review system
- Establish metrics for portfolio monitoring
- Design appropriate credit risk mitigation techniques

Risk Identification

Credit risk may originate in one or multiple of following ways mentioned below:

- Adverse selection of members for group formation eg. (bogus members, defaulters, etc.)
- Adverse selection of groups for undertaking lending activity (unknown members due to geographical vicinity, etc.)
- Gap in credit assessment of borrower's credit worthiness (Failure to collect KYC documents, verify residential address, assess income source, etc.)
- Undue influence of Animator/Representative on group members (misuses of savings of group, etc.)
- Sanction of higher loan amount
- Improper use of loan amount than the designated activity
- Over-concentration in any geography/branch/zone etc
- Change in the savings pattern/meeting pattern of group post availing loan (eg. failure of members to deposit minimum savings amount each month, absence of members from meetings, etc.)

Risk assessment and measurement

Belstar is having a robust risk assessment framework to address each of the identified risks. The following is the framework implemented in order to ensure completeness and robustness of the risk assessment.

- *Selection of client base for group formation* - Adequate due diligence is carried out for selection of women borrowers who are then brought together for SHG formation. (eg. members with same level of income, only one member from family, annual per capita income, etc.)
- *Adequate Training and Knowledge of SHG operations*
- *Credit assessment* - credit rating and credit bureau check
- *Follow up and regular monitoring of the group*

Risk Monitoring

Monitoring and follow up is an essential element in the overall risk management framework and is taken up very seriously at all levels within the organization. Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Company.

Borrower Risk Ratings is an effective tool to flag potential problems in the loan accounts and identify if any corrective action plan are to be taken. However, the loans originated by Belstar are mostly short tenure loans (maximum loan tenure being 30 months) and the volume of such loan origination per credit officer is also high, thereby making it practically difficult to carry out a re-rating of borrowers at regular intervals. Therefore, loans are tracked at a homogeneous pool basis by the Risk Team. Any deterioration in the performance of the pool are immediately pointed out to the Senior Management and detailed analysis are carried out to identify the trends in performance.

The risk monitoring metrics have been defined to track performance at each stage of the loan life cycle:

N. SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

- *Credit Origination* - KYC pendency, if any; deviation index from the defined policies and procedures
- *Credit sanction* - Disbursement to High Risk rated groups/borrowers; Early Delinquency due to fraud
- *Credit monitoring* -
  - Portfolio at risk - The metrics provides an indication of potential losses that may arise from overdue accounts. (loans staging more than 90 Days past due);
  - Static pool analysis - Provides an indication about the portfolio performance vis-a-vis the vintage of the loans and helps compare performance of loans generated in different time periods
- Collection and Recovery - collection efficiency, Roll forward rates and roll backward rates.

Risk Mitigation

Risk Mitigation or risk reduction is defined as the process of reducing risk exposures and/or minimizing the likelihood of incident occurrence.

The following risk mitigation measures has been suggested at each stage of loan life cycle:

- *Loan Origination* - site screening, independent vist by manager, adequate training to officers.
- *Loan underwriting* - Risk rating, independent assessment, etc.
- *Loan Pre and Post Disbursement* - disbursement at the branch premises and in the bank account only, tracking to avoid misuse of funds,
- *Loan monitoring* - credit officers to attend group meeting, reminder of payment of emis on time, etc.
- *Loan collection and recovery* - monitor repayments, confirmation of balances,

It is the Company's policy to ensure that a robust risk awareness is embedded in its organisational risk culture. Employees are expected to take ownership and be accountable for the risks the Company is exposed to that they decide to take on. Continuous training and development emphasises that employees are made aware of the Company's risk appetite and they are supported in their roles and responsibilities to monitor and keep their exposure to risk within the Company's risk appetite limits. Compliance breaches and internal audit findings are important elements of employees' annual ratings and remuneration reviews.

Impairment assessment

The Company is basically engaged in the business of providing loans and access to Credit to the Self Help Group (SHG) members / Joint Liability Group (JLG) members. The tenure of which is ranging from 12 months to 24 months. Moreover, Company has categorised its loan into two broad categories Micro Enterprise loans (MEL) and others. Further, Company also buys portfolio from other financial institution for a period not more than 12 months.

The Company's impairment assessment and measurement approach is set out in this note. It should be read in conjunction with the Summary of significant accounting policies 3.6

Definition of default and cure

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

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

It is the Company's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when the due amount have been paid. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

Company's internal credit rating grades and staging criteria for loans are as follows:

Rating	**Loans Days past due (DPD)**	**Stages**
High grade	Not yet due	*Stage I*
Standard grade	1-30 DPD	*Stage I*
Sub-standard grade	30-60 DPD	*Stage II*
Past due but not impaired	60-89 DPD	*Stage II*
Individually impaired	90 DPD or More	*Stage III*

Exposure at Default (EAD)

The outstanding balance as at the reporting date is considered as EAD by the company.

Probability of default (PD)

The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. To calculate the ECL for a Stage 1 loan, the Company assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of the 12mECL. For Stage 2 and Stage 3 financial assets, the exposure at default is considered for events over the lifetime of the instruments. The Company uses historical information where available to determine PD. Considering the different products and schemes, the Company has bifurcated its loan portfolio into various pools. PD is calculated using Incremental NPA approach considering fresh slippage using historical information.

Based on its review of macro-economic developments and economic outlook, the Company has assessed that no adjustment is required for temporary overlays to determine qualitative impact on its PD's as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

Loss Given Default

The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive.

LGD Rates have been computed internally based on the discounted recoveries in NPA accounts that are closed/ written off/ repossessed and upgraded during the year.

When estimating ECLs on a collective basis for a group of similar assets, the Company applies the same principles for assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Significant increase in credit risk

The internal rating model evaluates the loans on an ongoing basis. The rating model also assesses if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the previously assigned risk grade One key factor that indicates significant increase in credit risk is when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

Company's financial assets measured on a collective basis

For Stage 3 assets ECL is calculated on an individual basis.

For stages 1 and 2 the internal rating model analysis past trends, income level and other combinations.The loss estimation for these pools is hence done on a collective basis.

II. Asset Liability Management

Asset and Liability Management (ALM) is defined as the practice of managing risks arising due to mismatches in the asset and liabilities. Belstar's funding consists of both long term as well as short term sources with different maturity patterns and varying interest rates. On the other hand, the asset book also comprises of loans of different duration and interest rates. Maturity mismatches are therefore common and has an impact on the liquidity and profitability of the company. It is necessary for Belstar to monitor and manage the assets and liabilities in such a manner to minimize mismatches and keep them within reasonable limits.

The objective of this policy is to create an institutional mechanism to compute and monitor periodically the maturity pattern of the various liabilities and assets of Belstar to (a) ascertain in percentage terms the nature and extent of mismatch in different maturity buckets, especially the 1-30/31days bucket, which would indicate the structural liquidity (b) the extent and nature of cumulative mismatch in different buckets indicative of short term dynamic liquidity and (c) the residual maturity pattern of repricing of assets and liabilities which would show the likely impact of movement of interest rate in either direction on profitability. This policy will guide the ALM system in Belstar.

The scope of ALM function can be described as follows:

- *Liquidity risk management*
- *Management of market risks*
- *Others*

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity is measured by our ability to accommodate decreases in purchased liabilities, and fund increases in assets. In assessing the company's liquidity position, consideration shall be given to: (1) present and anticipated asset quality (2) present and future earnings capacity (3) historical funding requirements (4) current liquidity position (5) anticipated future funding needs, and (6) sources of funds.

The Company maintains a portfolio of marketable assets that are assumed to be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption in cash flow. The Company also enters into securitization deals (direct assignment as well as pass through certificates) of their loan portfolio, the funding from which can be accessed to meet liquidity needs. In accordance with the Company's policy, the liquidity position is assessed under a variety of scenarios, giving due consideration to stress factors relating to both the market in general and specifically to the Company. Net liquid assets consist of cash, short–term bank deposits and investments in mutual fund available for immediate sale, less issued securities and borrowings due to mature within the next month.

Liquidity ratios

Advances to borrowings ratios

Particulars	2019	2018
Year-end	107.62%	96.43%
Maximum	122.82%	106.62%
Minimum	100.55%	91.77%
Average	109.94%	99.26%

Borrowings from banks and financial institutions and issue of debentures are considered as important sources of funds to finance lending to customers. They are monitored using the advances to borrowings ratio, which compares loans and advances to customers as a percentage of secured and unsecured borrowings

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE CHENNAI 600031

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

The table below provide details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial assets and liabilities as on:-
Maturity pattern of assets and liabilities as on 31 March, 2019:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Upto 1 month	1 to 2 months	2 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	7,061.75	8,125.35	9,913.85	25,772.60	43,163.15	32,312.39	83.45		1,26,432.53
Debt securities	500.00	500.00	3,875.00	5,541.67	10,235.16	2,000.00	147.00	-	22,798.83
Subordinated debts	-	3,100.00	-	-	1,900.00	1,000.00	3,053.11	-	9,053.11
Total	**7,561.75**	**11,725.35**	**13,788.85**	**31,314.26**	**55,298.31**	**35,312.39**	**3,283.56**	**-**	**1,58,284.46**
Cash and bank balance	18,882.26	-	3,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	21,882.26
Deposits	75.37	1,212.50	1,477.85	506.76	2,810.75	4,865.47	-	-	10,948.70
Receivables	84.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.69
Loans	2,987.43	2,632.43	2,754.14	11,238.55	29,579.33	1,14,684.63	-	-	1,63,876.52
Total	**22,029.75**	**3,844.93**	**7,231.99**	**11,745.31**	**32,390.08**	**1,19,550.11**	**-**	**-**	**1,96,792.17**

Maturity pattern of assets and liabilities as on 31 March, 2018:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Upto 1 month	1 to 2 months	2 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	4,508.07	4,606.03	4,732.30	14,134.98	25,227.38	39,340.47	468.52	-	**93,017.74**
Debt securities	498.26	499.12	1,451.51	2,113.66	4,894.49	12,138.50	-	-	**21,595.55**
Subordinated debts	-	-	-	-	-	3,100.00	1,000.00	3,030.37	**7,130.37**
Total	**5,006.33**	**5,105.15**	**6,183.81**	**16,248.64**	**30,121.87**	**54,578.97**	**1,468.52**	**3,030.37**	**1,21,743.66**
Cash and bank balance	13,265.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,265.25
Deposits	599.00	100.00	-	150.00	1,450.00	4,968.11	125.00	-	7,392.11
Receivables	29.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.28
Loans	7,300.30	7,631.99	7,483.52	19,906.57	32,830.83	38,275.78	-	-	1,13,428.99
Total	**21,193.83**	**7,731.99**	**7,483.52**	**20,056.57**	**34,280.83**	**43,243.89**	**125.00**	**-**	**1,34,115.63**

Maturity pattern of assets and liabilities as on 1 April 2017:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Upto 1 month	1 to 2 months	2 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Borrowings from banks	3,747.96	2,353.54	3,006.23	8,010.51	14,616.40	26,444.87	525.32	-	**58,704.83**
Subordinated debts								2,000.00	**2,000.00**
Market borrowings	-	-	329.28	329.41	659.49	690.09	984.99	986.74	**3,980.00**
Total									
Cash and bank balance	5,331.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5,331.24**
Deposits	340.00	187.50	230.00	890.00	1,003.72	3,234.63	-	-	**5,885.85**
Receivables	-	27.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	**27.45**
Loans	4,582.94	4,559.25	4,375.95	11,632.12	17,242.12	13,865.23	-	-	**56,257.61**
Investments	-	6,001.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	**6,001.64**
Total	**10,254.18**	**10,775.83**	**4,605.95**	**12,522.12**	**18,245.84**	**17,099.86**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**73,503.79**

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE CHENNAI 600

Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market factor. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the interest rates and other market changes. The Company is exposed to two types of market risk as follows:

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Asset Liability Committee shall manage its rate sensitivity position to ensure the long run earning power of the company. In addressing this challenge, the ratios of rate sensitive assets (RSA) to rate sensitive liabilities (RSL) and gap (RSA minus RSL) to equity, as well as gap to total assets will be reviewed based on 30, 60, 90, 180, and 365-day, 1-2 year, and greater than 2 year definitions. More importantly, however, special emphasis is to be placed on the change in net interest income that will result from possible fluctuations in interest rates, changing account volumes, and time.

We are subject to interest rate risk, principally because we lend to clients at fixed interest rates and for periods that may differ from our funding sources, while our borrowings are at both fixed and variable interest rates for different periods. We assess and manage our interest rate risk by managing our assets and liabilities. Our Asset Liability Management Committee evaluates asset liability management, and ensures that all significant mismatches, if any, are being managed appropriately.

Management of Interest Margin

The spread or interest margin, otherwise known as "Gap", is the difference between the return on assets and the expenses paid on liabilities. Assets are classified as Rate Sensitive Assets and fixed Rate Assets. Liabilities are classified as Rate Sensitive Liabilities and fixed Rate Liabilities. An asset or liability is identified as sensitive if cash flows from the asset or liability change in the same direction and general magnitude as the change in short-term rates. The cash flows of insensitive (or non-sensitive) assets or liabilities do not change within the relevant time period.

The sensitivity of the statement of profit and loss is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the profit or loss for a year, based on the floating rate non–trading financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 March 2019.

The Company has Board Approved Asset Liability Management (ALM) policy for managing interest rate risk and policy for determining the interest rate to be charged on the loans given.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the interest rates on the portion of borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the profit before taxEs affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Effect on Statement of Profit and loss for the year 2018-19	Effect on Statement of Profit and loss for the year 2017-18
0.50% increase	(791.42)	(608.72)
0.50% decrease	791.42	608.72

Price Risk

The Company's exposure to price risk is not material and it is primarily on account of investment of temporary treasury surpluses in the highly liquid debt funds for very short durations. The Company has a board approved policy of investing its surplus funds in highly rated mutual funds and other instruments having insignificant price risk, not being equity funds/ risk bearing instruments.

Prepayment risk

Prepayment risk is the risk that the Company will incur a financial loss because its customers and counterparties repay or request repayment earlier or later than expected, such as fixed rate mortgages when interest rates fall.

III. Operational and business risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to operate effectively, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. The Company cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but it endeavours to manage these risks through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, such as the use of internal audit.

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

47: Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises

Based on and to the extent on information received by the Company from the Suppliers during the year regarding their status under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) there are no amounts due to the suppliers registered under MSMED Act, 2006.

48: Expenditure in Foreign Currency

The total foreign travel expenditure for the half year ended as on 31 March 2019 is Rs. Nil (PY Rs. Nil).

49: Segment Information

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of Micro Financing. As per the Chief Operating decision maker, all the activities of the Company revolve around the main business and there is no other relevant segment. Further, the Company does not have any separate geographical segments other than India. As such there are no separate reportable segments as per Ind AS -108 "Operating Segments"

50: Additional Disclosures pursuant to Reserve Bank Directions

A. Disclosure Pursuant to Reserve Bank of India D NBS.193 DG (VL) – 2007 dated 22 February 2007:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No	Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019	
		Amount Outstanding	Amount Over Due
	Liabilities :		
1	**Loans and advances availed by the NBFC inclusive of interest accrued thereon not paid:**		
(a)	Debentures & Preference shares		
	-Secured	9,313.26	-
	-Unsecured	22,538.68	-
	(Other than falling within the meaning of Public deposits)		
(b)	Deferred Credits	-	-
(c)	Term Loans	89,646.24	-
(d)	Inter-Corporate Loans and Borrowings	-	-
(e)	Commercial Paper	-	-
(f)	Other Loans (Nature of other Loans, CC etc.)	36,786.30	-

N. SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No	Particulars	As at 31 Mar 2019
	Assets	
2	**Breakup of Loans and Advances including Bills Receivables [Other than those included in (3) below] :**	
(a)	Secured	-
(b)	Unsecured (including Interest accrued and Loans to staff)	1,66,516.44
3	**Break up of Leased Assets and Stock on Hire and other Assets counting towards AFC activities.**	
(i)	Leased Assets including Leased Rentals Accrued and Due:	
	(a) Financial Lease	-
	(b) Operating Lease	-
(ii)	Stock on fire including Hire charges under Sundry Debtors:	
	(a) Assets on Hire	-
	(b) Repossessed Assets	-
(iii)	Other Loans counting towards AFC activities	
	(a) Loans where Assets have been Repossessed	-
	(b) Loans Other than (a) above	-
4	**Breakup of investments**	
	Current Investments	
I	Quoted:	
(i)	Shares : (a) Equity	-
	(b) Preference	-
(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-
(iii)	Units of Mutual Fund	-
(iv)	Government Securities	-
(v)	Others (Please Specify)	-
II	Unquoted:	
(i)	Shares : (a) Equity	-
(ii)	(b) Preference	-
(iii)	Debentures and Bonds	-
(iv)	Units of Mutual Fund	-
(v)	Government Securities	-
	Others (Please Specify)	-
	Long Term Investments	
I	Quoted:	
(i)	Shares : (a) Equity	-
	(b) Preference	-
(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-
(iii)	Units of Mutual Fund	-
(iv)	Government Securities	-

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE P. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(v)	Others (Please Specify)	-
II	Unquoted:	
(i)	Shares : (a) Equity	-
	(b) Preference	-
(ii)	Debentures and Bonds	-
(iii)	Units of Mutual Fund	-
(iv)	Government Securities	-
(v)	Others (Please Specify)	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

5	Borrower Group-Wise classification of Assets financed as in (2) and (3) above			
S. No	Category	Net of provisions as at 31 March 2019		
		Secured	Unsecured	Total
1	Related Parties	-	-	-
	(a) Subsidiaries	-	-	-
	(b) Companies in the Same Group	-	-	-
	(c) Other Related Parties	-	-	-
2	Other than Related Parties	-	1,66,516.44	1,66,516.44
	Total	-	**1,66,516.44**	**1,66,516.44**

(Rs. in lakhs)

6	Investor Group-Wise classification of all Investments (Current and Long-term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted) :		
	Category	Market value / Breakup Value or Fair Value or Net	Book Value (Net of Provisioning)
1	Related Parties	-	-
(a)	Subsidiaries	-	-
(b)	Companies in the Same Group	-	-
(c)	Other Related Parties	-	-
2	Other than Related Parties	-	-
	Total	-	-

N. SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE P. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Rs. in lakhs)

7	Other Information		Amount outstanding as at 31 March 2019
(i)	Gross Non-Performing Assets	Related Parties	-
		Other than Related Parties	2,110.79
(ii)	Net Non-Performing Assets	Related Parties	-
		Other than Related Parties	235.29
(iii)	Assets Acquired in Satisfaction Debt	Related Parties	-
		Other than Related Parties	-

B. Disclosure pursuant to RBI Notification DNBS.200/CGM (PK)-125/03.05.00/2008 dated 1 August 2008

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Category	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 March 2018
A)	Direct Exposure		
(i)	Residential Mortgages -		
	Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential	-	-
	property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented; (Individual housing loans up to Rs. 15 lakh may be shown separately)		
(ii)	Commercial Real Estate -		
	Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real	-	-
	estates (office buildings, retail space, multipurpose		
	Commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits;		
(iii)	Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures -		
a.		-	-
b.		-	-
B)	Indirect Exposure		
	Fund based and non-fund based exposures on National	-	-
	Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing Finance Companies		

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

51: Fraud

Disclosure of Frauds reported during the year to RBI vide DNBS PD.CC NO. 256 / 03.10.042 / 2012 -13 dated 2 March 2012:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Number of frauds reported during the year to Reserve Bank of India	5	5
Amount involved in such frauds and provided for	41.00	55.06
Total	**41.00**	**55.06**

52: RBI Compliance

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 are the first, the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS refer to Note No 55 on First time adoption to Ind AS for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS. However, the company has also ensured that the guidelines prescribed by RBI vide its Master Direction DNBR.PD.008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated September 01, 2016 (as amended from time to time) and is being complied with respect to below said key aspects as per Previous GAAP.

a) Adherence to the Provisioning Norms by ensuring that the RBI Provisioning for NPA including provision for Standard Assets.

b) Computation of Capital Adequacy Ratio by ensuring compliance above the prescribed RBI norms.

c) Adherence to the Asset and the Income Pattern of the Company as per RBI norms.

d) Adherence to the Qualifying Assets Criteria of the Company as per RBI norms

e) Margin Cap of the Company as on 31 March 2019 is 8.28% (31 March 2018: 9.74%).

53: Exposures

The Company has no exposure to the real estate sector and capital market directly or indirectly in the current and previous year.

54: Rating

The Company has been assigned CARE A+ / CRISIL A+ rating for Bank Loans and MFI 1 grading from CARE during the year 2018-19.

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE CHENNAI 600083

55: First-time Adoption of Ind AS

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

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for the year ended 31 March 2019, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2018, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2017, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2017 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Exemptions applied:

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. Set out below are the applicable IND AS 101 optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to IND AS:

A) Optional Exemptions

Deemed Cost

IND AS 101 permits a first time adopter to elect to continue the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment as recognised 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 after making necessary adjustments to decommissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered under IND AS 38 and Investment Property covered under IND AS 40

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

B) Mandatory exceptions

Estimates

The estimates at 1 April 2017 and at 31 March 2018 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Previous GAAP did not require estimation:

> Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model

> FVOCI on debt instrument

> Investment in equity instruments carried at FVOCI and FVTPL

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at 1 April 2017, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of 31 March 2018.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Ind AS 101 requires a first time adopter to apply the de-recognition provisions of IND AS 109 prospectively for transactions occuring on or after the date of transition to IND AS. However IND AS 101, allows a first time adopter to apply the de- recognition requirements in Ind AS 109 retrospectively from a date of entity's choosing, provided that the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and financial liabilities derecognised as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initially accounting for those transactions.

The Company has elected to apply the derecognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS.

Classification and Measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

N. SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Equity reconciliation for 1 April 2017

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Previous GAAP	Ind AS Adjustment	Ind AS
ASSETS				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		5,331.24	-	5,331.24
Bank Balance other than above		5,885.85	-	5,885.85
Trade receivables		27.45	-	28.45
Loans (net of provision)	1a, 2, 3, 4	56,362.43	-104.82	56,257.61
Investments		6,001.64	-	6,001.64
Other financial assets	5	563.94	34.54	598.48
Total (A)		**74,172.55**	**-70.28**	**74,103.27**
Non-financial assets				
Current tax assets (net)		-	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	281.39	-110.94	170.45
Investment property		-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment		201.09	-	201.08
Other Intangible assets		265.50	-	265.50
Other non-financial assets		106.65	-	106.65
Total (B)		**854.63**	**-110.94**	**743.68**
Total Assets (A+B)		**75,027.18**	**-181.23**	**74,846.95**
Liabilities and equity				
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Debt securities	1b	4,000.00	-20.00	3,980.00
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	1b, 4	59,075.69	-370.86	58,704.83
Subordinated Liabilities	1b	2,000.00	-	2,000.00
Other financial liabilities		342.60	-	342.60
Total (C)		**65,418.29**	**-390.86**	**65,027.44**
Non-financial liabilities				
Current tax liabilities (net)		194.40	-	194.40
Provisions		123.64	-	123.64
Other non-financial liabilities		256.36	-	256.34
Total (D)		**574.40**	**-**	**574.38**
Total Liabilities (C+D)		**65,992.69**	**-390.86**	**65,601.82**
Equity Share Capital		2,324.66	-	2,324.66
Other Equity		6,709.84	209.63	6,919.48
Total equity		**9,034.50**	**209.63**	**9,244.14**
Total liabilities and equity		**75,027.19**	**-181.23**	**74,845.95**

* The Previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Equity reconciliation for 31 March 2018

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		13,265.25	-	13,265.25
Bank Balance other than above		7,392.11	-	7,392.11
Trade receivables		29.29	-	29.29
Loans		1,08,004.71	5,424.28	1,13,428.99
Investments		-	-	-
Other financial asset		705.06	-	705.06
Total (A)		**1,29,396.42**	**5,424.28**	**1,34,820.70**
Non-financial assets				
Current tax assets (net)		-	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)		698.11	84.61	782.72
Investment property	9	-	11.03	11.03
Property, plant and equipment	9	241.12	-11.03	230.09
Other Intangible assets		152.65	-	152.65
Other non-financial assets		617.66	-262.24	355.42
Total (B)		**1,709.54**	**-177.63**	**1,531.91**
Total Assets (A+B)		**1,31,105.96**	**5,246.65**	**1,36,352.61**
Liabilities and equity				
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Debt securities		21,666.66	-71.11	21,595.55
Borrowings (other than debt securities)		87,370.47	5,647.27	93,017.74
Subordinated liabilities	10	4,200.00	2,930.37	7,130.37
Other financial liability		579.86	-	579.86
Total (C)		**1,13,816.99**	**8,506.53**	**1,22,323.52**
Non-financial liabilities				
Current tax liabilities (net)		509.39	-	509.39
Provisions		302.18	-	302.18
Other non-financial liabilities		653.85	-	653.85
Total (D)		**1,465.42**	**-**	**1,465.42**
Total Liabilities (C+D)		**1,15,282.41**	**8,506.53**	**1,23,788.94**
Equity Share Capital	10	5,564.66	-3,100.00	2,464.66
Other Equity		10,258.89	-159.88	10,099.01
Total equity		**15,823.55**	**-3,259.88**	**12,563.67**
Total liabilities and equity		**1,31,105.96**	**5,246.65**	**1,36,352.61**

* The Previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Profit reconciliation for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Previous GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Revenue from operations				
Interest income	1a, 3, 5	21,387.40	(433.87)	20,953.53
Dividend income		48.59	-	48.59
Fee and commission income		263.55	-	263.55
Net gain on fair value changes		187.00	-	187.00
Total revenue from operations		**21,886.54**	**(433.87)**	**21,452.67**
Other Income		3.45	-	3.45
Total Income		**21,889.99**	**(433.87)**	**21,456.12**
Expenses				
Finance costs	1b, 10	9,708.81	348.94	10,057.75
Fee and commision expenses		-		-
Impairment on financial instruments	2	1,389.30	12.96	1,402.26
Employee benefits expenses	8	3,544.87	(41.54)	3,503.33
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		264.21	189.91	454.12
Other expenses		2,027.22	-	2,027.22
Total expenses		**16,934.41**	**510.27**	**17,444.68**
Profit /(loss) before tax		**4,955.58**	**(944.14)**	**4,011.44**
Profit/(loss) before tax		**4,955.58**	**(944.14)**	**4,011.44**
Tax Expense:				
(1) Current tax		1,941.20	-	1,941.20
(2) Deferred tax (credit)	6	(351.99)	(282.72)	(634.71)
(3) Earlier years adjustments		-		-
Profit/(loss) for the period		**3,366.37**	**(661.42)**	**2,704.95**
Other Comprehensive Income				
(i) Items that will not be classified to profit or loss	8	-	(41.54)	(41.54)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	14.37	14.37
Subtotal		-	**(27.17)**	**(27.17)**
(i) Items that will be classified to profit or loss	7	-	103.48	103.48
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	(35.81)	(35.81)
Subtotal (B)		-	67.67	**67.67**
Other Comprehensive Income		-	**40.50**	**40.50**
Total comprehensive income		**3,366.37**	**(620.92)**	**2,745.45**

* The Previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

Footnotes to the reconciliation of equity as at 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018 and profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2018.

1. Effective interest rate impact

a. Under Previous GAAP, processing fees charged to customers was recognised upfront while under Ind AS, such costs are included in the initial recognition amount of loans given to customer and recognised as interest income using the effective interest method over the tenure of the loan. Consequently, loan given to customers on transition date have decreased by Rs. 249.18 lakhs. Interest income for the year ended 31 March 2018 decreases by Rs. 530.87 lakhs of the same.

b. Under Previous GAAP, transaction costs incurred at the time of origination of borrowings was charged to statement of profit and loss upfront while under Ind AS, such costs are included in the initial recognition amount of borrowings and recognised as interest expense using the effective interest method over the tenure of the borrowings. Consequently, borrowings on transition date have decreased by Rs. 390.86 lakhs. Finance expense for the year ended 31 March 2018 increases by Rs. 221.70 lakhs of the same.

2. Loans to customer

Under Previous GAAP, NPA provisioning was computed based on the RBI guidelines. Under Ind AS, the impairment is computed based on Expected Credit Loss model. This has resulted in an reduction in impairment provision by Rs.121.39 lakhs on the date of transition, the impact of which was taken to retained earnings. Impairment on loans for the year ended 31 March 2018 increases by Rs. 12.96 lakhs.

CHENNAI

Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE P.LTD. CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

3. Interest income on NPA loans

Under Previous GAAP, interest income on NPA was recognised on cash basis. However, under Ind AS the interest income on Stage 3 assets is accrued on net loans (after ECL provision) based on EIR.

As a result, interest income has increased by Rs. 22.97 lakhs as on transition date and Rs. 131.54 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2018.

4. Securitisation of loans through pass through arrangement

Under Previous GAAP, all the loans securitised through pass through arrangment (PTC transaction) has been de - recognised from the books as meets the '"true sale criteria" as per RBI guidlines.

Under Ind AS, these transactions does not meet the derecognition criteria as stated in Ind AS 109. Therefore such loans are recognised again in the books and a corresponding liability is created.

For the year ended 31 March 2018, Rs. 6,032.40 lakhs are recognised.

5. Direct assignment (DA) of loans

Under Previous GAAP, all the loans securitised through Direct Assignment (DA) has been de - recognised from the books as meets the '"true sale criteria" as per RBI guidlines.

Under Ind AS also, these transactions meets the derecognition criteria as stated in Ind AS 109. However as per IND AS 109, the transfer results in entity acquiring a new financial asset named as "Servicing Asset and Excess Interest Spread (EIS) .

Hence, the Company has recognised Servicing Asset and EIS receivable on transition date.

As on transition date servicing asset and EIS receivable is recognised Rs. 33.37 lakhs and Rs. 1.17 lakhs respectively. Further, it has reduced interest income in the financial year 2017-18 as the tenure of assignment ended before year end.

6. Deferred Tax

Previous GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the statement of profit and loss 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. The application of Ind AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under Previous GAAP.

In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to temporary differences. According to the accounting policies, the Company has to account for such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity.

As a result of Ind AS adjustments, the deferred tax as on 31 March 2017 has decreased by Rs. 110.94 lakhs leading to an decrease in retained earnings. Deferred tax asset for the year ended 31 March 2018 increases by Rs. 216.99 lakhs.

7. Other comprehensive income

Under Previous GAAP, the Company has not presented other comprehensive income (OCI) separately. Hence, it has reconciled Indian GAAP profit or loss to profit or profit or loss as per Ind AS. Further, Indian GAAP profit or loss is reconciled to total comprehensive income as per Ind AS.

8. Defined Benefit liabilities

Both under Previous GAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Previous GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements [comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability] are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI.

Thus the employee benefit cost is reduced by INR 41.54 lakhs and Remeasurement gains/ losses on defined benefit plans has been recognised in the OCI net of tax.

9. Investment property

As per Ind AS 40, the property which is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both should be classified under as Investment property.

10. Reclassification of preference shares

As per Ind AS 32, a redeemable preference share with mandatory/cumulative dividend distribution establishes a contractual obligation for the issuer to pay cash on a periodic basis and on maturity. Therefore, it is classified as financial liability. Similarly, preference dividend inclusive of taxes related to it has been classified to finance cost as per AG 37 of Ind AS 32.

11. Statement of cash flows

The transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS has not had a material impact on the statement of cash flows.

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

Significant Accounting Policies

1. Corporate Information

Belstar Investment and Finance Private Limited, (the Company) headquartered in Chennai, is a Company incorporated on 11th January 1988 and registered with the Reserve Bank of India as a non-banking financial company (NBFC) from March 2001. The Company is basically engaged in the business of providing loans and access to Credit to the Self-Help Group (SHG) members / Joint Liability Group (JLG) members and other loans like Sanitation, Small Enterprise Loan (SEL) and operating in the financial inclusion space. The Company got classified as a NBFC - MFI effective 11 December 2013. The Company has become a deemed public company under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 with effect from 8 December 2016. The company is a Systemically important Non - deposit taking NBFC MFI (NDSI–NBFC-MFI) as at 31 March 2019.

2. Basis of preparation

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

Basis of preparation

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2018, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP or previous GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 have been prepared for first time in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to Note number 55 on First time adoption to Ind AS for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the application of fair value measurements required or allowed by relevant accounting standards. Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1 Recognition of interest income

The Company computes Interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets and other credit-impaired financial assets.

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE P. CHENNAI 600031

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Company applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.

For other credit-impaired financial assets, the Company applies effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company includes all fees and points paid or received to and from the borrowers that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net gain on fair value changes.

3.2 Recognition of income and expenses

Revenue (other than for financial instruments) is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found within Ind ASs.

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model as set out in Ind 115:

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation

3.2.1 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE P. CHENNAI 600031

3.3 Financial instruments

3.3.1 Financial asset

Initial recognition

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Loans are recognised when funds are transferred to the customers' account.

3.3.2 Initial and subsequent measurement

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

1. Debt instruments at amortised cost
2. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).
3. Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).
4. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income FVTOCI.

The classification depends on the contractual terms of the financial assets' cash flows and the Company's business model for managing financial assets.

The IND AS 109 classification and measurement model requires that all debt instrument financial assets that do not meet a "solely payment of principal and interest" (SPPI) test, including those that contain embedded derivatives, be classified at initial recognition as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The intent of the SPPI test is to ensure that debt instruments that contain non-basic lending features, such as conversion options and equity linked pay-outs, are measured at FVTPL.

Accordingly, for debt instrument financial assets that meet the SPPI test, the Company classifies its assets based on the business model under which these instruments are managed.

Debt instruments that are managed on a "held for trading" or "fair value" basis is classified as FVTPL. Financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss, are initially recognised at fair value, with transaction costs recognised in the income statement as incurred. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value and any gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as they arise.

Debt instruments that are managed on a "hold to collect and for sale" basis is classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) for debt. These debt instruments are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in other comprehensive income
within a separate component of equity. Impairment losses or reversals, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss. Upon disposal, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to the income statement.

N. SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE P. CHENNAI 600083

Debt instruments that are managed on a "hold to collect" basis will be classified as amortized cost. After initial measurement at fair value plus directly attributable costs, these financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The measurement of credit impairment is based on the three-stage expected credit loss model described below in Note 3.6 Impairment of financial assets.

All equity instrument financial assets are classified at initial recognition as FVTPL unless an irrevocable designation is made to classify the instrument as FV-OCI for equities. The FV-OCI for equities category results in all realized and unrealized gains and losses being recognized in OCI with no recycling to profit and loss. Only dividends are recognized in profit and loss.

3.3.3 Financial liabilities

Initial Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortized cost. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3.4 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

3.4.1 Financial Asset

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

The Company has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

a) The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset

or

b) It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass–through' arrangement

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the 'original asset'), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the 'eventual recipients'), when all of the following three conditions are met:

- The Company has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates
- The Company cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

The Company has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the Company is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset

  or

- The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

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

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

3.4.2 Financial Liability

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

3.5 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. in all the following circumstances:

a. The normal course of business
b. The event of default
c. The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company and/or its counter parties.

3.6 Impairment of financial assets

3.6.1 Overview of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) principles

The Company has created provisions on all financial assets except for financial assets classified as FVTPL, based on the expected credit loss method.

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

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE P. LTD. CHENNAI 600031

The 12-month ECL is the portion of Lifetime ECL that represent the ECLs that result from default events on financial assets that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

The Company performs 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 three stages as described below:

<u>For non-impaired financial instruments</u>

- Stage 1 is comprised of all non-impaired financial instruments which have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition. A 12-month ECL provision is made for stage 1 financial instruments. In assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly, The Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date, with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition.

- Stage 2 is comprised of all non-impaired financial instruments which have experienced a SICR since initial recognition. The Company recognises lifetime ECL for stage 2 financial instruments. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial instrument improves such that there is no longer a SICR since initial recognition, then entities shall revert to recognizing 12 months of ECL.

<u>For impaired financial instruments:</u>

Financial instruments are classified as stage 3 when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that have occurred after initial recognition with a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of a loan or a portfolio of loans. The Company recognises lifetime ECL for impaired financial instruments.

3.6.2 The calculation of ECLs

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

Probability of Default (PD) - The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon.

The Company uses historical information where available to determine PD. Considering the different products and schemes, the Company has bifurcated its loan portfolio into various pools. PD is calculated using Incremental NPA approach considering fresh slippage using historical information.

Exposure at Default - The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, considering expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

Loss Given Default – The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive.

Forward looking information

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

Write-offs

Loans are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when it is determined that the customer does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subjected to write-offs. Any subsequent recoveries against such loans are credited to the statement of profit and loss.

Collateral

In the normal course of business, the Company does not take financial or non-financial item as collateral security from the customers for the loan given.

Impairment of Trade receivables

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables.

3.7 Determination of fair value

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

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

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

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

The financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as summarised below:

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

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

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

3.8 Finance cost

Finance costs represents Interest expense recognised by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial liabilities other than financial liabilities classified as FVTPL.

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

3.9 Other income and expenses

All Other income and expense are recognized in the period they occur.

3.10 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

3.11 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, (if any). The total cost of assets comprises its purchase price, freight, duties, taxes and any other incidental expenses directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.

Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE P. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

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

3.11.1 Depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is charged based on a review by the management during the year and at the rates derived based on the useful lives of the assets as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 on Written Down Value method. All fixed assets costing individually upto Rs. 5,000 is fully depreciated by the company in the year of its capitalisation.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Particulars	Useful life	Residual value
Furniture and fixture	10 years	2%
Office equipment	5 years	2%
Vehicles	10 years	2%
Computer	3 years	5%

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

3.12 Intangible assets

The Company's intangible assets consist of computer software.

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

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

Intangible assets are amortised using the Written down value method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Intangible assets comprising of software are amortised on a Written down value basis over a period of 3 years keeping residual value 5%.

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

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

3.13 Investment Property

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

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

The fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes accompanying these financial statements. Fair value has been determined by independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued.

3.14 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are considered. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600033

3.15 Post employment benefits

3.15.1 Defined contribution schemes

Contributions to the Employees Provident Fund Scheme maintained by the Central Government are accounted for on an accrual basis. Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme.

The company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable under the scheme. The company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset.

3.15.2 Defined Benefit schemes

Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity covering eligible employees under which a lumpsum payment is paid to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount reckoned on the respective employee's salary and his tenor of employment with the Company. The Company accounts for its liability for future gratuity benefits based on actuarial valuation determined at each Balance Sheet date by an Independent Actuary using Projected Unit Credit Method. The Company makes annual contribution to a Gratuity Fund administered by Life Insurance Company Limited.

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

An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, these liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

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

3.16 Provisions

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

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

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

3.17 Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

3.17.1 Current Tax

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable in respect of taxable profit for a period. 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 in accordance with applicable tax laws.

Interest income / expenses and penalties, if any, related to income tax are included in current tax expense. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted, by the end of reporting date in India where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

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

3.17.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax

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

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

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

3.17.3 Goods and services tax /value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the goods and services tax/value added taxes paid, except:

i. When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable

ii. When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

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

Chartered Accountants

CHENNAI 600083

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD.

3.17.4 Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit can be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the MAT Credit Entitlement asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

3.18 Contingent Liabilities and assets

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

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. The company does not have any contingent assets in the financial statements.

3.19 Earnings Per Share

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

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

3.20 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

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

N. SANKARAN & CO. CHENNAI Chartered Accountants

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

Leases that do not transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased items are operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless the increase is in line with expected general inflation, in which case lease payments are recognised based on contractual terms. Contingent rental payable is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

3.21 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby net profits before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from regular revenue generating (operating activities), investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

4 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

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

4.1 Business Model Assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

N. SANKARAN Chartered Accountants CHENNAI

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083

4.2 Defined employee benefit assets and liabilities

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

4.3 Fair value measurement:

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using various valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

4.4 Impairment of loans portfolio

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

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

4.5 Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method

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

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

4.6 Other estimates:

These include contingent liabilities, useful lives of tangible and intangible assets etc.

5. Standard issues but not yet effective

In March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2019, notifying Ind AS 116, 'Leases'. Ind AS 116 replaces Ind AS 17 'Leases'. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April, 2019.

Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of Ind AS 116 and its effect on the financial statements.

Notes on accounts form part of final accounts
As per our Report of even date attached

For M/s. N. Sankaran & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 003590S)

N. SANKARAN & CO. (CHENNAI) Chartered Accountants

G. Muralidharan
Partner
M. No. 015530
Date: 22-04-2019
Place: Chennai

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Kalpana Sankar

Dr. Kalpanaa Sankar
Managing Director
(DIN. 01926545)

S. Chandrasekar

S. Chandrasekar
Wholetime Director
(DIN. 02360909)

Muralidharan

L Muralidharan
Chief Financial Officer

Sunil Kumar Sahu
Company Secretary

BELSTAR INVESTMENT AND FINANCE PVT. LTD. CHENNAI 600083