Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

1. Significant Accounting Policies

A. General information

Cox and Kings Financial Service Limited ('the Company') is engaged in the business of foreign exchange services.

The company is a Public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Mumbai, Maharashtra, India.

B. Basis of Preparation

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) to comply with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the 2013 Act"), and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The significant accounting policies used in preparing financial statements set out below and is applied consistently to all the periods presented.

C. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency.

D. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value;
- Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value;

E. Key estimates and assumptions

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

Estimates and assumptions are required in particular for:

- Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations

  The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, actuarial rates and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

- Recognition of deferred tax liabilities

  Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and unutilized business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilized.

- Provisions and contingent liabilities

  Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

- Fair Value measurement

  When the fair values of financials 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 valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow model, which involve various judgements and assumptions.

F. Significant accounting policies

a. Foreign currency transaction and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies at exchange rates on the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Foreign currency differences are generally recognized in profit or loss. Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

b. Revenue recognition

- Income from Foreign Currency

  Revenue on foreign exchange services is recognized at the time of sale. Revenue reflects margin made on business volume. Profit or loss on purchase and sale of foreign exchange by the Company are accounted as part of the revenue.

- Interest and Dividend

  Interest is recognized on effective interest rate method. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive the payment is established.

c. Employee benefits

- Short term employee benefits

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

- Post-Employment Employee Benefits

  Defined contribution plans

  The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards employee provident fund directly to the Government under the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 and is not obliged to bear the shortfall, if any, between the return on investments made by the Government from the contributions and the notified interest rate.

  Defined benefit plans

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

  The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company's, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

  Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in OCI. Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in Profit & Loss A/c.

  When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

- Other long-term employee benefits

  Long-term Compensated Absences are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation, using the Projected Unit Credit Method, as at the date of the Balance Sheet. Actuarial gains / losses comprising of experience adjustments and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions are immediately recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

d. Finance income and finance costs

The Company's finance income and finance costs include:

- interest income; interest expense;
- exchange differences arising from monetary assets and liabilities
- interest income or expense is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

e. Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

Current tax is determined as the amount of tax payable in respect of taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the provision of Income Tax Act, 1961. Deferred tax is recognized on timing differences, between taxable income and accounting income that originated in one period and is capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods.

Deferred tax assets are recognized with regard to all deductible timing differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible timing differences can be utilized. When the company carries forward unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is virtual certainty backed by convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax assets can be realized. The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced by the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or a part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal Income Tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI, the said assets is created by way of a credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

f. **Property, plant and equipment**

i. **Recognition and measurement**

All items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

a) its purchase price, including import duties and non- refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.

b) any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired

Income and expenses related to the incidental operations, not necessary to bring the item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, are recognized in profit or loss.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

ii. **Subsequent expenditure**

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. **Depreciation**

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

Depreciation is provided under the written down method, based on useful lives of assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. Depreciation is charged on a monthly pro-rata basis for assets purchased or sold during the year.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lease period or at the rates prescribed in Companies act 2013 whichever is higher.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

g. **Intangible assets**

Intangible assets comprise application software purchased, which are not an integral part of the related hardware, and are amortized over a period of five to ten years, being the expected period of use, which in Management's estimate represents the period during which the economic benefits will be derived from their use.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific to which it relates.

h. **Impairment of non-financial assets**

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Management periodically assesses using, external and internal sources, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired.

The recoverable amount is higher of the asset's net selling price or value in use, which means the present value of future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of the asset and its eventual disposal. An impairment loss for an asset is reversed if, and only if, the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. The carrying amount of an asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

i. **Borrowing cost**

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

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

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

j. **Cash and cash equivalents**

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

k. **Financial instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency, foreign exchange, forward contracts, interest rate swaps and currency options; and embedded derivatives in the host contract.

i. **Financial assets**

The Company shall classify financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

De-recognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; and a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

  On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the differences between the carrying amounts measured at the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance

b) Lease receivables

c) Trade receivables

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions

  The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

  For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ii. **Financial liabilities**

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk is recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost or amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized.

Derecognition

A financial liability is de-recognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When 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 the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its foreign exchange risks. For contracts where hedge accounting is not followed, such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value through profit or loss account. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

iii. Hedge accounting

The Company has not designated any hedging relationships between hedged items and hedging instruments.

l. Segment Reporting

The Management monitors the operating results of its business Segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit and loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

The company is predominantly engaged in business of Foreign Currency trading segment, whose revenue and operating income are reviewed regularly by Management. As such there are no separate reportable segments as per Ind-AS 108.

m. Provisions

Long term provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

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

Contingent Liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

n. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the events for bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

2 Cash and cash equivalents (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	347,484,519	179,596,494
Cash on hand (including foreign currencies and notes)	75,839,524	41,498,785
Total cash and cash equivalents	**423,324,043**	**221,095,279**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior period.

3 Trade receivables

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Unsecured		
- Considered good	4,590,623,601	2,598,694,726
Total Trade Receivables	**4,590,623,601**	**2,598,694,726**

4 Investments

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
- Equity Instruments	-	-
- Mutual Fund (Liquid Fund)	516,605	-
Total Carrying Value	**516,605**	**-**
Aggregate amount of unquoted Equity Instrument carried at fair value through profit and loss account	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted Debt Instrument carried at fair value through OCI	516,605	-
	516,605	**-**

5 Other financial assets

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Statutory receivable	3,970,200	2,046,149
Fixed Deposit	-	29,982,705
Amount due from Employees	-	868,447
Other Receivables	39,671,353	606,936,289
Advance to Vendor	2,123,080	486
Prepaid Expenses	2,717,722	-
Total other financial assets	**48,482,355**	**639,834,076**

Financial assets carried at amortized cost

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

6 Deferred tax liabilities/assets

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to: (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Tax effect of items constituting Deferred Tax Liabilities		
- On Difference between book balance and tax balance of fixed assets	1,062,223	1,438,791
	1,062,223	1,438,791
Tax effect of items constituting Deferred Tax Assets		
- Demerger Expenses	1,117,738	1,854,058
- Preliminary Expenses	4,842,123	-
- Provision for Employee's Benefits-Gratuity	2,889,959	2,832,521
- Provision for Employee's Benefits-Leave Encashment	3,729,353	1,867,443
- Provision for Employee's Benefits-Bonus	2,681,175	-
	15,260,348	6,554,022
Total deferred tax liabilities / (assets)	**(14,198,125)**	**(5,115,231)**
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions	-	-
Net deferred tax liabilities/ (assets)	**(14,198,125)**	**(5,115,231)**

7 Property, plant and equipment

The changes in carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018

Particulars	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Computers	Electrical Installation	Furniture And Fittings	Total	Capital work-in- progress
i Gross carrying amount							
Balance as at 01st April'2018	**3,010,122**	**2,157,325**	**13,931,424**	**116,109**	**5,314,513**	**24,529,493**	**-**
Additions	2,087,694	-	1,873,638	528,192	6,333,330	10,822,854	10,180,582
Disposals	-	(2,157,325)	-	-	-	(2,157,325)	-
Balance as at 31st March'2019	**5,097,816**	**-**	**15,805,062**	**644,301**	**11,647,843**	**33,195,022**	**10,180,582**
ii Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 01st April'2018	**2,805,043**	**2,049,459**	**9,981,319**	**49,025**	**4,403,771**	**19,288,617**	**-**
Depreciation charge during the year	217,722	-	1,796,932	42,943	520,817	2,578,414	-
Disposals	-	(2,049,459)	-	-	-	(2,049,459)	-
Balance as at 31st March'2019	**3,022,765**	**-**	**11,778,251**	**91,968**	**4,924,588**	**19,817,572**	**-**
iii NetCarryingAmount(i-ii)							
Balance as at 31st March'2019	**2,075,051**	**-**	**4,026,811**	**552,333**	**6,723,255**	**13,377,450**	**10,180,582**
Balance as at 31st March'2018	**205,079**	**107,866**	**3,950,105**	**67,084**	**910,742**	**5,240,876**	**-**

Disclosure requirement

(i) Leased assets

There is no assets under finance lease agreement

(ii) Property, plant and equipment pledged as security

No Property plant and equipment is pledged as security

(iii) Contractual obligations

Theres is no contractual commitments outstanding as on Mar 31, 2019 for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

8 Intangible assets (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Computer software *	Total
i Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 01st April'2018	11,306,689	11,306,689
Additions	-	-
Balance as at 31st March'2019	11,306,689	11,306,689
ii Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at 01st April'2018	2,910,573	2,910,573
Amortisation charge for the year	1,152,385	1,152,385
Impairment charge	-	-
Balance as at 31st March'2019	4,062,958	4,062,958
iii Net Carrying Amount (i-ii)		
Balance as at 31st March'2019	7,243,731	7,243,731
Balance as at 31st March'2018	8,396,116	8,396,116

Disclosure requirement

(i) Contractual obligations

There is contractual commitment for ₹50 lakhs outstanding as on March 31, 2019.

9 Other non-financial assets

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Security deposits	105,846,576	105,000,000
Incentive receivable	2,811,761	-
Total other non financial assets	108,658,337	105,000,000

10 Trade payables

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Current		
Trade payables *	86,362,742	105,426,288
Stale Cheque	8,088,662	5,982,241
Others	42,339,661	3,772,500
Total Trade Payables	136,791,065	115,181,029

** The Company has not received information from vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006 and hence disclosure relating to amounts unpaid as at the period ended together with interest paid/payable under this Act has not been given.*

11 Borrowings

Particulars	March 31, 2019				March 31, 2018			
	At Amortised Cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Total	At Amortised Cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)+(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)+(3)
(a) Loans repayable on demand				-				
(i) from banks*	4,000,000,000	-	-	4,000,000,000	-	-	-	-
(ii) from other parties	-			-	2,500,000,000			2,500,000,000
Total (A)	4,000,000,000	-	-	4,000,000,000	2,500,000,000	-	-	2,500,000,000

**Loan from Bank is secured against hypothecation of all current assets and guaranteed by Promoter group.*

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

12 Other Financial liabilities (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Employee Payables	30,807,113	-
Interest on Income Taxes	14,754,864	9,594,046
Statutory tax payables	11,853,298	5,099,617
Trade Deposits	10,000	-
Total Income Tax Liabilities	**57,425,275**	**14,693,663**

13 Income tax liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Provision for Current Tax	106,537,972	81,189,649
Less:Advance Tax	3,560,714	3,553,271
Total Income Tax Liabilities	**102,977,258**	**77,636,378**

14 Provisions

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Employee Benefit	23,793,355	13,579,788
Total Provisions	**23,793,355**	**13,579,788**

Employee benefit obligations

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Leave Encashment	13,405,294	5,395,676
Gratuity	10,388,061	8,184,112
Total Employee benefit obligations	**23,793,355**	**13,579,788**

15 Equity

Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 31 March 2018	**14,000,000**	**140,000,000**
Increase during the year	58,854,454	588,544,540
As at 31 March 2019	**72,854,454**	**728,544,540**
Equity shares have a par value of ₹10. They entitle the holder to participate in dividends, and to share in the proceeds of winding up the company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. Every holder of equity shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.		

	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	Number of shares	*% holding*	*Number of shares*	*% holding*
Cox and kings limited	14,000,000	19.22%	13,999,994	99.99%
Liz Traders And Agents Private Limited	5,803,900	7.97%	-	0.00%
Sneh Sadan Traders And Agents Ltd	11,148,937	15.30%	-	0.00%
Kubber Investments (Mauritius) Pvt Ltd	6,115,520	8.39%	-	0.00%

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding as on March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2019 *Number of shares*	31 March 2018 *Number of shares*
At the beginning of the period	14,000,000	14,000,000
Add: Increase during the year	58,854,454	-
At the end of the period	**72,854,454**	**14,000,000**

16 Other Equity

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Statutory Reserve pursuant to Sec 45-IC of the RBI Act, 1934	Reserves and Surplus Retained Earnings	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period as on 31st March'2018	**588,544,540**	**-**	**133,959,906**	**(219,000)**	**722,285,446**
Changes in accounting policy/ prior period errors	-	-	-	-	**-**
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	(90,359)	**(90,359)**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	**-**
Transfer from Surplus in the statement of Profit & loss	-	6,666,486	-	-	**6,666,486**
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	26,756,302	-	**26,756,302**
Any other change (to be specified)	(588,544,540)	-	-	-	**(588,544,540)**
Balance at the end of the reporting period as on 31st March'2019	**-**	**6,666,486**	**160,716,208**	**(309,359)**	**167,073,335**

17 Revenue from the Operations (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2019	Year Ended 31 March 2018
Sale of Services	951,155,797	899,234,453
Other Operating Revenue	67,418,111	48,561,657
Total Revenue fom Operations	**1,018,573,908**	**947,796,110**

Note : In line with generally accepted accounting practice, the income arising from the buying and selling of foreign currencies is included on the basis of margins achieved, since inclusion on the basis of their gross value would not be meaningful and potentially misleading for use as an indicator of the level of the company's business.

18 Other Income (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2019	Year Ended 31 March 2018
Interest on FD	611,220	1,276,448
Dividend on MF	16,605	-
Other Income	5,551,359	-
Total Other Income	**6,179,184**	**1,276,448**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

19 **Employee benefit expense**

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2019	Year Ended 31 March 2018
Salaries, wages and bonus	215,909,906	182,509,797
Staff welfare expenses	11,547,808	19,460,559
Contribution to provident and other funds	22,260,621	2,137,885
Total Employee benefit expense	**249,718,335**	**204,108,241**

20 **Finance costs**

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Interest and finance charges on financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	397,049,807	233,937,500
Other finance cost	41,153,895	19,733,753
Interest on Income Taxes	5,148,904	9,608,383
Total Finance cost	**443,352,606**	**263,279,636**

21 **Depreciation and amortisation expense**

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,578,414	3,029,981
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,152,385	1,302,359
Total Depreciation and amortisation expense	**3,730,799**	**4,332,340**

22 **Other expenses**

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Commission (net)	135,791,070	115,333,225
Donation	100,000	-
Sponsorship	145,000	-
Legal Charges & Priliminary expense	363,722	6,628,250
Legal and professional fees	16,048,656	17,248,928
Communication Cost	7,273,055	10,264,264
Travel and conveyance	17,916,798	21,740,539
Printing and stationery	4,048,515	4,802,031
Membership & Subcription Cost	856,219	260,731
Marketing & Promotion Cost	8,206,879	27,140,773
Computer Expenses	8,482,025	15,234,135
Filing Fees	385,522	214,000
Insurance Expense	1,877,254	-
Postage & Courier	894,328	-
Infrastructure and Support Cost	44,766,371	39,666,286
Rates & Taxes	39,235	-
Recruitment Cost	5,359,052	-
Stamp Duty Charges	24,112,385	140,000
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Asset	107,866	-
Payments to auditors		
Audit fees	750,000	1,183,317
Tax audit fees	250,000	-
Miscellaneous expenses	454,356	1,398,638
Total Other Expenses	**278,228,308**	**261,255,117**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

23 Income Taxes

Income tax expenses in statements of Profit and Loss comprises: (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2019	Year Ended 31 March 2018
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	25,348,324	81,189,649
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	-
Total current tax expense	**25,348,324**	**81,189,649**
Deferred tax		
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets	(8,706,326)	(2,709,893)
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities	376,568	(1,438,791)
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**9,082,894**	**1,271,102**
Income tax expense	**16,265,430**	**79,918,547**

24 Disclosure as per IND AS 19 (Revised) "Employee Benefits" are as under:

Defined contribution plan

Contribution to defined contribution plan, recognised are charged off for the year are as under:

Particulars	31st Mar, 2019	31st Mar, 2018
Employer's contribution to Provident Fund	3,535,930	2,348,241
Employer's contribution to Family Pension Fund	4,544,734	3,522,361
Employer's contribution to ESIC	1,294,848	456,565

The Company operates post retirement benefit plans as follows:

I. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	Gratuity (unfunded)		Compensated Absences (unfunded)	
	31st Mar, 2019	31st Mar, 2018	31st Mar, 2019	31st Mar, 2018
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	8,184,112	6,315,151	5,395,676	4,791,838
Current service cost	1,463,319	1,059,148	2,484,281	1,341,405
Interest cost	615,445	474,899	324,994	360,346
Past Service Cost				
Actuarial (gain)/ loss	125,185	334,914	7,348,234	(1,097,913)
Benefits paid	-	-	(2,147,891)	-
Defined benefit obligation at year end	10,388,061	8,184,112	13,405,294	5,395,676

II. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of plan assets

Particulars	Gratuity (unfunded)		Compensated Absences (unfunded)	
	31st Mar, 2019	31st Mar, 2018	31st Mar, 2019	31st Mar, 2018
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain/ (loss)	-	-	-	-
Employer contribution	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at year end	-	-	-	-
Actual return on Plan Asset	-	-	-	-

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

III. Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations

Particulars	Gratuity (unfunded)		Compensated Absences (unfunded)	
	31st Mar, 2019	31st Mar, 2018	31st Mar, 2019	31st Mar, 2018
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-	-
Present value of obligation	10,388,061	8,184,112	13,405,294	5,650,759
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet	10,388,061	8,184,112	13,405,294	5,650,759

IV. Expenses recognised during the year

Particulars	Gratuity (unfunded)		Compensated Absences (unfunded)	
	31st Mar, 2019	31st Mar, 2018	31st Mar, 2019	31st Mar, 2018
Current service cost	1,463,319	1,059,148	2,484,281	1,341,405
Interest cost on benefit obligation	615,445	474,899	324,994	360,346
Actuarial (gain)/ loss recognised in the year	-	-	7,348,234	(1,097,913)
Expected return on plan assets	-	-	-	-
Net benefit expense/ (income)	2,078,764	1,534,047	10,157,509	603,838

V. Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	Gratuity (unfunded)		Compensated Absences (unfunded)	
	31st Mar, 2019	31st Mar, 2018	31st Mar, 2019	31st Mar, 2018
Mortality Table	IALM(2006-08) ULT	IALM(2006-08) ULT	IALM(2006-08) ULT	IALM(2006-08) ULT
Discount rate (per annum)	7.61%	7.52%	7.61%	7.52%
Expected rate of return on assets (per annum)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%

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

The expected rate of return on plan assets is determined considering several applicable factors, mainly the composition of Plan assets held, assessed risks, historical results of return on plan assets and the Company's policy for plan assets management.

VI. Amount recognised in current year and previous two years

Particular	Gratuity (unfunded)		Compensated Absences (unfunded)	
Gratuity	31st Mar, 2019	31st Mar, 2018	31st Mar, 2019	31st Mar, 2018
Defined benefit obligation	10,388,061	8,184,112	13,405,294	5,395,676
Fair value of planned assets	-	-	-	-
(Surplus)/ Deficit in the plan	10,388,061	8,184,112	13,405,294	5,395,676
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on plan liabilities	125,185	334,914	7,348,234	(1,097,913)
Actuarial gain/ (loss) on plan assets	-	-	-	-

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Sensitivity Analysis - Gratuity

Particulars	DR Discount Rate		ER- Salary Escalation Rate	
	PVO DR + 1%	PVO DR - 1%	PVO ER + 1%	PVO ER - 1%
PVO	9,207,206	11,804,279	11,836,324	9,164,943

Sensitivity Analysis - Compensated Absence

Particulars	DR Discount Rate		ER- Salary Escalation Rate	
	PVO DR + 1%	PVO DR - 1%	PVO ER + 1%	PVO ER - 1%
PVO	12,011,570	15,087,058	15,114,351	11,972,657

Expected Payout

Particular	Expected outgo First year	Expected outgo Second year	Expected outgo Third year	Expected outgo Fourth year	Expected outgo Fifth year	Expected outgo Six to Ten years
PVO payouts- (Gratuity)	227,892	1,339,693	181,964	147,998	109,063	3,416,007
PVO payouts- (Compensated Absences)	1,374,346	1,993,631	640,743	349,237	168,478	3,232,363

These plans typically expose the company to actuarial riks such as: investment risk, interest risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	Since the scheme is unfunded the company is not exposed to investment risk.
Interest risk	Since the scheme is unfunded the company is not exposed to interest risk.
Longevity risk	The company is not exposed to risk of the employees living longer as the benefit under the scheme ceases on the employee separating from the employer for any reason.
Salary risk	The company is exposed to higher liability if the future salaries rise more than assumption of salary escalation.

25 **Segment Reporting:**

The Company is engaged in the business of purchase and sale of foreign currencies in a single geography viz, India. The Information reported to management for assessment of performance of business and allocation of resources is under this segment. Accordingly, the Company has identified a single segment under Ind AS 108 -"Operating Segments".

26 **Earnings per share (EPS)**

Particulars	31st Mar, 2019	31st Mar, 2018
Net profit/ (loss) after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (In INR)	33,332,430	135,843,763
Weighted average number of Equity shares (Basic) (No.)	72,854,454	72,854,454
Weighted average number of Equity Shares (Diluted) (No.)	72,854,454	72,854,454
Basic Earnings per share (EPS) (In INR)	0.46	1.86
Diluted Earnings per share (EPS) (In INR)	0.46	1.86
Face Value Per Equity Shares (In INR)	10.00	10.00

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

27 **Related party Disclousre- As per Ind AS 24, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties are given below**

List of Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

Particulars	Designation
1. Vellattuputhanveetil Ravindran Menon	Whole-time director
2. Sampath Kumar Krishnan	Whole-time director
3. Shailesh Pednekar	Whole-time director
4. Milind Gandhi	Chief Financial Officer
5. Manasi Modak	Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

List of Related Parties - Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel, Directors & their relatives exercise significant influence

1. Cox & Kings Global Services Private Limited
2. Tourism Finance Corporation of India Limited
3. Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Limited
4. Cyient Limited
5. Premium Transmission Private Limited
6. Altum Credo Home Finance Private Limited
7. Arohan Financial Service Limited
8. Intellicap Advisory Services Private Limited
9. JC Lex Advisory LLP
10. Enam Asset Management Company Private Limited

Transactions with Key Managerial Personnel & other related parties

The following transactions occurred with Key Managerial Personnel & other related parties: **(Amount in ₹)**

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2019	As at Mar 31, 2018
Salaries and other employee benefits to whole-time directors and executive officers	19,517,368	9,891,428
Sale & Purchase of services to KMP, directors & other related parties	74,542,867	347,414,985
Trade Receivable - Cox & Kings Global Services Private Limited	1,929,667	65,091

28 **Financial instruments – Fair values**

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. The financial assets and liabilities are categorized into three levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);

Level 3: Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair values:

Fair value of cash and short term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, current investment, security deposits, trade payables, other current liabilities, provisions and short term borrowings carried at amortised cost is not materially different from it's carrying cost largely due to short term maturities of these financial assets and liabilities

Non-listed shares and other securities, if any fall within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. These investments are not material and their carrying value is considered as fair value.

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments that are recognised in financial statements.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

31 March 2019	Carrying amount				Fair value		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs
Financial Assets							
Investments							
- Non current Investments - Mutual Funds	516,605	-	-	516,605	-	-	-
Loans and advances			48,482,355	48,482,355	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	4,590,623,601	4,590,623,601	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	67,527,030	-	355,797,013	423,324,043	-	-	-
	68,043,635	**-**	**4,994,902,969**	**5,062,946,604**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial Liabilities							
Short term borrowings	-	-	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	136,791,066	136,791,066	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	57,425,275	57,425,275			
	-	**-**	**4,194,216,341**	**4,194,216,341**	**-**	**-**	**-**

31 March 2018	Carrying amount				Fair value		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs
Financial Assets							
Loans and advances	-	-	639,834,076	639,834,076	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	2,598,694,726	2,598,694,726	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	39,267,298	-	181,827,981	221,095,279	-	-	-
	39,267,298	**-**	**3,420,356,783**	**3,459,624,081**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial Liabilities							
Short term borrowings	-	-	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	115,181,029	115,181,029	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	14,693,663	14,693,663			
	-	**-**	**2,629,874,692**	**2,629,874,692**	**-**	**-**	**-**

B. **Measurement of fair values**

i) **Transfers between Levels 1 and 2**

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the reporting periods.

ii) **Level 3 fair values**

Non-listed shares and other securities fall within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

29. Financial instruments – Risk management

A. Financial Risks

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are based on the principles to establish, identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the company's risk management procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

B. Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence for sustainable future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital for the shareholders of the Company. The framework is adjusted periodically based on underlying macro-economic factors, affecting business environment and financial markets in general.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of Net Gearing Ratio. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings and obligations under finance leases, less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted equity is defined as share capital plus reserves and surplus.

The Company's net gearing ratio at March 31, 2019 & March 31, 2018 was as follows.

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018
Borrowings	4,000,000,000	2,500,000,000
Total Debt	**4,000,000,000**	**2,500,000,000**
Less : Cash and cash equivalent and bank deposits	423,324,043	221,095,279
Less : Liquid Investments	516,605	-
Net Debt (A)	**3,576,159,352**	**2,278,904,721**
Total equity (B)	895,617,875	862,285,446
Net Gearing Ratio (times) (A/B)	**3.99**	**2.64**

C. Risk management framework

The Company's business operations expose it to variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary risk management focus is to have adequate risk mitigants in place to minimize potential adverse effects of market risk on its financial performance. The Company's risk management framework is established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. Risk assessment and management policies and processes are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

30. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. The Risk management framework monitors and ensures that the business units operate within the defined risk appetite and risk tolerance levels as defined by the senior management.

The Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks, financial institutions of ₹3475 Lakhs and ₹1796 Lakhs and with company of ₹758 Lakhs and ₹415 Lakhs including foreign currencies and notes as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 respectively. The credit worthiness of such banks, financial institutions and company is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

Derivatives

The derivatives are entered into with credit worthy banks and financial institution counterparties. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

Security deposits given to lessors

The Company has different types of lease agreements for its various branches and offices. The security deposit majorily pertains to rent deposit given to lessors. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by counter-parties.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

31. Liquidity risk

"Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its cash flow obligations to the outside markets on the due dates". The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity through cash and cash equivalents, committed credit lines from Banks to meet its liabilities when due.

The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks and financial institutions.

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had working capital (Total current assets - Total current liabilities) of ₹7,643 Lakhs including cash and cash equivalents of ₹4,233 Lakhs. As of March 31, 2018, the Company had the working Capital of ₹7,513 Lakhs including cash and cash equivalents of ₹2,211 Lakhs."

Exposure to liquidity risk

"The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:

*all non derivative financial liabilities

*net and gross settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are essential for the understanding of the timing of the cash flows."

As at 31 March 2019	Contractual cash flows					
	Carrying amount	Total	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Short Term Liabilities						
From Banks	4,000,000,000	**4,000,000,000**	4,000,000,000	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	136,791,066	**136,791,066**	136,791,066	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2018	Contractual cash flows					
	Carrying amount	Total	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Short Term Liabilities						
From other parties	2,500,000,000	**2,500,000,000**	2,500,000,000	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	115,181,029	**115,181,029**	115,181,029	-	-	-

32. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates to fixed deposits and borrowings from financial institutions.

Following table gives company's short-term and long term loans and borrowings, including interest rate profiles:

Particulars		31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
Fixed Rate			
Financial Assets			
Margin money deposits & Deposit Accounts		-	29,982,705
	Total	**-**	**29,982,705**
Variable Rate*			
Financial Liabilities			
Short term Borrowings- Secured- From Banks		4,000,000,000	-
Short term Borrowings- Unsecured- From Others		-	2,500,000,000
	Total	**4,000,000,000**	**2,500,000,000**

* Interest rate on financial assets and liabilities is variable during the year.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Interest rate sensitivity - fixed rate instruments

The company's fixed rate instruments are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in IND AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flow will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity - variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / decreased equity and profit or loss by amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular, foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

Particulars	Profit or loss			
	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
Variable-rate instruments				
Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities	40,000,000	(40,000,000)	25,000,000	(25,000,000)
Cash Flow sensitivity (net)	**40,000,000**	**(40,000,000)**	**25,000,000**	**(25,000,000)**

(Note: The impact is indicated on the profit/loss before tax basis)

33. Currency Risk

Market risk

The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk. Thus, the Company's exposure to market risk is a function of lending and borrowing activities and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currencies.

Currency risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the profit and loss account, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity.

The Company, as per its risk management framework, uses foreign exchange and other derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange exposure. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

	31 March 2019						
	USD	EUR	AUD	SGD	CHF	GBP	Others
Financial Assets							
Foreign Currencies in Hand	22,397,715	7,179,678	1,043,437	2,059,198	128,101	6,298,527	13,554,068
Unsettled Travellers' Cheques & Cards	3,816,802	4,802,966	682,454	720,449	3,071,568	130,344	1,641,725
Financial Liabilities							
Trade payables	(20,814,032)	(15,074,046)	(1,932,200)	(8,223,569)	(4,853,141)	(2,289,591)	(15,258,022)
Net statement of financial position exposure	**5,400,485**	**(3,091,402)**	**(206,309)**	**(5,443,922)**	**(1,653,472)**	**4,139,280**	**(62,229)**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Particulars	31 March 2018						
	USD	EUR	AUD	SGD	CHF	GBP	Others
Financial Assets							
Foreign Currencies in Hand	10,690,669	2,852,641	584,535	626,424	69,943	3,889,101	9,807,953
Unsettled Travellers' Cheques & Cards	3,283,021	3,412,910	18,302	62,157	43,104	367,033	3,559,506
Financial Liabilities							
Trade payables	(18,364,244)	(21,594,115)	(2,496,582)	(1,186,846)	(1,574,383)	(14,423,545)	(26,338,242)
Net statement of financial position exposure	**(4,390,554)**	**(15,328,564)**	**(1,893,745)**	**(498,265)**	**(1,461,336)**	**(10,167,411)**	**(12,970,783)**

Sensitivity analysis

A 3% strenghtening / weakening of the respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of Company would result in increase or decrease in profit or loss and equity as shown in table below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases. The following analysis has been worked out based on the exposures as of the date of statements of financial position.

Effect in ₹ Lakhs	Profit or loss	
	Strengthening	Weakening
31 March 2019		
USD	162,015	(162,015)
EUR	(92,742)	92,742
AUD	(6,189)	6,189
SGD	(163,318)	163,318
CHF	(49,604)	49,604
GBP	124,178	(124,178)
Others	(1,867)	1,867

Effect in ₹ Lakhs	Profit or loss	
	Strengthening	Weakening
31 March 2018		
USD	(131,717)	131,717
EUR	(459,857)	459,857
AUD	(56,812)	56,812
SGD	(14,948)	14,948
CHF	(43,840)	43,840
GBP	(305,022)	305,022
Others	(389,124)	389,124

(Note: The impact is indicated on the profit/loss and equity before tax basis)

34: Tax Reconciliation

(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	For The Year Ended March 31, 2019	For The Year Ended March 31, 2018
Current Tax	25,348,324	81,189,649
Deferred Tax - Origination and reversal of temporary differences	9,048,069	1,155,188
Tax expense for the year	**16,300,255**	**80,034,461**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019			For the year ended March 31, 2018		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
a) Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations	(125,185)	34,826	(90,359)	(334,914)	115,914	(219,000)
	(125,185)	**34,826**	**(90,359)**	**(334,914)**	**115,914**	**(219,000)**

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Profit before tax	49,723,044	216,097,224
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (Current year 27.82% and Previous Year 34.61%)	13,832,951	74,786,928
Tax effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	15,043,334	8,326,373
Expenses deductible for tax purposes	(3,523,341)	(1,923,652)
Exempt income	(4,620)	-
Tax expense for the year	**25,348,324**	**81,189,649**
Effective Tax Rate	**50.98%**	**37.57%**

35. **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. Derivatives have been classified to mature and/or be repaid within 12 months, regardless of the actual contractual maturities of the products. With regard to 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.

(Amount in ₹)

ASSETS	As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	75,839,524	-	75,839,524	41,498,785	-	41,498,785
Bank Balance other than (a) above	347,484,519	-	347,484,519	179,596,494	-	179,596,494
Trade Receivables	4,590,623,601	-	4,590,623,601	2,598,694,726	-	2,598,694,726
Investments	516,605	-	516,605	-	-	-
Other financial asset	48,482,355	-	48,482,355	639,834,076	-	639,834,076
Non-Financial Assets						
Deferred tax Assets (Net)	-	14,198,125	14,198,125	-	5,115,231	5,115,231
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	13,808,032	13,808,032	-	5,240,876	5,240,876
Other Intangible assets	-	16,993,731	16,993,731	-	8,396,116	8,396,116
Other non-financial assets	2,918,337	105,740,000	108,658,337	-	105,000,000	105,000,000
Total Assets	**5,065,864,941**	**150,739,888**	**5,216,604,829**	**3,459,624,081**	**123,752,223**	**3,583,376,304**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(Amount in ₹)

LIABILITIES	As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Financial Liabilities						
Trade Payables		-	-	-	-	-
(i) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	136,791,066	-	136,791,066	115,181,029	-	115,181,029
Borrowings (Other than debt securities)	4,000,000,000	-	4,000,000,000	2,500,000,000	-	2,500,000,000
Other financial liabilities	57,425,275	-	57,425,275	14,693,663	-	14,693,663
Non-Financial Liabilities						
Contract liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current tax liability	102,977,258	-	102,977,258	77,636,378	-	77,636,378
Provisions	1,602,238	22,191,117	23,793,355	796,567	12,783,221	13,579,788
Total liabilities	**4,298,795,837**	**22,191,117**	**4,320,986,954**	**2,708,307,637**	**12,783,221**	**2,721,090,858**
Net	**767,069,104**	**128,548,771**	**895,617,875**	**751,316,444**	**110,969,002**	**862,285,446**

36. Change in liabilities arising from financing activities (Amount in ₹)

Particulars	As at April 1, 2018	Cash flows	Changes in fair values	Exchange Difference	Other	As at March 31, 2019
Borrowings other than debt securities	2,500,000,000	1,500,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000,000
Total liabilities from financing activities	**2,500,000,000**	**1,500,000,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,000,000,000**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

37. **Schedule to the Balance Sheet of a systemically important non-deposit taking non-banking financial company (as required in terms of Annexure II of Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016**

(Amount in ₹)

	Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	Liabilities side :				
1)	Loans and advances availed by the non-banking financial company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue
	(a) Debentures : Secured	-	-	-	-
	: Unsecured	-	-	-	-
	(other than falling within the meaning of public deposits)	-	-	-	-
	(b) Deferred Credits	-	-	-	-
	(c) Term Loans	-	-	-	-
	(d) Inter-corporate loans and borrowing	-	-	-	-
	(e) Commercial Paper	-	-	-	-
	(f) Public Deposits *	-	-	-	-
	(g) Other Loans (Working Capital Loans from Banks)	4,000,000,000	-	-	-
	* Please see Note 1 below				
2)	Break up of (1) (f) above (Outstanding Public Deposits inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid)				
	a) In the form of unsecured debentures	-	-	-	-
	b) In the form of partly secured debentures i.e. debentures where there is a shortfall in the value of security	-	-	-	-
	c) Other public deposits	-	-	-	-

	Assets side :	**31-Mar-19**	**31-Mar-18**
3)	Break-up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (4) below] :	Amount Outstanding	Amount Outstanding
	(a) Secured	-	-
	(b) Unsecured	-	-
4)	Break up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities		
	(i) Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors :		
	(a) Financial lease	-	-
	(b) Operating lease	-	-
	(ii) Stock on hire 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	-	-
5)	Break-up of Investments :		
	Current Investments :		
	1. Quoted :		
	(i) Shares : (a) Equity	-	-
	(b) Preference	-	-

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-	-
(iii) Units of mutual funds	516,605	-
(iv) Government Securities	-	-
(v) Others (please specify)	-	-
2. Unquoted :		
(i) Shares : (a) Equity	-	-
(b) Preference	-	-
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-	-
(iii) Units of mutual funds	-	-
(iv) Government Securities	-	-
(v) Others (Certificate of Deposits and Commercial Paper)		
Long Term investments :		
1. Quoted :		
(i) Shares : (a) Equity	-	-
(b) Preference	-	-
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-	-
(iii) Units of mutual funds	-	-
(iv) Government Securities	-	-
(v) Others (please specify)	-	-
2. Unquoted :		
(i) Shares : (a) Equity	-	-
(b) Preference	-	-
(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-	-
(iii) Units of mutual funds	-	-
(iv) Government Securities	-	-
(v) Others (please specify)	-	-

Schedule to the Balance Sheet of a systemically important non-deposit taking non-banking financial company (as required in terms of paragraph 18 of Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016

	Particulars	March 31, 2019			March 31, 2018		
6)	Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (2) and (3) above : Please see Note 2 below						
	Category	Amount net of provisions			Amount net of provisions		
		Secured	Unsecured	Total	Secured	Unsecured	Total
	1. Related Parties						
	(a) Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Companies in the same group	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(c) Other related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2. Other than related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total						

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

7) Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted):

Please see note 3 below

Category	Market Value / Break up or fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of Provisions)		Market Value / Break up or fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of Provisions)
1. Related Parties **					
(a) Subsidiaries	-	-		-	-
(b) Companies in the same group	-	-		-	-
(c) Other related parties	-	-		-	-
2. Other than related parties	516,605	516,605		-	-
Total	516,605	516,605		-	-

** As per Accounting Standard of ICAI (Please see Note 3)

8)	Other information	Amount			Amount		
	Particulars	Secured	Unsecured	Total	Secured	Unsecured	Total
(i)	Gross Non-Performing Assets						
	(a) Related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Other than related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)	Net Non-Performing Assets						
	(a) Related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Other than related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

1. As defined in point xix of paragraph 3 of Chapter -2 of Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.
2. Provisioning norms shall be applicable as prescribed in Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.
3. All Accounting Standards and Guidance Notes issued by ICAI are applicable including for valuation of investments and other assets as also assets acquired in satisfaction of debt. However, market value in respect of quoted investments and break up / fair value / NAV in respect of unquoted investments shall be disclosed irrespective of whether they are classified as long term or current in (4) above.
4. The Company was granted Certificate of registration (Registration Number N-13.02242) by Reserve Bank of India effective from May 18, 2018, hence the disclosure for previous year (F.Y. 2017-18) w.r.t RBI regulations are not applicable to the Company.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

38 Disclosure as required in terms of Annexure XIV of Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016

(A) Capital

Particulars	As at 31/3/2019	As at 31/3/2018
(i) CRAR (%)	18.15	-
(ii) CRAR - Tier I Capital (%)	18.15	-
(iii) CRAR - Tier II Capital (%)	-	-
(iv) Amount of subordinated debt raised as Tier-II capital	-	-
(v) Amount raised by issue of Perpetual Debt Instruments	-	-
(B) Investments		
Value of Investments		
(i) Gross Value of Investments		
(a) In India	516,605	-
(b) Outside India	-	-
(ii) Provisions for Depreciation		
(a) In India	-	-
(b) Outside India	-	-
(iii) Net Value of Investments		
(a) In India	516,605	-
(b) Outside India	-	-
Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments		
(i) Opening balance	-	-
(ii) Add : Provisions made during the year	-	-
(iii) Less : Write-off / write-back of excess provisions during the year	-	-
(v) Closing balance	-	-

(C) Derivatives	As at 31/3/2019	As at 31/3/2018
I Forward Rate Agreement / Interest Rate Swap		
(i) The notional principal of swap agreements	-	-
(ii) Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfill their obligations under the agreements	-	-
(iii) Collateral required by the NBFC upon entering into swaps	-	-
(iv) Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps	-	-
(v) The fair value of the swap book	-	-

II Exchange Traded Interest Rate (IR) Derivatives

The Company has not traded in exchange traded interest rate derivative during the current & the previous year.

III Disclosures on Risk Exposure in Derivatives

The Company has no transaction/exposure in derivatives during the current & the previous year.

(D) Disclosures relating to Securitisation

The company has not entered into Securitisation transaction during the current & the previous year.

(I) Details of Financial Assets sold to Securitisation / Reconstruction Company for Asset Reconstruction

During the current & the previous year, the company has not sold any financial assets to securitisation/ reconstrucion company for asset reconstruction.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(II) Details of Assignment transactions undertaken by NBFCs
During the current & the previous year, the company did not undertake any assignment transaction.

(III) Details of non-performing financial assets purchased / sold *
(a) Details of non-performing financial assets purchased :
During the current & the previous year, the company has not purchased any non-performing financial assets.

(b) Details of non-performing financial assets sold :
During the current & the previous year, the company has not sold any non-performing financial assets.

(E) Asset Liability Management Maturity pattern of certain items of Assets and Liabilities as on March 31, 2019

Particulars	1 day to 30/31 days (one month)	Over one month and upto 2 months	Over 2 months and upto 3 months	Over 3 months and upto 6 months	Over 6 months and upto 1 year	Over 1 year and upto 3 years	Over 3 years and upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	1,281,036,419	1,443,589,092	627,080,041	1,238,918,049	-	-	-	-	4,590,623,601
Investments	516,605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	516,605
Foreign Currency Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	4,000,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000,000,000
Payable for non consumer Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable for consumer Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other payables	68,346,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,346,464
Foreign Currency Liabilities	68,444,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,444,601

Asset Liability Management Maturity pattern of certain items of Assets and Liabilities as on March 31, 2018

Particulars	1 day to 30/31 days (one month)	Over one month and upto 2 months	Over 2 months and upto 3 months	Over 3 months and upto 6 months	Over 6 months and upto 1 year	Over 1 year and upto 3 years	Over 3 years and upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable for non consumer Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable for consumer Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Maturity pattern of assets and liability has been compiled by management on contractual payment basis and relied upon by the auditors

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(F) Exposures

(a) Exposure to Real Estate Sector
During the current & the previous year, the company has no exposure to real estate sector.

(b) Exposures to Capital Market
During the current & the previous year, the company has no exposure to capital market.

(G) Details of financing of parent company products
The Company does not finance parent company products

(H) Details of Single Borrower Limit (SGL) / Group Borrower Limit (GBL) exceeded by the NBFC
The Company has not exceeded Single Borrower Limit (SGL) / Group Borrower Limit (GBL) during the year

(I) Unsecured Advances
The company has not financed any projects where in intangible collateral such as rights, licenses, authority etc., have been taken as security

(J) Registration obtained from other financial sector regulators
The company has not engaged into any business activity which are governed by other financial sector regulator. Hence, no registration was obtained.

(K) Disclosure of Penalties imposed by RBI and other regulators
There is no instance of penalty or stricture imposed on the Company by RBI or any other regulatory on matter during the current or previous year

(L) Related Party Transactions
Refer Note 27

(M) Ratings assigned by credit rating agencies and migration of ratings during the year

(i) Name of the Rating Agency - Brickwork Ratings India Private Limited
(ii) Rating Assigned - BWR BBB-

Date of rating	Products	Rating Assigned
1/4/2019	Bank Loan Rating	BWR BBB-

(N) Remuneration of Directors
Refer Note 27

(O) Net Profit or Loss for the period, prior period items and changes in accounting policies
There are no prior period transactions included in the current year's statement of profit and loss and also there is no change in accounting policy during the current year.

(P) Revenue Recognition (Refer Note 1(f)(c))
There is no transaction in which the Revenue recognition has been postponed or pending the resolution of significant uncertainty.

(Q) Accounting Standard 21 -Consolidated Financial Statements (CFS)
The Company does not have any subsidary.

(R) Provisions and Contingencies
Break up of 'Provisions and Contingencies' shown under the head Expenditure in Profit and Loss Account

Particulars	31/3/2019	31/3/2018
(a) Provisions for depreciation on Investment	-	-
(b) Provision towards NPA	-	-
(c) Provision made towards income tax	102,977,258	-

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(d)	Other provisions and Contingencies:	-	-
	Provision for gratuity	10,388,061	-
	Provision for leave encashment	13,405,294	-
	Contingent provision for standard assets	-	-

(S) Draw Down from Reserves

The Company has not drawn down any reserves during the current year / previous year

(T) Concentration of Deposits, Advances, Exposures and NPAs

(a) Concentration of Deposits (for deposit taking NBFCs)

Particulars	31/3/2019	31/3/2018
Total Deposits of twenty largest depositors	-	-
Percentage of Deposits of twenty largest depositors to Total Deposits of the NBFC	-	-
The Company is not a deposit taking NBFC and has not obtained any deposits from public		

(b) Concentration of Advances

Particulars	31/3/2019	31/3/2018
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers	-	-
Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the NBFC	0.00%	0.00%

(c) Concentration of Exposures

Particulars	31/3/2019	31/3/2018
Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers / customers	-	-
Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers / customers to Total Exposure of the NBFC on borrowers / customers	0.00%	0.00%

(d) Concentration of NPAs

Particulars	31/3/2019	31/3/2018
Total Exposure to top four NPA accounts	-	-

(e) Sector wise NPAs

	Particulars	Percentage of NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	Percentage of NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
	Sector	31/3/2019	31/3/2018
1	Agriculture & allied activities	-	-
2	MSME	-	-
3	Corporate borrowers	-	-
4	Services	-	-
5	Unsecured personal loans	-	-
6	Auto loans	-	-
7	Other loans	-	-

(f) Disclosure for restructured advances

There are no restructured advances as on March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(g) Movement of NPAs

	Particulars	31/3/2019	31/3/2018
	Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)	-	-
	Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
(a)	Opening balance	-	-
(b)	Additions during the year	-	-
(c)	Reductions during the year	-	-
(d)	Closing balance	-	-
	Movement of Net NPAs		
(a)	Opening balance	-	-
(b)	Additions during the year	-	-
(c)	Reductions during the year	-	-
(d)	Closing balance	-	-
	Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)		
(a)	Opening balance	-	-
(b)	Provisions made during the year	-	-
(c)	Write-off / write-back of excess provisions	-	-
(d)	Closing balance	-	-

(U) Overseas Assets

The Company does not have any subsidiary / Joint venture abroad

(V) Off Balance sheet SPVs sponsored (which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms)

The Company does not have SPVs sponsored (which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms)

(W)	Customer Complaints	As at 31/3/2019	As at 31/3/2018
(a)	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	-	-
(b)	No. of complaints received during the year	-	-
(c)	No. of complaints redressed during the year	-	-
(d)	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-

(X) Information on instances of fraud

Disclosure of Frauds reported during the year vide DNBS.PD.CC NO.256/03.10.042/2011-12 Dated March 02, 2012

Particulars		April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019	April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018
a.	Persons involved		
	Employee	3,804,781	-
	Total	3,804,781	-
b.	Type of Fraud		
	Misappropriation and criminal breach of trust	-	-
	Fraudulent encashment/ manipulation of books of account	-	-
	Cheating and forgery	3,804,781	-

(Y) The Company was granted Certificate of registration (Registration Number N-13.02242) by Reserve Bank of India effective from May 18, 2018, hence the disclosure for previous year (F.Y. 2017-18) w.r.t RBI regulations are not applicable to the Company.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

39. Other Notes

(a) Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) vide it's order dated August 2, 2018 sanctioned the scheme of arrangement ('Scheme') for demerger of foreign exchange division of Cox and Kings Ltd (CKL) into a wholly owned subsidiary Cox & Kings Financial Service Limited ('CKFSL') w.e.f April 1, 2017.
The scheme of arrangement was sanctioned subject to:

(i) All assets and liabilities as identified by the Board of Directors of the CKL related to foreign exchange division have been transferred to CKFSL as at the close of the business on the day immediately preceding the Appointed Date i.e. April 1, 2017.

(ii) Shareholders of CKL as on the record date to be alloted One equity share of CKFSL in exchange of Three equity shares of CKL. Accordingly, 5,88,54,454 number of shares were allotted on October 30, 2018.

Accordingly, March 2018 financials have been prepared by the Company by demerging the books of accounts of the forex division of CKL into its own accounts as per the scheme of arrangement sanctioned by the NCLT.

(b) Balances of trade receivables and trade payables are as per books of accounts and subject to confirmation and reconciliation, if any.

(c) In the opinion of the Board of Directors, other current assets have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of the company's business, which is at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet.

(d) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), vide its notification dated October 11, 2018 issued Division III of Schedule III, which provides the format for financial statements of Non-Banking Financial Companies, as defined in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules 2016. These Financial Results have been prepared in accordance with the same. The previous figures have also undergone a reclassification to comply with the requirements of the Division III.

(e) The Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 29, 2019 has approved the Financial Statement for year ended March 31, 2019.

As per our report of even date attached

For Desai Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 102286W

Sana Mukadam
(Partner)
Membership No. 134272

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2019

For and on behalf of the board of Directors of Cox & Kings Financial Service Limited

Peter Kerkar
Director
DIN: 00202891

V. P. Ravindran Menon
Director
DIN: 07072356

Milind Gandhi
Chief Financial Officer

Manasi Modak
Company Secretary