



Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

1. Background and Corporate Information

Cholamandalam Financial Holdings Limited (“the Company”, formerly known as TI Financial Holdings Limited) (CIN: L65100TN1949PLC002905) is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India. The Company is listed on BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited. The Registered Office of the Company is located at Dare House, No.234, NSC Bose Road, Chennai-600 001, Tamil Nadu.

Pursuant to a scheme of arrangement (“the Scheme”) the manufacturing business undertaking of the Company was vested in/ transferred to Tube Investments of India Limited (“the Resulting Company”) vide the order of the National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai (“NCLT”) dated July 17, 2017. The Scheme had an appointed date of April 1, 2016 and came into effect from August 1, 2017. The Company received certificate of registration dated January 06, 2020 as a non-deposit taking Systemically Important Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI), from the Reserve Bank of India (“RBI”) to carry on the business as a Non-Banking Financial Institution.

The Company undertakes financial services business through its Subsidiaries - Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Limited for general insurance business and Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited for lending operations. Risk advisory services is carried out through a joint venture entity Cholamandalam MS Risk Services Limited.

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is also functional currency of the Company and all values are rounded to the nearest crore, except when otherwise indicated.

The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on June 15, 2020.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The standalone 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).

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) instruments and certain financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The regulatory disclosures as required by Master Direction - Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 to be included as a part of the Notes to Accounts are prepared based on Ind AS financial statements in line with RBI notification dated March 13, 2020. Refer Note 31 for the disclosures.

1.2 Presentation of financial statements

The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in note 20 to the financial statements.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. They are only offset and reported net when, in addition to having an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event, the parties also intend to settle on a net basis in all the following circumstances:

- The normal course of business
- The event of default
- The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company and/or its counterparties

1.3 Standards issued and effective for the year ended March 31, 2020

The Company applied Ind AS 116 Leases for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below.

Ind AS 116 superseded Ind AS 17 Leases including its appendices (Appendix C of Ind AS 17 For

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determining whether an arrangement contains a Lease, Appendix A of Ind AS 17 Operating Leases-Incentives and Appendix B of Ind AS 17 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions involving the Legal Form of a Lease) were considered. This new standard sets out the principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the Balance Sheet.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. Therefore, Ind AS 116 does not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

The Company adopted Ind AS 116, with the date of initial application being April 1, 2019. The Company elected to use the recognition exemptions for lease contracts that, at the commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less and do not contain a purchase option (short term leases). The Company has not applied the exemption granted for lease of low-value assets.

The adoption of new lease standard, Ind AS 116, did not have impact in the financial statements of the Company.

Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The appendix addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of Ind AS 12 Income Taxes. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of Ind AS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Appendix specifically addresses the following:

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates

- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

The Company applies significant judgement in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments. Upon adoption of Appendix C to Ind AS 12, the Company considered whether it has uncertain tax positions. The Company is of the view that it is probable that its tax treatments will be accepted by the taxation authorities. Matters addressed in the Appendix did not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

1.4 COVID-19 Impact

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a significant decrease in economic activity across the country. The Government of India and the respective State Governments announced a strict lockdown to contain the spread of the virus which was further extended twice across the nation with some relaxations in specific areas. This has had a consequential impact on the regular operations of the company's material subsidiary companies. Our assessment based on estimates and judgments considering available information does not indicate any material impact on the carrying value of assets and liabilities as on the reporting date. However, considering the inherent uncertainty regarding the severity and duration of the pandemic, the actual impact could be different from these estimates. Further, the impact assessment as on date with the available information does not indicate any adverse impact on the ability of the Company or its subsidiaries to continue as a going concern.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Financial instruments – initial recognition

2.1.1 Date of recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.



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2.1.2 Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at Fair Value Through Profit & Loss (FVTPL), transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount.

2.1.3 Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

The Company classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortised cost,
- FVTPL,
- FVTOCI

2.2 Financial assets and liabilities

2.2.1 Bank balances, Loans, Trade receivables and financial investments at amortised cost

The Company measures Bank balances, Loans and other financial investments at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

2.2.2 Business model assessment

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages Company's financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher

level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- (i) How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel
- (ii) The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed
- (iii) How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected)
- (iv) The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Company's assessment

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

2.2.3 The SPPI Test

As a second step of its classification process the Company assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) test.

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To

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make the SPPI assessment, the Company applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

In contrast, contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVTPL.

2.3 Equity instruments (other than investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates as referred to in Note 2.12) at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, unless the Company's management has elected to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVTOCI, when such instruments meet the definition of Equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading but are held for strategic purpose. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss as dividend income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVTOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

2.4 Borrowed funds (other than Debt securities)

After initial measurement, borrowed funds are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated by taking the costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

2.5 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

2.5.1 Financial assets

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.

2.5.2 Financial liabilities

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 a derecognition 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 the statement of profit & loss.

2.6 Recognition of Income

A. Revenue (other than interest income and dividend income covered by Ind AS 109 - 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.

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



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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.

2.6.1 Brand fee

Brand fee income is recognised as and when the services are rendered in accordance with the terms and conditions of the relevant agreement.

Interest income and dividend income covered by Ind AS 109.

2.6.2 Interest income

Under Ind AS 109 interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account of fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

2.6.3 Dividend Income

Dividend income (including from FVTOCI investments) 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. This is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

2.7 Taxes

2.7.1 Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date in the countries 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.

2.7.2 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from

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the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.8 Share Based Payments

Stock options are granted to the employees of the Resulting Company under the stock option scheme. The costs of stock options granted to the employees (equity-settled awards) of the Company are

measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted. For each stock option, the measurement of fair value is performed on the grant date. The grant date is the date on which the Company and the employees agree to the stock option scheme. The fair value so determined is revised only if the stock option scheme is modified in a manner that is beneficial to the employees. The compensation cost related to the Stock options allotted are being accounted for by the Resulting Company.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share. If the options vests in instalments (i.e. the options vest pro rata over the service period), then each instalment is treated as a separate share option grant because each instalment has a different vesting period.

2.9 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company 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 Company 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.

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. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the Financial Statements.

2.10 Dividends on ordinary shares

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when



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the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

2.11 Determination of Fair value

The Company measures financial instruments 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:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- 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, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account 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 sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. In order to show how fair values have been derived, 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.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company evaluates the levelling at each reporting period on an instrument-by-instrument basis and reclassifies instruments when necessary based on the facts at the end of the reporting period.

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2.12 Equity Investment in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures

Investment in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures are carried at Cost in the Financial Statements as permitted under Ind AS 27. These investments are assessed for impairment in the manner outlined in Note 2.17

Particulars	Relationship	Country of Incorporation	Proportion of ownership as at March 31, 2020
Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited	Subsidiary	India	45.50%
Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Limited	Subsidiary	India	60.00%
Cholamandalam Health Insurance Limited	Subsidiary	India	99.86%
Cholamandalam MS Risk Services Limited	Joint Venture	India	49.50%

2.13 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

2.14 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents as defined above, are net of outstanding bank overdrafts, if any, as they are considered an integral part of the cash management of the Company.

2.15 Goods and Service Tax (GST) Input Credit

Input Tax Credit is accounted for in the books in the period when the underlying service / supply received is accounted, and when there is no uncertainty in availing / utilising the same. Company avails eligible input credit as per the relevant Law and the ineligible credit is set off to respective expense.

2.16 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial

recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of intangible assets to their residual values over their estimated useful life of 3 years.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised



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in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.17 Impairment of Non- Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, 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) net selling price and its value in use. The 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. Where 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 taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets / forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized 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 recognized. 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 recognized for the asset in prior years.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

2.18 Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

a. Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred and lease payments made at or before the

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commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

b. Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. The Lease Liability is disclosed as a part of Other Financial Liabilities.

c. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office space (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). The Company does not apply the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption. Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



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(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balances with banks:		
– In Current Accounts	0.07	0.42
– In Deposit Accounts - with original maturity of less than 3 months	9.34	-
Total	9.41	0.42
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
– In Deposit Accounts		
– Original maturity more than 3 months	21.23	109.07
– Original maturity more than 3 months (under lien - as a collateral towards interest obligation on borrowings - Refer Note 8)	10.73	-
– In Unpaid dividend accounts	1.90	2.26
Total	33.86	111.33

Note 4 - Investments

Particulars	Number		Amount	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Investments at Cost:				
I. Investments-Equity				
Investment in Subsidiary Companies at Cost				
Equity Shares (Fully Paid) - Quoted				
Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited (Refer Note 23)	37,28,85,889	7,25,33,019	1,009.91	685.65
(Face value has been converted to ₹2 per share from ₹10 per share on June 18,2019)				
(Addition during the year- 1,02,20,794 shares)				
Equity Shares (Fully Paid) - Unquoted				
Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Limited (Face value of ₹10 per share)	17,92,82,861	17,92,82,861	265.24	265.24
Cholamandalam Health Insurance Limited (Face value of ₹10 per share)	49,940	49,940	0.05	0.05
Investment in Joint Venture at cost				
Equity Shares (Fully Paid) - Unquoted				
Cholamandalam MS Risk Services Limited (Face value of ₹10 per share)	9,89,979	9,89,979	0.99	0.99
Investments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):				

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(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Number		Amount	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Equity Shares (Fully Paid) - Quoted				
Coromandel Engineering Co. Ltd. (Face value of ₹10 per share)	4,33,481	4,33,481	0.51	1.24
Carborundum Universal Limited (Face value of ₹10 per share)	6,000	6,000	0.13	0.25
Kartik Investments Trust Limited (Face value of ₹10 per share)	33,790	33,790	0.04	0.04
Equity Shares (Fully Paid) - Unquoted				
Murugappa Management Services Limited (Face value of ₹10 per share)	42,677	42,677	1.48	1.32
Indo Oceanic Shipping Company Limited (Cost ₹1 only) (Refer Note 2)	-	50,000	-	-
Chennai Willingdon Corporate Foundation (Cost ₹100 only) (Refer Note 2)	-	10	-	-
Total Investments Equity (I)			1,278.35	954.78

Notes:

- The Company has designated its equity investments as FVTOCI on the basis that these are not held for trading and held for strategic purposes.
- The Company has written off these investments during the year.
- All investments represented above are made in India.

Investments-Mutual Fund Units

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Unquoted securities (FVTPL)		
Aditya Birla Sunlife Cash plus-Growth-Direct Plan	-	0.92
Total Investments in Mutual Fund (II)	-	0.92
Total Investments - I + II	1,278.35	955.70
(i) Market Value of Quoted investment in Subsidiary	5,699.56	10,534.70
(ii) Cost of quoted investment in Subsidiary	1,009.91	685.65
(iii) Cost of unquoted investment in Subsidiary and Joint Venture	266.28	266.28
(iv) Market Value of Quoted investments - Investment at FVTOCI	0.68	1.53
(v) Cost of Quoted investments - Investment at FVTOCI	0.86	0.86
(vi) Cost of Unquoted investments - Investment at FVTOCI	0.78	0.78



Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Note 5 - Other Financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Unsecured - considered good (unless otherwise stated)		
At amortised cost		
Other receivable	0.02	-
Total	0.02	-

Note 6 - Intangible Assets

Particulars	Computer Software
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2018	-
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	-
Additions	0.04
Disposals	-
Gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2020	0.04
Accumulated Amortisation and impairment	
Balance as at March 31, 2018	-
Amortisation for the year	-
Amortisation on disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	-
Amortisation for the year	0.01
Amortisation on disposals	-
Accumulated amortisation and impairment as at March 31, 2020	0.01
Net Written down Value as at March 31, 2020	0.03

Note 7 - Other Non Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Unsecured - considered good (unless otherwise stated)		
Prepaid expenses	0.02	0.02
Others	0.02	0.04
Total	0.04	0.06

Note 8 - Borrowings other than Debt Securities (at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Medium Term Loan from Financial Institution - Unsecured (Refer Note 8.1 below)	200.63	
Total	200.63	-

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Note 8.1

- The loan is taken in India
- The loan is repayable in 5 equal annual instalments starting from March 05, 2021
- The Effective Interest Rate of the loan is 11.29% p.a.
- The company has earmarked certain bank deposits as lien towards interest obligation on the borrowing(Refer Note 3).
- The Company has not defaulted in payment of interest in the current year.

Note 9 - Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Unpaid Dividends*	1.90	2.25
Others	0.01	-
Total	1.91	2.25

* There is no amount due and outstanding, to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

Note 10 - Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Provision for Compensated Absences	0.01	-
Total	0.01	

Note 11 - Other Non Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Statutory Liabilities	0.71	0.67
Total	0.71	0.67

Note 12 - Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
Authorised				
Equity Shares of ₹ 1 each	43,00,00,000	43.00	43,00,00,000	43.00
Total		43.00		43.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up				
Equity Shares of ₹1 each	18,77,16,030	18.77	18,76,92,234	18.77
Total		18.77		18.77



Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	18,76,92,234	18.77	18,75,33,696	18.75
Issued during the year (Refer Note below)	23,796	0.00	1,58,538	0.02
Outstanding at the end of the year	18,77,16,030	18.77	18,76,92,234	18.77

Note: The Company has received an amount of ₹0.002 Crs on allotment of Shares under Employee Stock Options for the year ended March 31, 2020.

b) Terms/rights attached to Equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹1 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 except in case of Interim Dividend.

Repayment of capital will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

c) Equity Shares held by Holding Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Ambadi Investments Limited	7,07,66,595	7,00,66,595

d) Details of shareholding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Nos.	% holding in the class	Nos.	% holding in the class
Equity Shares				
Ambadi Investments Limited	7,07,66,595	37.70	7,00,66,595	37.33

e) Status on Global Depository Receipts (GDR)

The aggregate number of GDRs outstanding as at March 31, 2020 is 23,460 (as at March 31, 2019 - 28,62,253) each representing one Equity Share of ₹1 face value (Previous Year ₹1 face value). GDR % against total number of shares is 0.01% (as at March 31, 2019 - 1.52%). The GDRs carry the same terms / rights attached to Equity Shares of the Company.

Note 13 - Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Retained earnings (Refer Note 13.2)	471.70	434.46
Other reserves		
Capital Reserve (Refer Note 13.6)	19.97	19.97
Capital Redemption Reserve (Refer Note 13.7)	6.15	6.15
Securities Premium (Refer Note 13.5)	205.37	204.60
Statutory Reserve (Refer Note 13.4)	49.18	32.51
General Reserve (Refer Note 13.1)	346.30	346.30

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
FVTOCI Reserve (Refer Note 13.3)	0.85	1.46
Share Application Pending Allotment (Refer Note 13.8)	-	0.30
Total	1,099.52	1,045.75

Nature and Purpose of reserve

13.1 General Reserve

Under the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956, a general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. The purpose of these transfers was to ensure that if dividend distribution in a given year is more than 10.00% of the paid-up capital of the Company for that year, then the total dividend distribution is less than the total distributable reserves for that year. Consequent to introduction of Companies Act, 2013, the requirement of mandatory transfer of a specified percentage of the net profit to general reserve has been withdrawn and the Company can optionally transfer any amount from the surplus of profit or loss to the General reserves.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	346.30	346.30
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	346.30	346.30

13.2 Retained Earnings

The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the financial statements of the Company and also considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, the amounts reported below are not distributable in entirety.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	434.46	407.30
Profit for the year	83.33	66.53
Dividend payout for the year - Equity	(24.40)	(23.45)
Dividend Distribution Tax - Equity	(5.02)	(2.61)
Transfer to Statutory Reserve	(16.67)	(13.31)
Balance at the end of the year	471.70	434.46

13.3 FVTOCI Reserve

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVTOCI equity investments reserve within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	1.46	2.14
Fair Valuation of FVTOCI Investments	(0.61)	(0.68)
Balance at the end of the year	0.85	1.46



Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

13.4 Statutory Reserve

As per the requirements of Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, every NBFC is required to transfer 20% of the total profits after tax for the year to a specific reserve by name of Statutory Reserve. The Company based on the above regulation transferred an amount equivalent to 20% of the total profits after tax for the current year to such reserve.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	32.51	19.20
Transfer into reserve	16.67	13.31
Balance at the end of the year	49.18	32.51

13.5 Securities Premium

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	204.60	199.72
Additions pursuant to shares issued on account of exercise of ESOP	0.77	4.88
Balance at the end of the year	205.37	204.60

13.6 Capital Reserve

Capital Reserve represents the amount that has been received as a capital grant from the Government of Maharashtra for the set up of a unit in 2008-09 based on the fulfilment of certain conditions in connection with the set up of such unit. Pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement for demerger in FY 2016-17, this amount has been retained in the Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	19.97	19.97
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	19.97	19.97

13.7 Capital Redemption Reserve

Capital redemption reserve represents the amount equal to the nominal value of shares that were redeemed during the prior years. The reserve can be utilized only for specific purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	6.15	6.15
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	6.15	6.15

13.8 Share Application Pending Allotment

Pertains to money received for the allotment of shares pursuant to the Employee Stock Options Scheme. The money collected based on the exercise of the option as per the ESOP scheme will get included here and subsequently on allotment of shares, the balances will be appropriated to share capital and share premium balances.

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.30	-
Additions during the year	-	0.30
Reduction due to allotment during the year	(0.30)	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	0.30

13.9 Proposed dividend

An interim Dividend of ₹0.65 per equity share of the face value of ₹1/- each was declared by the Company at the meeting of Board of Directors held on February 26, 2020 for the financial year 2019-20 and the same has been paid. The Board of Directors in their meeting held on June 15, 2020 have recommended the same to be confirmed as final dividend for FY 2019-20.

Note 14 - Revenue from Operations

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Interest Income on:		
- Bank Deposits	6.22	6.32
Dividend Income from		
- Subsidiaries	76.34	57.84
- Joint Venture	0.25	0.25
- Others (₹24000 only, previous year ₹7500)	-	-
Net gain on fair value changes on FVTPL - Income from Mutual funds units (includes unrealised gain of ₹Nil (₹0.04 crs as of March 31, 2019)	0.01	1.16
Service Income		
-Income that are recognised over a period of time (Refer Note (a) below)	8.06	7.93
Total	90.88	73.50
Note (a) - Type of Service		
Brand fee		
Total revenue from contracts with customers	8.06	7.93
Geographical markets		
India	8.06	7.93
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	8.06	7.93
Timing of revenue recognition		
Services transferred at a point in time	-	-
Services transferred over time	8.06	7.93

For the income that has been received during the year, there are no contract assets / contract liabilities that are outstanding as at March 31, 2020.

Information about Company's performance obligation

The performance obligation with respect to brand fee is rendered over annual periods through the contract term.



Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Note 15 - Other Income

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Other Income	0.02	0.02
Total	0.02	0.02

Note 16 - Finance Costs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost - Borrowings other than debt securities	1.48	-
Total	1.48	-

Note 17 - Employee Benefit Expense

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	1.03	0.91
Total	1.03	0.91

Note 18 - Other Expense

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Rent	0.01	0.01
Insurance	0.02	0.02
Travelling and Conveyance	0.02	-
Advertisement Expenses	0.04	0.02
Communication	0.04	0.05
Printing, Stationery	0.07	0.05
Auditors' Remuneration (Refer Note - (a))	0.17	0.14
Professional & Legal Expenses	0.18	0.12
Listing and filing fee	0.06	0.07
Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer Note - (b))	0.11	0.73
Directors Fees, allowances and expenses	0.65	0.37
Other Expenses	0.08	0.12
Total	1.45	1.70

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Note - (a)

Auditor Remuneration

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
As Auditor:		
Statutory Audit	0.08	0.07
Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements	0.05	0.04
Tax Audit	0.01	0.01
Limited Reviews	0.02	0.02
Other Services / Certification	0.01	-
Total	0.17	0.14

Note - (b)

Corporate Social Responsibility

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
(i) Gross amount required to be spent during the year	0.06	0.72
(ii) Amount spent during the year	0.11	0.73
- Education & Health	0.11	0.63
- Others	-	0.10

Note 19 - Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities.

Particulars	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Financial assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9.41	0.42	9.41	0.42
Bank balances Other than above	33.86	111.33	33.86	111.33
Investments	2.16	2.85	2.16	2.85
Other Financial Assets	0.02	-	0.02	-
Total	45.45	114.60	45.45	114.60
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	200.63	-	200.63	-
Payables				
i) Trade Payables	-	-	-	-
ii) Other Payables	0.55	0.34	0.55	0.34
Other Financial Liabilities	1.91	2.25	1.91	2.25
Total	203.09	2.59	203.09	2.59



Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents including bank balances, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- i. The fair values of quoted equity investments are derived from quoted market prices in active markets.
- ii. The fair value of borrowings is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate equivalent to the risk-free rate of return, adjusted for the Credit spread considered by the lenders for instruments of the similar maturity.

Note 19.1 - Fair Values Hierarchy

a) Financial Assets carried at Fair Values

This note provides information about how the Company determines fair value of various financial assets. Fair value of the Company's financial assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Some of the Company's financial assets are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets are determined (in particular, the valuation techniques and inputs used):

Particulars	Fair Value as at		Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation Techniques & key inputs used
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019		
Asset measured at fair value:				
- Investments in quoted equity instruments at FVTOCI	0.68	2.45	Level 1	Quoted bid price in an active market. Refer Note (a)
- Investments in unquoted equity instruments at FVTOCI	1.48	1.32	Level 3	Fair Valuation through methods prescribed under Ind AS 109. Refer Note (b)

There are no movement / transfers between the level 1 and level 2 during the period.

Note:

- (a) These investments in equity instruments are not for trading. Instead, they are held for medium or long term strategic purpose. Upon the application of Ind AS 109, the Company has chosen to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as the Management believes that this provides a more meaningful presentation for medium or long term strategic investments, than reflecting changes in fair value immediately in profit or loss.
- (b) These investment in equity are not significant in value and hence additional disclosures are not presented.

b) Financial Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed

Particulars	Fair Value as at		Fair Value Hierarchy	Valuation Techniques & key inputs used
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019		
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed	200.63	-	Level 2	Refer Note (a) below

Note: (a) The fair value of borrowings is estimated by discounting expected future cash flows using a discount rate equivalent to the risk-free rate of return, adjusted for the Credit spread considered by the lenders for instruments of the similar maturity.

There are no movement / transfers between the level 1 and level 2 during the period.

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Note 19.2 Summary of Financial assets and liabilities which are recognised at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Financial Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9.41	0.42
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	33.86	111.33
Other Financial Assets	0.02	-
Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	200.63	-
Trade Payables	0.55	0.34
Other Financial Liabilities	1.91	2.25

Note 20 - Maturity Analysis

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

Particulars	Amount	Maturity	
		Current	Non -Current
As on March 31, 2020			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9.41	9.41	-
Bank balances Other than cash and cash equivalents	33.86	33.86	-
Investments	1,278.35	-	1,278.35
Other Financial Assets	0.02	0.02	-
Total Financial Assets	1,321.64	43.29	1,278.35
Non Financial Assets			
Current tax assets (Net)	0.05	-	0.05
Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	0.34	-	0.34
Intangible Assets	0.03	-	0.03
Other Non-Financial Assets	0.04	0.04	-
Total Non Financial Assets	0.46	0.04	0.42
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	200.63	41.32	159.31
Payables			
i) Trade Payables	-	-	-
ii) Other Payables	0.55	0.55	-
Other Financial Liabilities	1.91	1.91	-
Total Financial Liabilities	203.09	43.78	159.31
Non Financial Liabilities			
Non Financial Liabilities	0.72	0.72	-
Total Non Financial Liabilities	0.72	0.72	-



Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Amount	Maturity	
		Current	Non -Current
As on March 31, 2019			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.42	0.42	
Bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	111.33	111.33	
Investments	955.70	-	955.70
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	1,067.45	111.75	955.70
Non Financial Assets			
Current tax assets (Net)	0.01	-	0.01
Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	0.26	-	0.26
Other Non-Financial Assets	0.06	0.06	-
Total Non Financial Assets	0.33	0.06	0.27
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	-
Payables			
i) Trade Payables	-	-	-
ii) Other Payables	0.34	0.34	-
Other Financial Liabilities	2.25	2.25	-
Total Financial Liabilities	2.59	2.59	-
Non Financial Liabilities			
Non Financial Liabilities	0.67	0.67	-
Total Non Financial Liabilities	0.67	0.67	-

Note 20.1 - Analysis of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

Particulars	Upto 1 Month	1 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As on March 31, 2020						
Financial Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1.50	8.01	-	-	-	9.51
Bank balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	1.90	20.64	12.46	-	-	35.00
Investments	-	-	-	-	1,278.35	1,278.35
Other Financial Assets	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.02
Total Undiscounted Financial Assets	3.42	28.65	12.46	-	1,278.35	1,322.88
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	10.67	50.61	202.83	-	264.11
Payables						
i) Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Other Payables	0.55	-	-	-	-	0.55

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Upto 1 Month	1 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Other Financial Liabilities	1.91	-	-	-	-	1.91
Total Undiscounted Financial Liabilities	2.46	10.67	50.61	202.83	-	266.57
As on March 31, 2019						
Financial Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.42	-	-	-	-	0.42
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	2.26	89.68	22.18	-	-	114.12
Investments	-	-	-	-	955.70	955.70
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Undiscounted Financial Assets	2.68	89.68	22.18	-	955.70	1,070.24
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payables						
i) Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Other Payables	0.34	-	-	-	-	0.34
Other Financial Liabilities	2.25	-	-	-	-	2.25
Total Undiscounted Financial Liabilities	2.59	-	-	-	-	2.59

Note 21 - Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgement /estimate, which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments 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 another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. Judgements and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility.



Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Note 22 - Standards issued but not yet effective

There are no new standards / amendments to the standards that have been issued but not yet effective as at March 31, 2020.

Note 23 - Disclosure in respect of Related Parties

a) List of Related Parties

I. Subsidiary Companies

- a. Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited (CIFCL)* and its Subsidiaries
 - i. Cholamandalam Home Finance Limited (formerly known as Cholamandalam Distribution Services Limited)
 - ii. Cholamandalam Securities Limited
 - iii. White Data Systems India Private Limited
(Subsidiary upto September, 2018 and Associate thereafter)
- b. Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Limited
- c. Cholamandalam Health Insurance Limited

II. Entity having Significant influence

- a. Ambadi Investments Limited

III. Subsidiaries of Entity having significant influence

- a. Parry Enterprises Limited
- b. Parry Agro Limited

IV. Joint Venture

- a. Cholamandalam MS Risk Services Limited

V. Key Management Personnel (Pursuant to Companies Act, 2013)

Mr. N. Ganesh - Manager & Chief Financial Officer

Ms. E. Krithika - Company Secretary

VI. Non-Executive Directors

- a. Mr. M. M. Murugappan
- b. Ms. Shubhalakshmi Panse (till November 20, 2019)
- c. Mr. Ashok Kumar Barat (w.e.f August 1, 2018)
- d. Mr. B Ramaratnam (w.e.f March 18, 2019)
- e. Mr. V Ravichandran (w.e.f March 18, 2019)
- f. Mr. Sridharan Rangarajan (w.e.f August 30, 2018)
- g. Mr. M B N Rao (till July 31, 2018)
- h. Mr. N Srinivasan (till July 31, 2018)
- i. Ms. Vasudha Sundararaman (w.e.f February 12, 2020)

*The Company holds 45.50% of the total shareholding in CIFCL as at March 31, 2020 (46.39% as at March 31, 2019) and has de-facto control as per the principles of Ind AS 110 and accordingly CIFCL has been referred to as a subsidiary in Ind AS Financial Statements.

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

b) During the year the following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business: (₹ Crores)

Transaction	Related Party	2019-20	2018-19
Dividend Received	Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited	76.34	47.08
	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Limited	-	10.76
	Cholamandalam MS Risk Services Limited	0.25	0.25
Dividend Payment	Ambadi Investments Limited	9.15	4.20
	Directors	0.11	0.08
	Relative of Directors and entities in which Directors are interested	0.07	0.08
Deputation charges for KMP	Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited	0.80	0.71
Remuneration to Key Management Personnel	Ms. E Krithika	0.23	0.20
Expense reimbursed	Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited	0.05	0.02
Reimbursement received	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Limited	-	0.008
	Parry Enterprises Limited	0.002	0.03
Payment for services availed	Cholamandalam Securities Limited	0.001	0.003
	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Limited	8.06	7.93
Brand fee Income	Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Company Limited	8.06	7.93
Market purchase of equity shares of CIFCL	Ambadi Investments Limited	24.26	39.82
Investment in equity shares of CIFCL	Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited	300.00	-
Commission and sitting fees	Non-executive directors	0.65	0.33

Note 24 - Earnings Per Share

Particulars	2019-20	2018-19
Profit after Tax - ₹ in Crores	83.33	66.53
Weighted Average Number of Shares		
- Basic	18,77,09,982	18,76,55,191
- Dilutive Impact on account of Options	18,076	28,861
- Diluted	18,77,28,058	18,76,84,052
Earnings per Share of ₹1 each		
- Basic	4.44	3.55
- Diluted	4.44	3.55

Note 25 - Contingent Liabilities

Pending litigations, in so far as they relate to the Manufacturing Business Undertaking, shall be borne by the Resulting Company as per the Scheme of Arrangement. Consequently, there are no contingent liabilities to be reported.



Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Note 26 - Reconciliation of Tax Expense and the Accounting Profit multiplied by Corporate Income Tax Rate applicable for March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019: (₹ Crores)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2020	Year Ended March 31, 2019
Accounting Profit before income tax	86.93	70.91
Corporate tax on Accounting Profit before tax 25.17% (Previous year 29.12%)	21.88	20.65
Adjustments to accounting profit:		
Dividend Income – Exempt from tax	(76.59)	(58.09)
Donation – Exempt from tax	-	(0.39)
Disallowance u/s 14A of the Income tax Act	3.97	2.61
Total adjustments to accounting profit	(72.62)	(55.87)
Tax on above total adjustments	(18.28)	(16.27)
Net Effective Income Tax	3.60	4.38

The Company has exercised the option permitted u/s.115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019. Accordingly, the Company recognised the provision for Income Tax for the year basis the rate prescribed in the said section. If the Tax rate had been retained as 29.12%, the tax charge for the year would have been higher by ₹0.56 crs.

Note 27 - Stock Options

The Stock Options were granted to the employees of the Manufacturing Business Undertaking which is transferred to the Resulting Company as referred to in Note 1 and the related details of movement in Stock Options are given below:

Employee Stock Option Plan 2007

Particulars	Date of Grant	Options Outstanding as at 01-Apr-2019	During the Year 2019-20			Options Outstanding as at 31-Mar-2020	Options vested but not exercised as at 01-Apr-2019	Options vested but not exercised as at 31-Mar-2020
			Options Granted	Options Cancelled / lapsed	Options Exercised & allotted			
Grant 8	29-Jan-11	4,776	-	-	4,776	-	4,776	-
Grant 12	02-Nov-11	31,494	-	18,328	2,250	10,916	31,494	10,916
Total		36,270	-	18,328	7,026	10,916	36,270	10,916

Employee Stock Option Plan 2016

Particulars	Date of Grant	Options Outstanding as at 01-Apr-2019	During the Year 2019-20			Options Outstanding as at 31-Mar-2020	Options vested but not exercised as at 01-Apr-2019	Options vested but not exercised as at 31-Mar-2020
			Options Granted	Options Cancelled / lapsed	Options Exercised & allotted			
Grant 2	15-Mar-17	1,09,080	-	30,720	16,770	61,590	1,09,080	61,590

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Employee Stock Option Plan 2007

Particulars	Date of Grant	Options Outstanding as at 01-Apr-2018	During the Year 2018-19			Options Outstanding as at 31-Mar-2019	Options vested but not exercised as at 01-Apr-2018	Options vested but not exercised as at 31-Mar-2019
			Options Granted	Options Cancelled / lapsed	Options Exercised & allotted			
Grant 4	31-Jul-08	7,344	-	-	7,344	-	7,344	-
Grant 7	29-Jan-11	16,416	-	-	16,416	-	16,416	-
Grant 8	29-Jan-11	15,112	-	-	10,336	4,776	15,112	4,776
Grant 12	02-Nov-11	49,516	-	-	18,022	31,494	49,516	31,494
Total		88,388	-	-	52,118	36,270	88,388	36,270

Employee Stock Option Plan 2016

Particulars	Date of Grant	Options Outstanding as at 01-Apr-2018	During the Year 2018-19			Options Outstanding as at 31-Mar-2019	Options vested but not exercised as at 01-Apr-2018	Options vested but not exercised as at 31-Mar-2019
			Options Granted	Options Cancelled / lapsed	Options Exercised & allotted			
Grant 1	15-Mar-17	2,22,610	-	7,110	1,06,420	1,09,080	2,22,610	1,09,080

Employee Stock Option Plan 2007

Grant No.	Date of Grant	Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)	Vesting Commences on	Options Granted	Options Exercised	Options Forfeited / lapsed	Options Outstanding at the end of the year		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)
							Vested	Yet to vest	
1	31-Oct-07	43.37	31-Oct-08	6,00,120	3,63,624	2,36,496	-	-	
2	31-Jan-08	45.61	30-Jan-09	1,05,460	81,324	24,136	-	-	
3									
Tr I	24-Mar-08	39.19	31-Oct-09	26,55,260	15,39,971	11,15,289	-	-	
Tr II	24-Mar-08	39.19	31-Oct-09	34,241	34,241	-	-	-	
4									
Tr I	31-Jul-08	30.67	31-Jul-09	3,86,900	2,84,961	1,01,939	-	-	
Tr II	31-Jul-08	30.67	31-Jul-09	9,344	9,344	-	-	-	
5	31-Oct-08	16.73	31-Oct-09	54,000	30,240	23,760	-	-	
6	30-Jan-09	21.42	30-Jan-10	28,100	23,323	4,777	-	-	
7									
Tr I	29-Jan-11	96.63	29-Jan-12	4,25,400	2,38,404	1,86,996	-	-	
Tr II	29-Jan-11	96.63	29-Jan-12	21,280	21,280	-	-	-	
Tr III	29-Jan-11	96.63	29-Jan-12	15,112	15,112	-	-	-	



Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Grant No.	Date of Grant	Weighted Average Exercise Price (₹)	Vesting Commences on	Options Granted	Options Exercised	Options Forfeited / lapsed	Options Outstanding at the end of the year		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)
							Vested	Yet to vest	
8	29-Jan-11	96.63	29-Jan-12	1,92,400	80,916	1,11,484	-	-	
9	29-Jan-11	96.63	29-Jan-12	13,900	-	13,900	-	-	
10	02-May-11	96.91	02-May-12	55,000	19,680	35,320	-	-	
11	01-Aug-11	110.23	01-Aug-12	33,600	-	33,600	-	-	
12									
Tr I	02-Nov-11	98.74	02-Nov-12	1,26,800	48,148	78,652	-	-	
Tr II	02-Nov-11	98.74	02-Nov-12	51,516	22,272	18,328	10,916	-	1.45

Employee Stock Option Plan 2016

Grant No	Date of Grant	Exercise Price (₹)	Vesting Commences on	Options Granted	Options Exercised & allotted	Options Cancelled / lapsed	Options vested and Outstanding at the End of the Year	Options unvested and Outstanding at the End of the Year	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)
							Vested	Yet to vest	
Tr I	15-Mar-17	416.86	15-Mar-18	2,37,960	-	2,37,960	-	-	-
Tr II	15-Mar-17	416.86	15-Mar-18	2,32,270	1,23,190	47,490	61,590	-	2.96

The Fair Value of Options used to compute proforma net profit and earnings per Equity Share have been estimated on the date of the grants using Black-Scholes model by an independent consultant.

The key assumptions used in Black-Scholes model for calculating the fair value as on the date of the grants are:

Employee Stock Option plan 2007

Grant No.	Vesting Commences on	Risk Free Interest Rate (%)	Expected Life (Years)	Expected Volatility of Share Price (%)	Dividend Yield (%)	Price of the underlying Share in the Market at the time of Option Grant (₹)	Fair Value of the Option (₹)
1	31.10.08	7.71	2.50	39.11	3.43	43.37	11.34
2	30.01.09	7.44	2.50	42.02	3.43	45.61	12.50
3							
Tr I	31.10.09	8.22 - 8.25	1.62 - 2.62	31.56 - 37.07	1.86	39.19	73.92 - 74.89
Tr II	31.10.09	8.22 - 8.25	1.62 - 2.62	31.56 - 37.07	1.86	39.19	73.92 - 74.89
4							
Tr I	31.07.09	0.00 - 8.24	0.00 - 2.99	0.00 - 39.82	1.86	30.67	80.83 - 81.68
Tr II	31.07.09	0.00 - 8.24	0.00 - 2.99	0.00 - 39.82	1.86	30.67	80.83 - 81.68

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Grant No.	Vesting Commences on	Risk Free Interest Rate (%)	Expected Life (Years)	Expected Volatility of Share Price (%)	Dividend Yield (%)	Price of the underlying Share in the Market at the time of Option Grant (₹)	Fair Value of the Option (₹)
5	31.10.09	8.21 - 8.31	0.12 - 3.24	32.28 - 42.55	1.86	16.73	92.20 - 94.76
6	30.01.10	8.21 - 8.31	0.24 - 3.49	28.04 - 43.77	1.86	21.42	88.54 - 90.00
7							
Tr I	29.01.12	8.21 - 8.26	1.24 - 5.48	31.69 - 46.73	1.86	96.63	39.45 - 80.72
Tr II	29.01.12	8.21 - 8.26	1.24 - 5.48	31.69 - 46.73	1.86	96.63	39.45 - 80.72
Tr III	29.01.12	8.21 - 8.26	1.24 - 5.48	31.69 - 46.73	1.86	96.63	39.45 - 80.72
8	29.01.12	8.21 - 8.26	1.24 - 4.48	31.69 - 43.79	1.86	96.63	27.22 - 52.67
9	29.01.12	8.21 - 8.26	1.24 - 3.48	31.69 - 43.79	1.86	96.63	27.22 - 46.62
10	02.05.12	8.21 - 8.25	1.37 - 5.74	31.38 - 47.27	1.86	96.63	27.90 - 56.06
11	01.08.12	8.21 - 8.25	1.49 - 5.99	31.76 - 47.01	1.86	110.23	21.93 - 53.00
12							
Tr I	02.11.12	8.21 - 8.24	1.74 - 6.24	32.74 - 46.93	1.86	98.74	30.05 - 57.75
Tr II	02.11.12	8.21 - 8.24	1.74 - 6.24	32.74 - 46.93	1.86	98.74	30.05 - 57.75

Employee Stock Option Plan 2016

Grant No.	Vesting Commences on	Risk Free Interest Rate (%)	Expected Life (Years)	Expected Volatility of Share Price (%)	Dividend Yield (%)	Price of the underlying Share in the Market at the time of Option Grant (₹)	Fair Value of the Option (₹)
1							
Tr I	15-Mar-18	6.75	3.50	31.49	0.25	416.86	134.16
Tr II	15-Mar-18	6.75	3.50	31.49	0.25	416.86	134.16

Note 28 - Financial Risk Management

The Company has operations in India. Whilst risk is inherent in the Company's activities, it is managed through a risk management framework, including ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring subject to risk limits and other controls. The Company's activities expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

This note explains the sources of risk which the Company is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss and other comprehensive income, such as investments etc.,	Credit ratings	Setting limits on the amount of acceptable risk, diversification of investment limits, monitoring of counterparties basis credit rating.

The Board of Directors provide guiding principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as, credit risk, liquidity risk and investment of available funds.



Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

a. Credit risk

The Company being an investment Company, credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party may default on its contractual obligations leading to a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk primarily arises from cash and cash equivalents, financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

b. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the company might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due as a result of mismatches in the timing of the cash flows under both normal and stress circumstances. Such scenarios could occur when funding needed for illiquid asset positions is not available to the company on acceptable terms. The company has developed internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk.

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are "cash and cash equivalents" and cash flows that are generated from operations. The Company believes that its working capital is sufficient to meet the financial liabilities within maturity period. Additionally, the Company has invested its surplus funds in fixed income securities or instruments of similar nature thereby ensuring safety of capital and availability of liquidity as and when required.

Refer Note 20.1 for the summary of maturity profile of undiscounted cashflows of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as at reporting period.

The Leverage Ratio is 0.03 as at March 31, 2020 as against the regulatory cap of 2.5

c. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument which fluctuates because of changes in the market interest rates.

d. Price risk

The Company's exposure to equity securities risk arises from investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet as fair value through OCI.

To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio across sectors, which is as per the investment policy of the Company.

Majority of the Company's investment are publicly traded in the NSE and BSE.

As regards investments in unlisted privately held companies, the fair valuations are largely dependent on the investee Company's ability to achieve desired outcomes which measure the performance of the Company and bear out the valuation of its ownership interests. Hence, these are also exposed to market / operational risks of the investee companies.

Capital Management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management policy are 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 core investment activity and to maximize shareholder value.

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. 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 reviewed on a periodic basis.

The Capital Ratio is 478.51% as at March 31, 2020 as against the regulatory minimum of 30%.

Note 29 - Changes in Liabilities arising from Financing Activities

Particulars	March 31, 2019	Cash Flow	March 31, 2020
Borrowings other than debt securities	-	199.15	199.15
Total	-	199.15	199.15

There are no changes in liabilities arising from Financing activities during the year ended March 31, 2019.

Note 30 - Segment reporting

The Company's main business is to invest in securities of Group Companies for strategic purposes. All other activities of the Company revolve around the main business. As such there are no separate reportable segments.

Note 31 - Additional Information as required by Reserve Bank of India, Master Direction - Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, RBI/DNBR/2016-17/39, Master Direction DNBR. PD. 003/03.10.119/2016-17, August 25, 2016

These disclosures have been prepared based on IndAS financial statements in line with RBI notification dated March 13, 2020.

SN.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	
		Amount outstanding	Amount overdue
	Liabilities:		
1	Loans and Advances availed by the CIC inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:		
(a)	Debentures		
	- Secured	-	-
	- Unsecured	-	-
	(other than falling within the meaning of public deposits*)		
(b)	Deferred Credits	-	-
(c)	Term Loans	200.63	-
(d)	Inter-Corporate Loans and Borrowings	-	-
(e)	Commercial Paper	-	-
(f)	Other Loans	-	-
	* Please see Note 1 below		



Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

SN.	Particulars	Amount outstanding
	Assets:	
2	Break-up of Loans and Advances including Bills Receivables [other than those included in (4) below]:	
	a) Secured	-
	b) Unsecured	-
3	Break up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and other assets counting towards asset financing activities	
	(i) Lease assets including lease rentals under Sundry Debtors:	
	(a) Financing 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 asset financing activities	
	(a) Loans where assets have been repossessed	-
	(b) Loans other than (a) above	-
4	Break-up of Investments:	
	Current Investments:	
	1. Quoted:	
	(i) Shares : (a) Equity	-
	(b) Preference	-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds	-
	(iv) Government Securities	-
	(v) Others	-
	2. Unquoted:	
	(i) Shares : (a) Equity	-
	(b) Preference	-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds	-
	(iv) Government Securities	-
	(v) Others	-
	Long-term Investments:	
	1. Quoted:	
	(i) Shares : (a) Equity	1,010.59
	(b) Preference	-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds	-
	(iv) Government Securities	-
	(v) Others	-

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

SN.	Particulars	Amount outstanding
2.	Unquoted:	
	(i) Shares : (a) Equity	267.76
	(b) Preference	-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds	-
	(iv) Government Securities	-
	(v) Others	-

5. Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (2) and (3) above: Please see Note 2 below

Category	Amount net of provisions		
	Secured	Unsecured	Total
1. Related parties**			
(a) Subsidiaries	-	-	-
(b) Companies in the same group	-	-	-
(c) Other related parties	-	-	-
(d) Other than related parties	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

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

Category	Market value/Break up or fair value or NAV (Refer Note 2 below)	Book value (net of provisions)
1. Related parties		
(a) Subsidiaries	6,663.05	1,275.20
(b) Companies in the same group	14.21	2.63
(c) Other related parties	-	-
2. Other than related parties	-	-
Total	6,677.26	1,277.83

7. Other information

Particulars	Amount
(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 to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

(All amounts are in crores of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Notes:

1. As defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.
2. Quoted investments are at market value and unquoted investments are at break up/fair value/NAV irrespective of whether they are classified as long term or current in (6) above.
3. The company does not have any exposure to real estate sector, both direct and indirect.
4. Maturity pattern of assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 20.1
5. The Company received Certificate of Registration from RBI on Jan 6, 2020. Hence previous year information is not provided for the above.

Note 32 - Prior Period Comparatives

Previous year figures have been regrouped / re-classified wherever necessary to conform to this year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For **S.R. Batliboi & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Regn No.101049W/E300004

per **Subramanian Suresh**

Partner

Membership No: 083673

Place : Chennai

Date : June 15, 2020

Sridharan Rangarajan

Director

E Krithika

Company Secretary

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

M M Murugappan

Chairman

N Ganesh

Manager & Chief Financial Officer