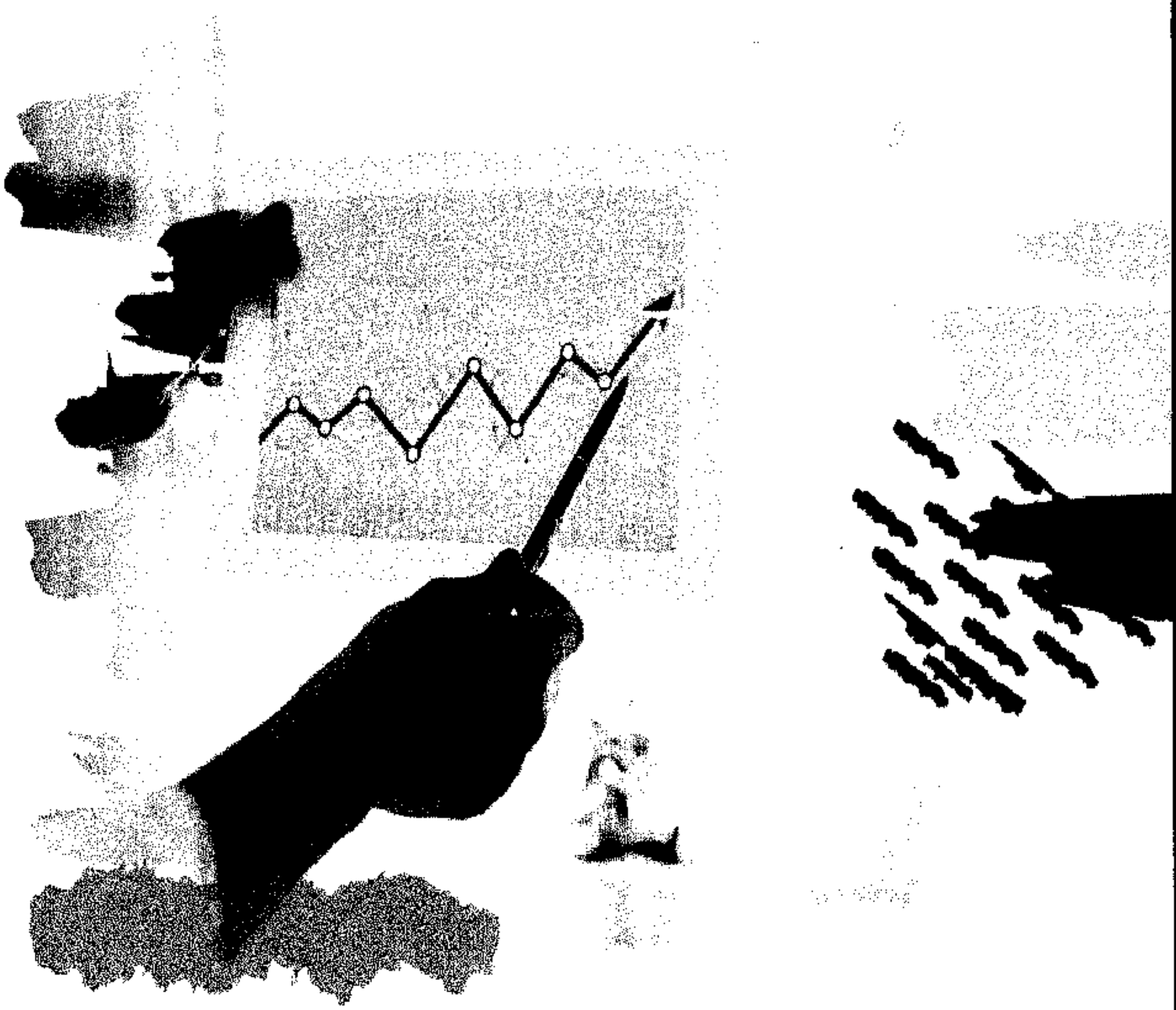
EDC

Standalone Financials

2019 - 2020



www.edc-goa.com

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF EDC LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of **EDC Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31st, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31st, 2020, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements.

EMPHASIS OF MATTERS

We draw attention to following Notes to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements being matters pertaining to **EDC Limited** requiring emphasis by us. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of these matters:

1. Note no. 31 regarding Contingent Liabilities not provided for in the books of accounts of the company.
2. Note no. 32 in respect of Patto Plaza Project.
3. Note no. 46, which describes the economic and social disruption as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic of the Company's business and financial metrics including the Company's estimates of impairment of loans to customers and that such estimates may be affected by the severity and duration of the pandemic.
4. Note no. 47 on Corporate Loan extended to M/s. Vishwas Steel Ltd.
5. Footnote of Note no. 16 in respect of amount of Rs. 100 Lacs which was received from the Government of Goa during the year 2018-19 for disbursing the same to Goa Electronics Limited (GEL) and EDC Limited stands as a guarantor towards the said advance.
6. Note no. 42 (M) (V)- Non-disclosure of sector-wise non-performing assets position in the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements in terms of Master Direction (NBFC) issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of above matters.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying Standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
a. Impairment of financial assets at balance sheet date (expected credit losses) (as described in Note no. 7 of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements).	
Ind AS 109 requires the Company to provide for impairment of its financial assets as at the reporting date using the expected credit loss (ECL) approach. ECL involves an estimation of probability-weighted loss on financial instruments over their life, considering reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions which could impact the credit quality of the Company's financial assets (loan portfolio). In the process, a significant degree of judgement has been applied by the management for: • Staging of financial assets. • Calculation of default rates. • Applying assumptions regarding the probability of various scenarios. • Determine probability of default; • Estimation of management overlay for macro Estimation of management overlay for macroeconomic factors which could impact the credit quality	• Read and assessed the Company's accounting policy for impairment of financial assets and its compliance with Ind AS 109 and the governance framework approved by the Board of Directors pursuant to Reserve Bank of India guidelines issued on March 13, 2020. • Read and assessed the Company's policy with respect to moratorium pursuant to the RBI circular and tested the implementation of such policy on a sample basis. • Tested the operating effectiveness of the controls for staging of loans based on their past-due status. • We performed test of details of the inputs used in the ECL computation, on a sample basis. • Tested assumptions used by the management in determining the overlay for macro-economic factors (including COVID- 19 pandemic). • Tested the arithmetical accuracy of computation of ECL provision

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
of the loans. Pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India circulars dated March 27, 2020 and May 23, 2020, issued as part of the COVID-19 Regulatory Package (" RBI circular"), allowing lending institutions to offer moratorium to borrowers on payment of instalments falling due between March 1, 2020 and August 31, 2020, the Company has extended moratorium to its borrowers in accordance with its Board approved policy. In management's view and considering the guidance provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, providing moratorium to borrowers at a mass scale, based on RBI directives, by itself is not considered to result in a 'significant increase in credit risk' SICR for such borrowers. The Company has recorded a management overlay as part of its ECL, to reflect among other things an increased risk of deterioration in macro-economic factors caused by COVID-19 pandemic. Given the unique nature and scale of the economic impact of this pandemic, and its timing being close to the year-end, the management overlay is based on various uncertain variables, which could result in actual credit loss being different than that being estimated.	performed by the Company in spreadsheets. • Assessed disclosures included in the Standalone Ind AS financial statements in respect of expected credit losses including the specific disclosures made with regards to the management's evaluation of the uncertainties arising from COVID-19 and its impact on ECL estimation.
b. Transition to Ind AS accounting framework (as described in Note no. 4 of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements).	
The Standalone Ind AS Financial	Our audit procedures included

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Statements are the first financial statements the Company are prepared in accordance with the Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP or previous GAAP). Accordingly, for transition to Ind AS, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on March 31, 2020 together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 01, 2018, the Company's date to transition to Ind AS. Some of the key Ind AS impact item in case of the Company are; • Impairment provisioning as per expected credit loss approach. • Recognition of interest income/expenses as per the effective interest rate method. • Fair valuation of financial instruments. In view of the material impact and the complexity of implementation of the Ind AS framework, the transition to Ind AS was of particular importance for our	considering the appropriateness of the processes laid down by the management to implement such transition combined with procedures performed as follows: • We reviewed the nature of the Ind AS adjustments based on the applicable Ind AS and previous period accounting policies prepared in accordance with IGAAP. • We reviewed the first-time adoption exemptions availed by the Company as per 'Ind AS 101 First-Time Adoption of the Indian Accounting Standards'. • Performed test of details by inspection of contracts, documents and policies to assess the appropriateness of the Ind AS adjustments. • We tested the arithmetical accuracy of the Ind AS adjustments. • We reviewed the disclosures with respect to the transition in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 101. • We have also relied on the report issued by independent professional appointed to check and certify compliance with Ind AS accounting.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
audit as any error could lead to material misstatement in the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements.	

OTHER MATTERS

1. Due to the continuous spreading of COVID -19 across India, the Indian Government announced a strict 21-day lockdown on 24th March 2020, which was further extended till 30th June 2020 across the India to contain the spread of the virus. This has resulted in restriction on physical visit to the client locations and the need for carrying out alternative audit procedures as per the Standards on Auditing prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

   As a result of the above, the entire audit was carried out based on remote access of the data as provided by the management. This has been carried out based on the advisory on "Specific Considerations while conducting Distance Audit/ Remote Audit/ Online Audit under current Covid-19 situation" issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board of ICAI.

   We have been represented by the management that the data provided for our audit purposes is correct, complete, reliable and are directly generated by the accounting system of the Company without any further manual modifications.

   We bring to the attention of the users that the audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements has been performed in the aforesaid conditions.

2. The transition date opening balance sheet as at April 01, 2018 included in these Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, is based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 ('IGAAP') audited by another firm of Chartered Accountants whose report for the year ended March 31, 2018 dated September 17, 2018, expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements, as adjusted for the difference in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to Ind AS.

3. In terms of Section 45-IA of the RBI Act, 1934, no Non-banking Financial company can commence or carry on business of a non-banking financial institution without obtaining a certificate of registration from the RBI and without having a Net Owned Funds of Rs. 25 lakhs (Rs. Two crore since April 1999). However, the company has carried out its operations of NBFC during the period under audit (April 01, 2019 to May 21, 2019) even though the certificate of registration was not received. It was explained to us that, the Company has applied for such registration long back and the same was finally issued to the company by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 22nd May 2019.

4. The company has accumulated Rs 115.25 Lacs as at 31st March 2020 in ledger account 'One Time Settlement of Dues (GL Code: 000334)', for part amounts received from borrowers towards One Time Settlement Scheme (OTS). As per the scheme there is some fixed cut off date upto which borrower can pay the agreed proceeds and close the loan. We have come across several cases where the amounts received for last several years are lying unsettled in the account. In this regard, it is suggested to the company that, as a prudent practice, if the OTS period is over and borrower fails to pay the balance, the amounts already received should be adjusted against borrower's account which will help company to recover its outstanding expenses/charges, interest and principal depending on the amount received from the borrower.

5. Balances in respect of loans and advances, deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, amount recoverable from/payable to Government and its departments or agencies such as GTDCL, GEDCL, etc, are subject to confirmation from respective parties.

6. Company has not received any intimation from units covered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act, 2006") and hence, interest provisioning and disclosures as required under Company Act, 2013 and MSMED Act, 2006 have not been furnished in the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements.

7. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 8th June 2017 issued the Master Direction on Information Technology Framework for the Non-Banking Finance Company (NBFC) sector. Systemically Important NBFC's were required to comply with the Master Directions by June 30, 2018. Since EDC Limited has assets size of more than Rs. 500 Crore, it also falls under the category of Systemically Important

NBFC's and therefore the company was required to comply with the above directions by 30th June 2017. During our audit we have noticed some non adherence of IT Framework by the company in terms of above said directions and the same were informed to the management as well as audit committee of the Company. We were informed in this regard by the management that since the company has received the NBFC registration certificate from RBI during financial year 2019-20 itself (i.e. on 22nd May 2019), the Company is in the process of making compliances with respect to the Master Direction on Information Technology Framework of RBI and the audit committee of the Company has authorized the Managing Director to take necessary actions for implementation of the above directions in the company.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of above matters.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITORS' REPORT THEREON

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon ('Other Information'). The Other Information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditors' Report. Our opinion on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements does not cover the Other Information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the Other Information and if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing these Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatement in the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonable knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in:

(i) Planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work: and

(ii) To evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2020 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in term of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **Annexure "A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has issued the directions and sub directions indicating the areas to be examined in term of Sub-section 5 of Section 143 of the Act, the compliance of which is set out in **Annexure "B"**.

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

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

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

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

   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   e. We have been informed that, in terms of Notification No. GSR 463(E) dated 05.06.2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, provisions of Sub-section 2 of Section 164 of the Act, are not applicable to the Company, being a government company.

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

   g. With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended: We are informed that the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act, relating to managerial remuneration are not applicable to the Company, being a Government Company, in terms of Notification No. GSR 463(E) dated 05.06.2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note No. 31 to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements;

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

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

For N. S. Gokhale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 103270W)

CA Prajakta Gandhi
(Partner)
Membership No.: 109000

Place: Margao, Goa.
Date: 9th November 2020
UDIN : 20109000AAAAAA6086

ANNEXURE- A

TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the Member of EDC Limited on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2020, we hereby give below the statement on matters specified in paragraph 3 & 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016:

i) Fixed Assets:

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

b) As explained to us, the management carries out the physical verification of fixed assets periodically. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its assets. As explained to us, no material discrepancies were noticed by the management on such physical verification necessitating any adjustment.

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

ii) Inventory:

The Company is a Non-Banking Finance Company. Accordingly, it does not hold any inventory. Thus, clause 3(ii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 is not applicable.

iii) Unsecured Loans Given:

As explained to us and verified from books and records, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to Companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, clauses 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 are not applicable to the Company.

iv) <u>Loans, Investments, Guarantees and Security given to directors, others:</u>

The Company has not given any loans, investment, guarantees and securities which may be covered under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

v) <u>Public Deposit:</u>

According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit from public during the year within the meaning of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provision of the companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

vi) <u>Cost Record:</u>

The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Sub-section 1 of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for any of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 is not applicable to the Company.

vii) <u>Statutory Dues:</u>

In respect of statutory dues, on the basis of information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, we report that:

a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Service Tax, Goods & Service Tax and other material statutory dues as applicable to it. Details of undisputed dues payable as at 31^{st} March 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable, are as follows:

Particulars	**Amount (Rs.)**
Service Tax	13,509

b) According to the records of the company and on the basis of information and explanation given to us the dues outstanding to any statutory authority on account dispute as on 31st March 2020 are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount in Rs.	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	23,43,250	F.Y. 2015-16	Assessing Officer
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	5,97,870	F.Y. 2017-18	Assessing Officer

viii) Default in Repayment of Dues:

Based on our examination and on the basis of information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to a financial institutions or banks. (Refer Footnote of Note no. 16 in respect of amount of Rs. 100 Lacs which was received from the Government of Goa during the year 2018-19 for disbursing the same to Goa Electronics Limited (GEL) and EDC Limited stands as a guarantor towards the said advance).

ix) End Use of moneys raised:

Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments. Further, Term loans raised from banks during the year have been applied for the purposes for which it was raised.

x) Fraud:

During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

xi) Managerial Remuneration:

According to information and explanations given to us, being a Government Company, Section 197 of Companies Act, 2013 does not apply to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 is not applicable.

xii) Nidhi Company:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii) Related Party Transactions:

In our opinion, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. (Refer Note No. 34 of Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements).

xiv) Preferential Allotment / Private Allotment:

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Hence, reporting requirement under paragraph 3 (xiv) of the order is not applicable and hence not commented upon.

xv) Non-cash transactions with related party:

Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them which are covered under Section 192 of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

xvi) Non-Banking Financial Company Registration:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is required to, and has submitted application for registration as a non-banking financial institution under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 and the certificate of registration was issued to the company by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 22nd May 2019. Further, we would also like to inform that, the company has carried out its operations of NBFC during the period under audit (April 01, 2019 to May 21, 2019) even though the certificate of registration was not received.

For N. S. Gokhale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 103270W)

CA Prajakta Gandhi
(Partner)
Membership No.: 109000

Place: Margao, Goa.
Date: 9th November 2020
UDIN : 20109000AAAAAA6086

ANNEXURE- B

TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

Referred to in paragraph 2 under the heading 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to The Members of EDC Limited on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

As required under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the directions and sub-directions issued by The Comptroller & Auditor General of India, we report that:

Sr. No.	Questionnaire	Replies
1.	Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	Company has a system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system. During FY 2019-20, all the accounting transactions have been processed through IT system. Since system of processing all financial transactions is in place, all transactions are done mandatorily through system only; as such question of processing of transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts doesn't arise.
2.	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver / write off of debts / loans / interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated.	On the basis of our examination of the books of accounts of the company and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, during the year under consideration, there is no case of restructuring of any existing loan or case of waiver / write off of debts / loans / interest etc. by a lender to the Company.

Sr. No.	Questionnaire	Replies
3.	Whether funds received / receivable for specific schemes from Central / State agencies were properly accounted for / utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	Funds released by Departments/agencies of Government of Goa for CMRY/VKRY and other Government related schemes have been properly accounted for and released to the beneficiaries as per guidelines and terms & conditions of sanction.

For N. S. Gokhale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 103270W)

N. S. GOKHALE & COMPANY
FRN 103270W
Chartered Accountants

CA Prajakta Gandhi
(Partner)
Membership No.: 109000

Place: Margao, Goa.
Date: 9th November 2020
UDIN : 20109000AAAAAA6086

ANNEXURE- C

TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

Referred to in paragraph 3(f) under the heading 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to The Members of EDC Limited on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of **EDC LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31st March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

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

2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and on perusal of internal auditor's report on Internal Control for the FY 2019-20, the Company have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For N. S. Gokhale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 103270W)

CA Prajakta Gandhi
(Partner)
Membership No.: 109000

Place: Margao, Goa.
Date: 9th November 2020
UDIN : 20109000AAAAAA6086

EDC Limited

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

(Amounts in INR unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
ASSETS				
Financial Assets				
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	5	14,71,62,823	20,66,308	37,76,09,545
(b) Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	6	30,31,22,872	-	-
(c) Loans	7	7,40,69,16,013	8,34,70,17,629	8,45,35,08,007
(d) Investments	8	13,45,44,029	24,91,48,151	47,70,57,956
(e) Other financial assets	9	1,58,76,801	38,13,12,738	2,76,96,722
Non-Financial Assets				
(a) Tax assets	10	2,85,94,659	3,20,58,137	1,91,14,898
(b) Property, Plant and Equipment	11	9,24,76,504	9,63,13,568	8,64,90,261
(c) Capital Work In Progress		-	-	8,64,618
(d) Intangible assets	12	9,46,481	15,51,668	2,63,482
(e) Other non-financial assets	13	77,23,433	69,27,124	79,36,791
Total Assets		**8,13,73,63,615**	**9,11,63,95,323**	**9,45,05,42,280**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Financial Liabilities				
(a) Trade Payables				
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14	33,42,422	33,42,422	33,42,422
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
(b) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	15	18,636	1,36,29,12,432	1,87,36,28,298
(c) Other financial liabilities	16	2,19,74,49,992	2,05,40,64,495	2,03,50,88,399
Non-Financial Liabilities				
(a) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	17	33,67,50,270	32,26,12,461	27,78,89,688
(b) Provisions	18	37,30,462	44,56,346	3,43,84,373
(c) Other non-financial liabilities	19	6,58,04,914	9,21,97,530	7,18,42,775
EQUITY				
(a) Equity Share capital	20	1,00,92,48,000	1,00,92,48,000	1,00,92,48,000
(b) Other Equity	21	4,52,10,18,917	4,26,75,61,636	4,14,51,18,325
Total Liabilities and Equity		**8,13,73,63,615**	**9,11,63,95,323**	**9,45,05,42,280**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financials statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our report of even date
For N.S. Gokhale & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 103270W

PRAJAKTA GANDHI
Partner
Membership No : 109000
Place : Margao, Goa
Date : 09 November 2020

SADANAND SHET TANAVADE
Chairman
DIN : 08525108

KIRAN BALLIKAR
Managing Director
DIN : 06813369

ASHWIN KAMAT
Chief Financial Officer

GOVIND NARVEKAR
Company Secreatary
M No. 26759

Place: Panaji, Goa
Date : 28 October 2020

EDC Limited

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31 March 2020

(Amounts in INR unless otherwise stated)

	Note No.	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
Revenue from operations			
(a) Interest Income	22	88,37,84,573	91,55,41,297
(b) Dividend Income		74,72,785	74,72,785
(c) Rental Income	23	3,70,74,122	3,19,97,962
(d) Other Operating income		1,78,77,184	2,03,52,368
Total Revenue from operations (I)		**94,62,08,664**	**97,53,64,412**
(e) Other Income (II)	24	6,31,38,254	3,36,32,374
Total Income (I+II=III)		**1,00,93,46,918**	**1,00,89,96,786**
Expenses			
(a) Finance costs	25	19,43,21,696	26,41,99,345
(b) Impairment on financial instruments	26	8,88,47,974	37,87,889
(c) Employee Benefits Expenses	27	13,94,37,205	15,00,47,097
(d) Depreciation, amortization and impairment	28	51,67,630	50,69,683
(e) Others expenses	29	4,06,81,278	5,36,88,923
Total Expenses (IV)		**46,84,55,783**	**47,67,92,937**
Profit before tax (III-IV=V)		**54,08,91,134**	**53,22,03,849**
Tax Expense:			
(a) Current Tax		14,17,37,745	12,18,00,000
(b) Deferred Tax	17	1,45,84,213	4,46,84,364
(c) Taxes for earlier periods		32,54,181	33,12,886
Total Income tax expense (VI)		**15,95,76,139**	**16,97,97,250**
Profit for the period (V-VI=VII)		**38,13,14,996**	**36,24,06,600**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		(15,32,978)	1,31,896
(b) Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments		(11,46,04,122)	(22,79,09,805)
(c) Income tax relating to above items		4,46,403	(38,408)
Other Comprehensive Income for the period (VIII)		**(11,56,90,696)**	**(22,78,16,317)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VII+VIII)		**26,56,24,299**	**13,45,90,282**
Earnings per equity share (Face value Rs. 10 each) (not annualised)	30		
Basic (Rs.)		37.78	35.91
Diluted (Rs.)		37.78	35.91

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financials statements

As per our report of even date
For N.S. Gokhale & Company
Firm Registration No. : 103270W
Chartered Accountants

N.S. Gokhale & Company FRN 103270W Chartered Accountants

PRAJAKTA GANDHI
Partner
Membership No : 109000
Place : Margao, Goa
Date : 09 November 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

SADANAND SHET TANAVADE
Chairman
DIN : 08525108

KIRAN BALLIKAR
Managing Director
DIN : 06813369

ASHWIN KAMAT
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Panaji, Goa
Date : 28 October 2020

GOVIND NARVEKAR
Company Secreatary
M No. 26759

EDC Limited

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31 March 2020

(Amounts in INR unless otherwise stated)

A Equity Share Capital

	Amount
Equity Shares of Rs.10 issued, subscribed and fully paid up	
Balance as on 1 April 2018	1,00,92,48,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	1,00,92,48,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the period	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,00,92,48,000

B Other Equity (Refer Note 21)

	Reserve & Surplus					Total
	General reserve	Capital reserve	Special Reserve (Under Section 36(1) (viii) of The Income Tax Act, 1961)	Special Reserve (as per section 45 of RBI)	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 01 April 2018	14,00,000	23,44,65,831	1,18,53,84,132	-	2,72,38,68,362	4,14,51,18,325
Addition during the year	-	-	13,00,00,000	-	-	13,00,00,000
Profit for the year	-	-	-		36,24,06,600	36,24,06,600
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-		(22,78,16,317)	(22,78,16,317)
Interim dividend paid	-	-	-		(1,00,92,480)	(1,00,92,480)
Tax on interim dividend	-	-	-		(20,54,591)	(20,54,591)
Transfer during the year	-	-	-		(13,00,00,000)	(13,00,00,000)
Balance at 31 March 2019	14,00,000	23,44,65,831	1,31,53,84,132	-	2,71,63,11,573	4,26,75,61,536
Transfer during the year (Under Section 36(1) (viii) of The Income Tax Act, 1961)	-	-	13,86,19,555		(13,86,19,555)	-
Transfer (as per section 45 of RBI)	-	-		10,81,78,227	(10,81,78,227)	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-		38,13,14,996	38,13,14,996
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-		(11,56,90,696)	(11,56,90,696)
Interim dividend paid	-	-	-		(1,00,92,480)	(1,00,92,480)
Tax on interim dividend	-	-	-		(20,74,539)	(20,74,539)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	14,00,000	23,44,65,831	1,45,40,03,687	10,81,78,227	2,72,29,71,072	4,52,10,18,817

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financials statements

As per our report of even date
For N.S. Gokhale & Company
Firm Registration No. : 103270W
Chartered Accountants

PRAJAKTA GANDHI
Partner
Membership No : 109000
Place : Margao, Goa
Date : 09 November 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

SADANAND SHET TANAVADE
Chairman
DIN : 08525108

KIRAN BALLIKAR
Managing Director
DIN : 06813369

ASHWIN KAMAT
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Panaji, Goa
Date : 28 October 2020

GOVIND NARVEKAR
Company Secreatary
M No. 26759

EDC Limited

Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the period ended 31 March 2020

(Amounts in INR unless otherwise stated)

	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	54,08,91,134	53,22,03,849
Adjustments for:		
Dividend Income	(74,72,785)	(74,72,785)
Depreciation and Amortisation	51,67,630	50,69,683
Impairment on financial instruments	8,88,47,974	37,87,889
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	(15,32,978)	1,31,896
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	(7,314)	(4,95,958)
FD Reclass	50,98,57,955	(35,03,22,458)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**1,13,57,51,617**	**18,29,02,116**
Changes in working capital		
(Increase)/Decrease in Long Term Loans & Advances	(91,59,46,166)	13,78,26,363
(Increase)/Decrease in Short Term Loans & Advances	1,73,68,11,181	(17,86,68,022)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Non Current Assets	13,689	10,97,202
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	(11,38,80,090)	1,37,60,169
Increase/(Decrease) in Long Term Provisions	(7,25,884)	(2,99,28,027)
Increase/(Decrease) in Long term borrowings	(41,06,85,957)	(10,27,84,543)
Increase/(Decrease) in Short Term Borrowings	(99,11,68,372)	(40,76,94,694)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	1,11,63,372	13,79,41,083
Cash generated from operations	**45,13,33,389**	**(24,55,48,353)**
Income tax paid	-	(11,05,00,000)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**45,13,33,389**	**(35,60,48,353)**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets	(7,28,426)	(1,67,44,363)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets	10,358	19,23,767
Dividend Received	74,72,785	74,72,785
Net cash generated from investing activities (B)	**67,54,717**	**(73,47,811)**
C. Cash flow from Financing activities		
Interim dividend paid	(1,00,92,480)	(1,00,92,480)
Tax on interim dividend paid	(20,74,539)	(20,54,590)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(1,21,67,019)**	**(1,21,47,070)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**44,59,21,087**	**(37,55,43,234)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	20,66,311	37,76,09,545
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**44,79,87,398**	**20,66,311**

Notes:

1. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
Opening balance	1,36,29,12,432	1,87,36,28,298
Addition during the period	-	-
Repayments during the period	(1,36,28,93,796)	(51,07,15,866)
Closing balance	**18,636**	**1,36,29,12,432**

2. The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect method" as set out in IND AS-7 "Statement of cash flow".

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financials statements

As per our report of even date
For N.S. Gokhale & Company
Firm Registration No. : 103270W
Chartered Accountants

PRAJAKTA GANDHI
Partner
Membership No : 109000
Place : Margao, Goa
Date : 09 November 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

SADANAND SHET TANAVADE
Chairman
DIN : 08525108

KIRAN BALLIKAR
Managing Director
DIN : 06813369

ASHWIN KAMAT
Chief Financial Officer

GOVIND NARVEKAR
Company Secreatary
M No. 26759

Place: Panaji, Goa
Date : 28 October 2020

EDC Limited
Standalone Accounting Policies for the period ended 31 March 2020
(Amounts in INR unless otherwise stated)

1 Corporate information

EDC Limited (the 'Company') was originally incorporated on 12 March 1975 and is registered with the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') as a Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC-ND-SI) on 22 May 2019, under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of lending. It's registered office is situated at Goa, India. The registered office address of the company is "EDC House", P. B. No. 275, Dr. Atmaram Borkar Road, Panaji, Goa. 403 001.

2 Basis of Preparation and presentation and Significant accounting policy

The standalone financial statements (Financial Statements) of the Company comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2019, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) notified under the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 (as amended) and other generally accepted accounting principles in India (collectively referred to as 'Indian GAAP' or 'Previous GAAP').

The transition to Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) has been carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First Time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. Accordingly, the impact of transition has been recorded in the opening reserves as at 01 April 2018 and the comparative previous year has been restated/reclassified.

An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS from the previous GAAP has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company is provided in Note 4. Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the financial year presented in the financial statements, including the preparation of the opening Ind AS balance sheet as at 01 April 2018 being the 'date of transition' to Ind AS, except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to the existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

N. S. GOKHALE & COMPANY * Chartered Accountants * FRN 103270W

The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Profit and Loss are presented in the format prescribed under Division III of Schedule III of the companies Act, as amended from time to time that are required to comply with Ind AS. The Statement of Cash Flows has been presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on accrual basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities, defined benefit- plan liabilities and share based payments being measured at fair value.

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR)/(Rs.), which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest rupee. Except when otherwise indicated.

Significant accounting policy

2.1 Revenue Recognition

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found within Ind ASs.

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind 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 good(s) or service(s) to the customer.

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

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

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

i) The Corporation has given some shops/office premises and plots on lease basis and has individual lease agreements with the allottees. The rent received is recognized as income on accrual basis.

ii) Revenue from transfer/extension fees is recognised on receipt and on entering into the respective definitive agreements which coincides with the completion of performance obligation.

iii) Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the dividend 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.

iv) Interest income on a financial asset at amortised cost is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate ('EIR'). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial assets through the expected life of the financial asset or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument. The internal rate of return on financial assets after netting off the fees received and cost incurred approximates the effective interest rate method of return for the financial asset. The future cash flows are estimated taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument.

The interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of non-credit impaired financial assets (i.e. at the amortised cost of the financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance).

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Tangible property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprise purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-financial assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with these will flow with the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

N. S. GOKHALE & COMPANY * FRN 103270W * Chartered Accountants

(iii) Depreciation, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives in the manner prescribed in Schedule II of the Act. The estimated lives used are noted in the table below:-

Property Plant & Equipment	**Useful Life (In Years)**
Land	Infinite
Building	60
Lift	20
Air Conditioning & Other Plants	5
Computer & Printer	3
Furniture & Fixtures	10
Electrical Fittings	10
Vehicles	8
Office equipments	5

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the depreciation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss when the item is derecognised. The date of disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is the date the recipient obtains control of that item in accordance with the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in Ind AS 115.

Componentisation of assets is not applicable to the corporation given the nature of its property plant & equipment..

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of 01 April 2018 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

2.4 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised only when its cost can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Company. Software and system development expenditure are capitalised at cost of acquisition including cost attributable to readying the asset for use. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Any expenses on such software for support and maintenance payable annually are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

The useful life of these intangible assets is estimated as below with zero residual value.

Intangible Assets	Useful Life (In Years)
Software	3

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value of its intangible assets recognised as of 01 April 2018 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

2.5 Financial instruments

(i) Date of recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(ii) Initial measurement

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans, debt securities, deposits and borrowings are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Recognised financial instruments are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

N. S. [illegible] & Company * FRN 103270W * Chartered Accountants

(iii) Classification and subsequent measurement

(A) Financial assets

Based on the business model, the contractual characteristics of the financial assets and specific elections where appropriate, the Company classifies and measures financial assets in the following categories :

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI')
- Fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

(a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial assets is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL :

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows ('Asset held 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.

After initial measurement and based on the assessment of the business model as asset held to collect contractual cash flows and SPPI, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate ('EIR') method. Interest income and impairment expenses are recognised in profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the EIR method. Any gain and loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

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

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the assets, ('Contractual cash flows of assets collected through hold and sell model') and contractual cash flows that are SPPI, are subsequently measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount of such financial assets are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI'), except dividend income which is recognised in profit and loss. Amounts recorded in OCI are subsequently transferred to the statement of profit and loss in case of debt instruments however, in case of equity instruments it will be directly transferred to reserves. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

(c) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets, which do not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, are measured at FVTPL. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. The Company records investments in equity instruments and mutual funds at FVTPL.

(B) Financial liabilities and equity instrument

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

(a) Equity instrument

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

(b) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amounts are determined based on the EIR method. Interest expense is recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of financial liabilities is also recognised in profit or loss.

(iv) Reclassification

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Company acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line or in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

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(v) Derecognition

(A) 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

- The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for the amount it may have to pay.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

(B) 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. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

(vi) Impairment of financial assets

A) Trade receivables

The Company applies the Ind AS 109 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance (ECL) for all trade receivables.

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

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected loss rates are based on average of historical loss rate adjusted to reflect current and available forward-looking information affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Company has also computed expected credit loss due to significant delay in collection.

B) Other financial assets:

For recognition of impairment loss on 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 subsequent years, 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.

Life time ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the year end.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the year is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. In balance sheet ECL for financial assets measured at amortized cost is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

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2.6 Lease

Company as a lease

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. The company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified assets, the company assess whether (i) the contract involves the use of an identified assets ; (ii) the company has substantially all the economic benefits from use of the assets through the period of the lease and (iii) the company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the company recognises a right-of-use assets (ROU) and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of 12 month or less (short term leases) and low value leases. For these short term and low value leases, the company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.
Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets.

For lease liabilities at inception, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate.

Lease liability has been included in borrowing and ROU asset has been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

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Company as a Lessor

Leases for which the company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the term of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

For operating leases, rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash at banks and on hand, demand deposits with banks, 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. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.8 Impairments of Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. An asset is impaired when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which an asset is identified as impaired. An impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.

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 net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

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2.9 Retirement and other employee benefits

(i) Provident fund

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund, is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

(ii) Gratuity

Every employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to 15 days salary last drawn for each completed year of service in line with The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The same is payable at the time of separation from the company or retirement, whichever is earlier. The benefit vest after five years of continuous service.

The company's gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan. The company's net obligation in respect of the gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that the employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior period. Such benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets, if any, is deducted.

The present value of the obligation under such benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit credit Method which recognizes each period of services as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at present values of estimated future cash flows. The discounted rates used for determining the present value are based on the market yields on Government Securities as at the balance sheet date.

(iii) Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences as per the policy of the Company. The Company recognises the charge to the statement of profit and loss and corresponding liability on account of such non-vesting accumulated leave entitlement based on a valuation by an independent actuary. The cost of providing compensated absences are determined using the projected unit credit method.

2.10 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

2.11 Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid in respect of taxable income for the year in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it intends to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets arising mainly on account of carry forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation under tax laws are recognised only if there is reasonable certainty of its realisation, supported by convincing evidence.

Deferred tax assets on account of other temporary differences are recognised only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. Changes in deferred tax assets / liabilities on account of changes in enacted tax rates are given effect to in the standalone statement of profit and loss in the period of the change. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are off set when there is a legally enforceable right to set-off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

2.12 Earning per share (basic and diluted)

The Company reports basic and diluted earnings per equity share. Basic earnings per equity share have been computed by dividing net profit/loss attributable to the equity share holders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per equity share have been computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity share holders after giving impact of dilutive potential equity shares for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year, except where the results are anti-dilutive.

2.14 Investment in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are recognised at cost as per Ind AS 27. Except where investments accounted for at cost shall be accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, when they are classified as held for sale.

2.15 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on settlement of revenue transactions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Monetary assets and liabilities contracted in foreign currencies are restated at the rate of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

2.16 Segment

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicator sby business segments and geographic segments.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and disclosures as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Accounting estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and could change from period to period. Appropriate changes in estimates are recognised in the periods in which the Company becomes aware of the changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Any revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods. Following are estimates and judgements that have significant impact on the carrying amount of assets and liabilities at each balance sheet:

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3.1 Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI (Solely Payments of Principal and Interest) and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), where the assets are managed in accordance with an approved investment strategy that triggers purchase and sale decisions based on the fair value of such assets. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value being recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

3.2 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.

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Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.
Fair value measurements under Ind AS are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) that the Company can access at measurement date

3.3 Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method

The Company's EIR methodology, recognises interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioral life of loans given / taken and recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates at various stages and other characteristics of the financial instruments.
This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behavior and life-cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes to India's base rate and other fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

3.4 Provisions and other contingent liabilities

The company operates in a regulatory and legal environment that, by nature, has a heightened element of litigation risk inherent to its operations. As a result, it is involved in various litigation, arbitration and regulatory investigations and proceedings in the ordinary course of the company's business.
When the Company can reliably measure the outflow of economic benefits in relation to a specific case and considers such outflows to be probable, the Company records a provision against the case. Where the probability of outflow is considered to be remote, or probable, but a reliable estimate cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed.
Given the subjectivity and uncertainty of determining the probability and amount of losses, the Company takes into account a number of factors including legal advice, the stage of the matter and historical evidence from similar incidents. Significant judgement is required to conclude on these estimates.

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3.6 Expected Credit loss

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition, the company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the company's historical experience and credit assessment and including forward looking information.

The inputs used and process followed by the company in determining the ECL have been detailed in Note 43.

3.7 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realisable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

3.8 Defined benefit plans

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

3.9 Leases

Ind AS 116 defines a lease term as the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the right to use an underlying asset including optional periods, when an entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. The Company consider all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option when determining the lease term. The option to extend the lease term are included in the lease term, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise the option. The Company reassess the option when significant events or changes in circumstances occur that are within the control of the lessee.

4 *RECONCILIATIONS*

The presentation requirements under previous GAAP differs from Ind AS, and hence, previous GAAP information has been regrouped for ease of reconciliation with Ind AS. The regrouped previous GAAP/ Indian GAAP information is derived from the Financial Statements of the Company prepared in accordance with previous GAAP.

(A) **Reconciliation of equity as at date of transition 01 April 2018**

	Notes to first-time adoption	Indian GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		37,76,09,545		37,76,09,545
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents		1,58,05,159	(1,58,05,159)	-
Loans	(i)	8,57,54,34,348	(12,19,26,241)	8,45,35,08,107
Investments	(ii)	2,00,44,445	45,70,13,511	47,70,57,956
Other financial assets		1,18,91,563	1,58,05,159	2,76,96,722
Non-financial Assets				
Tax assets		4,03,57,255	-	4,03,57,255
Property, Plant and Equipment		8,64,90,261		8,64,90,261
Capital work-in-progress		8,64,618		8,64,618
Intangible assets		2,63,482		2,63,482
Other non-financial assets		78,33,252	1,03,539	79,36,791
Total assets		**9,13,65,93,928**	**33,51,90,809**	**9,47,17,84,737**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables		33,42,422		33,42,422
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)		1,87,36,28,298		1,87,36,28,298
Other financial liabilities		2,03,50,89,399		2,03,50,89,399
Non-Financial Liabilities				
Tax liabilities		2,12,42,357		2,12,42,357
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	(iii)	32,48,62,247	(4,69,72,558)	27,78,89,689
Provisions		3,43,84,373		3,43,84,373
Other non-financial liabilities		7,17,38,336	1,03,539	7,18,41,875
EQUITY				
Equity Share capital		1,00,92,48,000	-	1,00,92,48,000
Other Equity		3,76,30,58,597	38,20,59,828	4,14,51,18,425
Total equity and liabilities		**9,13,65,94,029**	**33,51,90,809**	**9,47,17,84,838**

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

(B) **Reconciliation of equity as at 31 March 2019**

	Notes to first-time adoption	Indian GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		20,66,308		20,66,308
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents		36,64,09,093	-36,64,09,093	-
Loans	(i)	8,43,53,27,459	(8,83,09,830)	8,34,70,17,629
Investments	(ii)	2,00,44,445	22,91,03,706	24,91,48,151
Other Financial assets		1,49,03,645	36,64,09,093	38,13,12,738
Non-financial Assets				
Tax assets		4,15,44,920		4,15,44,920
Property, Plant and Equipment		9,63,13,568		9,63,13,568
Capital work-in-progress		-		-
Intangible assets		15,51,668		15,51,668
Other non-financial assets		69,26,121		69,26,121
Total assets		**8,98,50,87,227**	**14,07,93,876**	**9,12,58,81,103**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES				
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables		33,42,422		33,42,422
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)		1,36,29,12,432		1,36,29,12,432
Other financial liabilities		2,05,40,64,495		2,05,40,64,495
Non-Financial Liabilities				
Tax liabilities		94,86,783		94,86,783
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	(iii)	35,99,00,652	-3,72,88,191	32,26,12,461
Provisions		44,56,346		44,56,346
Other non-financial liabilities		9,21,96,527		9,21,96,527
EQUITY				
Equity Share capital		1,00,92,48,000		1,00,92,48,000
Other Equity		4,08,94,79,569	17,80,82,067	4,26,75,61,636
Total equity and liabilities		**8,98,50,87,226**	**14,07,93,876**	**9,12,58,81,102**

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

(C) **Reconciliation of profit or loss for the period ended 31 March 2019**

	Notes to first-time adoption	Indian GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS
Revenue from operations				
(a) Interest Income		91,55,41,297	-	91,55,41,297
(b) Dividend Income		74,72,785		74,72,785
(c) Rental Income		3,19,97,962		3,19,97,962
(d) Other Operating income		2,03,52,368		2,03,52,368
Total Revenue from operations		**97,53,64,412**	-	**97,53,64,412**
(e) Other Income		3,36,32,374		3,36,32,374
Total Income		**1,00,89,96,786**	-	**1,00,89,96,786**
Expenses				
(a) Finance costs		26,41,99,345		26,41,99,345
(b) Impairment on financial instruments		3,74,04,300	(3,36,16,411)	37,87,889
(c) Employee Benefits Expenses		14,99,15,201	1,31,896	15,00,47,097
(d) Depreciation, amortization and impairment		50,69,683		50,69,683
(e) Others expenses		5,36,88,923		5,36,88,923
Total Expenses		**51,02,77,452**	**(3,34,84,515)**	**47,67,92,937**
Profit before tax		**49,87,19,334**	**3,34,84,515**	**53,22,03,849**
Tax Expense:				
(a) Current Tax		12,18,00,000		12,18,00,000
(b) Deferred Tax		3,50,38,405	96,45,959	4,46,84,364
(c) Taxes for earlier periods		33,12,886		33,12,886
Total Income tax expense		**16,01,51,291**	**96,45,959**	**16,97,97,250**
Profit for the period		**33,85,68,043**	**2,38,38,557**	**36,24,06,600**
Other Comprehensive Income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
(a) Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	1,31,896	1,31,896
(b) Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments		-	(22,79,09,805)	(22,79,09,805)
(c) Income tax relating to above items		-	(38,408)	(38,408)
Other Comprehensive Income for the period		-	**(22,78,16,317)**	**(22,78,16,317)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**33,85,68,043**	**(20,39,77,761)**	**13,45,90,282**

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

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(D) **Reconciliation of total equity**

	Notes to first-time adoption	As at Sunday, 31 March 2019	As at Sunday, 1 April 2018
Equity Share Capital		1,00,92,48,000	1,00,92,48,000
General Reserve		14,00,000	14,00,000
Capital reserve		23,44,65,831	23,44,65,831
Special reserve		1,31,53,84,132	1,18,53,84,132
Retained Earnings		2,53,82,29,606	2,34,18,08,634
Shareholder's equity as per Indian GAAP audited financial statements		**5,09,87,27,569**	**4,77,23,06,597**
Adjustment			
Provision for Expected credit Loss on loan receivables	(i)	(8,78,29,057)	(12,14,45,468)
Fair Valuation of Equity Shares measured at FVOCI	(ii)	22,91,03,706	45,70,13,511
Deferred Tax Impact on Ind AS Adjustments	(iii)	3,72,88,191	4,69,72,558
Reversal of accrued interest on term loans		(4,80,773)	(4,80,773)
Total Adjustment		**17,80,82,067**	**38,20,59,828**
Shareholder's equity as per Ind AS		**5,27,68,09,636**	**5,15,43,66,425**

(E) **Reconciliation of total comprehensive income**

	Notes to first-time adoption	Year Ended 31 March 2019
Profit as per Indian GAAP		**33,85,68,040**
Adjustment		
Provision for Expected credit Loss on loan receivables	(i)	3,36,16,411
Deferred Tax Impact on Ind AS Adjustments	(iii)	(96,45,959)
Actuarial Gain/Loss Reclass	(iv)	(1,31,896)
Net profit as per Ind AS		**36,24,06,597**
Other comprehensive income		
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	(iv)	1,31,896
Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments		(22,79,09,805)
Tax on OCI	(ii)	(38,408)
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS		**13,45,90,279**

(F) Notes to first-time adoption

(i) <u>Expected credit loss on loans & advances</u>

Under Indian GAAP, the Company recognized impairment on loans based on the asset classification and provisiong norms issued by RBI. Under Ind AS, the Company applies the expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The loans are categorized into three stages and the 12 month or lifetime expected loss as applicable is calculated. The provision made in erstwhile Indian GAAP has been reversed and ECL is recognised on gross amount of loan receivable.

(ii) <u>Fair Valuation of Equity Shares</u>

Under Indian GAAP, the Company has recognised investments in Equity Shares at lower of cost or fair value. Under Ind AS, such investments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. On the transition date i.e. 1st April 2018, difference between the instruments' fair value and Indian GAAP carrying value has been recognised in retained earnings.

(iii) <u>Deferred Tax</u>

In the financial statements prepared under Previous GAAP, deferred tax was accounted as per the income statement approach which required creation of deferred tax asset/liability on temporary differences between taxable profit and accounting profit. Under Ind AS, deferred tax is accounted as per the Balance Sheet approach which requires creation of deferred tax asset/liability on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset/liability in the Balance Sheet and its corresponding tax base.

(iv) Actuarial gain/loss

Under Indian GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, actuarial gains and losses, are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(v) <u>Cash flow Statement</u>

The Ind AS adjustments are either non-cash adjustments or are regrouping among the cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. Consequently, Ind AS adoption has no impact on the net cash flow for the period ended 31 March 2019 as compared with the previous GAAP.

(G) Optional exemptions and Mandatory exception

Set out below are the Ind AS 101 optional exemptions availed as applicable and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

(i) Optional Exemptions availed

(a) Deemed cost

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition. This exemption is also applicable for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38.

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

(b) Investment in Subsidiaries, Joint ventures and Associates

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its investment in subsidiaries as recognised in the financial statements at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its investments in subsidiaries at their previous GAAP carrying value.

(c) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company has availed the following practical expedients in applying the standard retrospectively:

a. For completed contracts within the same annual reporting period, no restatement has been done;

b. For completed contracts that have variable consideration, the Company has used the transaction price at the date the contract was completed rather than estimating variable consideration amounts in the comparative reporting periods; and

c. For all reporting periods presented before the beginning of the first Ind AS reporting period, no disclosures of the amount of transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations have been done.

(ii) Mandatory exceptions

(a) Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies).

Ind AS estimates as at 01 April 2018 and 31 March 2019 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The company made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP:

- Investment in equity instruments carried at FVTPL or FVOCI;
- Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.

(b) Classification and measurement of financial assets

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

(c) De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

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

(d) Impairment of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess and determine the impairment allowance on financial assets as per Ind AS 109 using the reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments which were initially recognised and compare that to the credit risk at the date of transition to Ind AS. The Company has applied this exception prospectively.

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Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2020

(Amounts in INR unless otherwise stated)

5 *CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS*

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Cash on hand	29,758	200	3,058
Balances with banks			
- On current accounts	23,42,019	20,66,108	37,76,06,487
Cash Credit and Overdraft Facilities from Banks (Secured)	14,47,91,046	-	-
Total	**14,71,62,823**	**20,66,308**	**37,76,09,545**

6 *BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS*

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Fixed deposit in banks with maturity for more than 3 months less than 12 months *#	30,08,24,575	-	-
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	22,98,297	-	-
Total	**30,31,22,872**	-	-

* Fixed Deposit with Bank include Rs. 6,60,000/- pledged with Vijaya Bank Ltd. Panaji, (previous year Rs. 6,60,000/-) for furnishing bank guarantee to Electricity Department of Goa for H.T. Power Connection.

The Department of Finance, Government of Goa, has defined 'Exit Policy' for distressed beneficiaries under CMRY/VKRY vide notification No. 6/21/2015-FIN (DMU). The policy lays down criteria's for the borrowers under the scheme who can get relief from outstanding loan amounts in certain cases. All such reliefs are adjusted from 'Corpus Fund' to be managed by EDC Ltd on behalf of Finance Department. The notification requires the company to deposit such funds in a separate account. The company has kept contributions under the scheme in the general account and used such funds in the business. However, the Company has earmarked following fixed deposits as on 31.03.2020 in order to comply the notification guidelines with regard to depositing funds in a separate account.

Bank Name	Fixed Deposit Account Number	Fixed Deposit Amount
Corporation Bank	530401040967551	5,00,000
	530401040967353	8,00,000
	530401040967131	9,00,000
	530401040966882	10,00,000

7 LOANS

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
(A)	Loans measured at Amortised Cost			
	(i) Term Loans	7,52,81,18,892	8,49,52,83,644	8,58,57,39,180
	Add: Accrued interest on Term Loans	14,77,12,630	3,47,88,653	4,88,30,198
		7,67,58,31,522	**8,53,00,72,297**	**8,63,45,69,378**
	(ii) Loans to employees	1,75,50,569	1,50,33,276	1,35,43,591
	Add: Accrued interest on Loans to employees	94,07,543	94,21,232	1,05,18,434
		2,69,58,113	**2,44,54,508**	**2,40,62,025**
	(iii) Loans to subsidiaries	38,99,637	34,16,109	20,14,000
		38,99,637	**34,16,109**	**20,14,000**
	Total (A) Gross	**7,70,66,89,272**	**8,55,79,42,914**	**8,66,06,45,403**
	Less: Impairment loss allowance (Refer Note no. 38 B)	(29,97,73,260)	(21,09,25,285)	(20,71,37,396)
	Total (A) Net	**7,40,69,16,013**	**8,34,70,17,629**	**8,45,35,08,007**
(B)	(i) Secured by tangible assets	7,70,65,55,961	8,53,75,91,495	8,63,22,73,941
	(ii) Unsecured	1,33,311	2,03,51,419	2,83,71,562
	Total (B) Gross	**7,70,66,89,272**	**8,55,79,42,914**	**8,66,06,45,503**
	Less: Impairment loss allowance (Refer Note no. 38 B)	(29,97,73,260)	(21,09,25,285)	(20,71,37,396)
	Total (B) Net	**8,00,64,62,532**	**8,34,70,17,629**	**8,45,35,08,107**
(C)	Loans in India			
	(i) Public Sector	-	-	-
	(ii) Others - 'Industrial Units, Other Units & Government Bodies	7,70,66,89,272	8,55,79,42,914	8,66,06,45,403
	Total (C) Gross	**7,70,66,89,272**	**8,55,79,42,914**	**8,66,06,45,403**
	Less: Impairment loss allowance (Refer Note no. 38 B)	(29,97,73,260)	(21,09,25,285)	(20,71,37,396)
	Total (C) Net	**8,00,64,62,532**	**8,34,70,17,629**	**8,45,35,08,007**

In respect of CMRY loans, on average, 70% of the total loan amount is considered as secured on a totality basis, as the loanees are large in number. The provision is then accordingly made os applicable under various assest classes. Further, no provision is made on DITC Share Capital (loan), as the amount is funded entirely by the State Government.

Since the impairment allowance on loans under Ind AS 109 is higher than the provisioning required under on prudential norms for Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) no appropriation to a separate 'impairment reserve' is required as per Reserve Bank of India circular RBI/2019-20/170 DOR (NBFC).CC.PD.No.109/22.10.106/2019-20 dated March 13, 2020.

8 *INVESTMENTS*

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Investment in India			
Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries and associates measured at Cost (refer note A)	9,06,74,044	9,06,74,044	9,06,74,044
Investments in other equity instruments measured at Fair Value through other comprehensive income (refer note B)	17,27,34,399	28,73,38,521	51,52,48,326
Investments in debt instruments measured at amortized cost (refer note C)	3,15,00,000	3,15,00,000	3,15,00,000
Total	**29,49,08,443**	**40,95,12,565**	**63,74,22,370**
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(16,03,64,414)	(16,03,64,414)	(16,03,64,414)
Total	**13,45,44,029**	**24,91,48,151**	**47,70,57,956**

Details of investments -

(A) Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries and associates

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Investments measured at Cost (Unquoted)			
Investments in Equity shares of subsidiaries: (Fully paid up)			
-Goa Electronics Limited (Face value of Rs. 100 each, 1,80,000 (1,80,000 shares as on 31 March 2019 and 01 April 2018)	1,80,00,000	1,80,00,000	1,80,00,000
-Goa Auto Accessories Limited (Face value of Rs. 100 each, 2,59,000 (2,59,000 shares as on 31 March 2019 and 01 April 2018)	2,59,00,000	2,59,00,000	2,59,00,000
-Goa Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited (face value of Rs. 100 each, 4,94,520(494,520 shares as on 31 March 2019 and 01 April 2018)	4,67,74,044	4,67,74,044	4,67,74,044
Total of (A)	**9,06,74,044**	**9,06,74,044**	**9,06,74,044**

(B) Investments in other equity instruments measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss(fully paid-up)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Investments measured at FVOCI (Quoted)			
-Automobile Corporation Goa Ltd (Face value of Rs. 10 each, (405,302 shares as on 31 March 2020, 31 March 2019 and 01 April 2018)	11,90,37,197	22,69,48,855	45,20,94,116
-IDBI Bank Limited (Face value of Rs. 10 each, (114,240 shares as on 31 March 2020, 31 March 2019 and 01 April 2018)	22,04,832	53,29,296	82,53,840
-Mitcon Consultancy and Engineering Services Limited (Face value of Rs. 10 each, (320,000 shares as on 31 March 2020, 31 March 2019 and 01 April 2018)	1,27,52,000	1,63,20,000	1,61,60,000
Investments measured at FVOCI (Unquoted)			
-Infotech Corporation of Goa Limited (Face value of Rs. 10 each, (320,000 shares as on 31 March 2020, 31 March 2019 and 01 April 2018)	1,56,90,370	1,56,90,370	1,56,90,370
-Goa State Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (Face value of Rs. 10 each, (320,000 shares as on 31 March 2020, 31 March 2019 and 01 April 2018)	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
-Goa State Co-operative Bank Limited (Face value of Rs. 10 each, (320,000 shares as on 31 March 2020, 31 March 2019 and 01 April 2018)	50,000	50,000	50,000
-Nova Dhatu Udyog Limited (Face value of Rs. 10 each, (320,000 shares as on 31 March 2020, 31 March 2019 and 01 April 2018)	75,00,000	75,00,000	75,00,000
-I F G Limited (Formerly Ravish Infusions Limited) (Face value of Rs. 10 each, (1,500,000 shares as on 31 March 2020, 31 March 2019 and 01 April 2018)	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
Total of (B)	17,27,34,399	28,73,38,521	51,52,48,326

(C) Investments in debt instruments measured at amortized cost

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
- 8.5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Goa Auto Accessories Limited (Face value of Rs. 100 each fully paid up)	3,00,00,000	3,00,00,000	3,00,00,000
- 13.5% Redeemable Preference Shares of Rodal Circaprint Electronics Limited (Face value of Rs. 100 each fully paid up)	15,00,000	15,00,000	15,00,000
Total of (C)	**3,15,00,000**	**3,15,00,000**	**3,15,00,000**

Significant investment in the subsidiaries

Name of company	Principal Place of Business	Subsidiary/Associate	% of shares held
Goa Auto Accessories Limited	India	Subsidiary	100%
Goa Electronics Limited		Subsidiary	100%
Goa Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Limited		Associate	26%

9 *OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (UNSECURED, CONSIDERED GOOD)*

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Fixed deposit with maturity for more than 12 months*	-	36,64,09,093	1,58,05,159
Rent Receivable	27,04,585	24,48,475	67,90,425
Security Deposits	-	-	-
Security Deposits	5,79,432	7,26,113	7,58,592
Interest Subsidy (Govt of Goa) Receivable	1,15,25,909	1,03,52,116	43,42,546
Ground Rent Unbilled	10,66,875	13,76,941	-
Total	**1,58,76,801**	**38,13,12,738**	**2,76,96,722**

* Fixed Deposits with Banks include pledged with Vijaya Bank Ltd, Panaji, INR NIL (31 March 2019: INR 6,60,000 and 01 April 2018: INR 6,60,000) for furnishing Bank Guarantee to Electricity Department of Goa for H.T. Power connection.

10 *TAX ASSETS (NET)*

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Advance payment of taxes and tax deducted at source (net of provisions for taxation: 31 March 2020: Rs. 1,41,24,97,567; 31 March 2019: Rs. 1,62,19,95,120 and 01 April 2018: Rs. 1,22,99,22,030 /-)	2,85,94,659	3,20,58,137	1,91,14,898
Total	**2,85,94,659**	**3,20,58,137**	**1,91,14,898**

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(Amounts in INR unless otherwise stated)

11 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold land	Building	Lift	Air Conditioning & Other Plants	Computer & Printer	Furniture & Fixtures	Electrical Fittings	Vehicles	Office equipments	Total
Gross carrying amount										
Deemed cost as at 1 April 2018	2,73,63,440	3,98,29,294	14,35,027	26,52,347	15,13,465	42,25,124	4,07,775	86,02,352	4,61,433	8,64,90,257
Additions/ Adjustments	-	1,27,97,287	-	27,500	8,53,168	59,711	1,79,743	11,31,067	1,18,051	1,51,66,527
Deductions/ Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,77,612	96,256	35,73,868
As at 31 March 2019	2,73,63,440	5,26,26,581	14,35,027	26,79,847	23,66,633	42,84,835	5,87,518	1,32,11,031	4,83,228	9,80,82,916
Additions/ Adjustments	-	-	-	3,11,867	45,597	2,91,823	-	-	68,161	7,17,448
Deductions/ Adjustments	-	-	-	19,750	-	-	-	-	28,480	48,230
As at 31 March 2020	2,73,63,440	5,26,26,581	14,35,027	29,71,964	24,12,230	45,76,658	5,87,518	1,32,11,031	5,22,909	9,87,52,134
Accumulated depreciation										
For the year	-	9,70,388	1,15,948	7,88,400	5,80,852	7,28,288	1,24,872	13,53,270	1,18,015	47,80,033
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,19,238	91,443	30,10,681
As at 31 March 2019	-	9,70,388	1,15,948	7,88,400	5,80,852	7,28,288	1,24,872	(15,65,968)	26,572	17,69,352
For the period		10,26,770	1,15,947	6,32,812	7,16,031	5,78,550	86,514	12,77,587	1,17,254	45,51,465
Disposals	-	-	-	18,763	-	-	-	-	27,056	45,819
As at 31 March 2020	-	19,97,159	2,31,895	14,02,449	12,96,883	13,06,838	2,11,386	(2,88,381)	1,16,770	62,74,998
Net block										
As at 01 April 2018	2,73,63,440	3,98,29,294	14,35,027	26,52,347	15,13,465	42,25,124	4,07,775	86,02,352	4,61,433	8,64,90,257
As at 31 March 2019	2,73,63,440	5,16,56,193	13,19,079	18,91,447	17,85,781	35,56,547	4,62,646	1,47,76,999	4,56,656	9,63,13,565
As at 31 March 2020	2,73,63,440	5,06,29,423	12,03,133	15,69,515	11,15,347	32,69,820	3,76,132	1,34,99,412	4,06,139	9,24,77,136

(a) The Company has availed the deemed cost exemption as per IND AS 101 in relation to property, plant and equipment as on the date of transition (1 April 2018) and hence the net block carrying amount has been considered as the gross block carrying amount on that date. Refer note below for the gross block value and the accumulated depreciation on 1 April 2018 under the previous GAAP.

	Freehold land	Building	Lift	Air Conditioning & Other Plants	Computer & Printer	Furniture & Fixtures	Electrical Fittings	Vehicles	Office equipments	Total
Gross block	2,73,63,440	5,22,25,497	33,09,688	85,96,118	72,25,409	1,41,68,776	9,68,425	1,30,93,518	31,97,847	13,01,48,718
Accumulated Depreciation	-	1,23,96,203	18,74,661	59,43,771	57,11,944	99,43,652	5,60,650	44,91,166	27,36,414	4,36,58,462
Deemed cost as on 01 April 2018	2,73,63,440	3,98,29,294	14,35,027	26,52,347	15,13,465	42,25,124	4,07,775	86,02,352	4,61,433	8,64,90,256

12 *INTANGIBLE ASSETS*

	Computer Software
Gross carrying amount	
Deemed cost as at 1 April 2018	2,63,482
Additions/ Adjustments	15,77,836
Deductions/ Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2019	**18,41,318**
Additions/ Adjustments	10,978
Deductions/ Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2020	**18,52,296**
Accumulated amortization	
For the year	2,89,650
Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2019	**2,89,650**
For the year	6,16,165
Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2020	**9,05,815**
Net block	
As at 01 April 2018	**2,63,482**
As at 31 March 2019	**15,51,668**
As at 31 March 2020	**9,46,481**

The Company has availed the deemed cost exemption as per IND AS 101 in relation to intangible assets as on the date of transition (1 April 2018) and hence the net block carrying amount has been considered as the gross block carrying amount on that date. Refer note below for the gross block value and the accumulated depreciation on 1 April 2018 under the previous GAAP.

	Computer Software
Gross block	64,46,205
Accumulated Depreciation	(61,82,723)
Deemed cost as on 01 April 2018	**2,63,482**

13 *OTHER NON FINANCIAL ASSETS*

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Advance recoverable in cash or kind or for kind	70,25,954	59,05,814	75,12,796
Prepaid expenses	6,97,479	10,21,310	4,23,995
Total	**77,23,433**	**69,27,124**	**79,36,791**

EDC Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2020

(Amounts in INR unless otherwise stated)

14 *TRADE PAYABLES*

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises*	33,42,422	33,42,422	33,42,422.00
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
Total	**33,42,422**	**33,42,422**	**33,42,422**

* No interest was paid during the period / previous year in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and no amount was paid to the supplier beyond the appointed day. No amount of interest is due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. INR NIL (31 March 2019 and 01 April 2018 : INR NIL) interest was accrued and unpaid at the end of the accounting period. No further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding periods for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. The above information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

15 *BORROWINGS (OTHER THAN DEBT SECURITIES)*

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Borrowings measured at Amortised Cost (in India)			
Secured			
(a) Term loans from banks (Refer note a)	18,636	51,34,85,957	61,62,70,500
(b) Loan repayable on demand - Cash credit/Overdraft	(0)	84,63,77,326	1,25,40,72,020
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	30,49,149	32,85,778
Total	**18,636**	**1,36,29,12,432**	**1,87,36,28,298**

(a) **Security and terms of repayment of borrowings from banks:**

The aforesaid term loans from banks are secured by hypothecation of book debts.

(b) **Security against borrowings from banks repayable on demand:**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Hypothecation of book debts and personal guarantee of a director	7,12,894	84,63,77,326	1,25,40,72,020
Hypothecation of current assets of the company and personal guarantee of a director.	-	-	-
Lien on fixed deposits of the Company (Refer note 5 and 6) and of it's certain subsidiaries	-	-	-
Mortgage of property and personal guarantee of a director	-	-	-
Pledge of client securities	-	-	-
	7,12,894	**84,63,77,326**	**1,25,40,72,020**

16 *OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES*

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Dues to Contractors	46,08,376	47,58,376	43,66,376
Earnest Money Deposits & Others	72,49,318	79,27,176	30,97,809
Land Acquisition Award (Deposit)	1,91,53,60,441	1,75,86,60,361	1,78,12,49,742
Security Deposit (Rent)	5,99,642	5,99,642	5,99,642
Excess amount of Loan Repayment	49,53,493	50,00,940	49,71,763
One Time Settlement of Dues	1,15,24,839	1,15,64,621	71,34,412
Interest payable on land acquisition deposit	14,44,01,858	13,65,83,269	14,38,96,444
Govt of Goa*	1,56,59,185	1,80,93,163	1,62,34,171
D.I.T.C. Share Capital (Govt. of Goa)	6,27,09,137	9,20,11,147	7,35,38,040
Funds received towards GTEGP from Government of Goa	3,03,83,703	1,88,65,800	-
Total	**2,19,74,49,992**	**2,05,40,64,495**	**2,03,50,88,399**

*Amount of Govt of Goa includes an amount of Rs. 100 Lacs which was received from the Government of Goa during the year 2018-19 for disbursing the same to Goa Electronics Limited (GEL). However, no disbursement has been availed by GEL as on 31.3.2020. Our Company is a guarantor towards the advance and shall be liable to pay the amount along with interest at 7.5% per annum within a period of five years in equal yearly instalments of INR 24,04,554/- per year. However, no repayment could be made for want of the requisite information from the Government (the 'Head' under which the repayments is to be made).

17 *DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)*

(A) Deferred tax relates to the following:

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Deferred tax assets			
- On account of provision for Non-Performing assets	3,78,36,833	3,55,00,952	2,47,13,552
	3,78,36,833	**3,55,00,952**	**2,47,13,552**
Deferred tax liabilities			
- On account of depreciation	1,60,77,280	1,60,44,820	77,11,015
- On account of reserves u/s 36 (1) (viii)	41,93,34,664	37,93,56,784	34,18,64,784
- On reversal of reversal of provision for Non-Performing Assets	3,78,36,833	3,55,00,952	2,47,13,552
- On Expected credit Loss on loan receivables	(9,86,61,674)	(7,27,89,143)	(7,16,86,110)
	37,45,87,103	**35,81,13,413**	**30,26,03,241**
Deferred tax assets/(liability) (net)	**(33,67,50,270)**	**(32,26,12,461)**	**(27,78,89,689)**

(B) The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the period:

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**Amount**
As at 01 April 2018	**(27,78,89,689)**
On account of provision for Non-Performing assets	1,07,87,400
On account of depreciation	(83,33,805)
On account of reserves u/s 36 (1) (viii)	(3,74,92,000)
On reversal of reversal of provision for Non-Performing Assets	(1,07,87,400)
On Expected credit Loss on loan receivables	11,03,033
As at 31 March 2019	**(32,26,12,461)**
On account of provision for Non-Performing assets	23,35,881
On account of depreciation	(32,460)
On account of reserves u/s 36 (1) (viii)	(3,99,77,880)
On reversal of reversal of provision for Non-Performing Assets	(23,35,881)
On Expected credit Loss on loan receivables	2,58,72,530
As at 31 March 2020	**(33,67,50,270)**

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(C) **Income tax expense**

	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
Current taxes	14,17,37,745	12,18,00,000
Deferred tax charge / (income)	1,45,84,213	4,46,84,364
Taxes for earlier periods	32,54,181	33,12,886
Total	**15,95,76,139**	**16,97,97,250**

(D) **Income Tax recognised in other comprehensive income**

	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
Deferred Tax asset related to items recognised in Other Comprehensive income during the period:		
- income tax relating to items that will not reclassified to profit or loss	4,46,403	(38,408)
Total	**4,46,403**	**(38,408)**

(E) **Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate**

	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
Enacted income tax rate in India applicable to the company		
Profit before tax	54,08,91,134	53,22,03,849
Enacted income tax rate in India	29.12%	29.12%
Tax amount at the enacted income tax rate	15,75,07,498	15,49,77,761
Tax effect on:		
Adjustment in respect of current income tax pertains to previous years	-	
Non- deductible expenses for tax purpose	85,72,351	2,19,78,949
Income exempted from income taxes	(21,78,205)	(21,76,075)
Additional allowance for tax purpose	(4,43,59,204)	(4,26,72,264)
Income Tax rate change impact		
Others	4,00,48,258	3,76,88,880
Income tax expense charged to the statement of profit and loss	**15,95,90,699**	**16,97,97,250**
Effective tax rate	29.51%	31.90%

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Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the period ended 31 March 2020

(Amounts in INR unless otherwise stated)

18 *PROVISIONS*

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Provision for employee benefits			
- Gratuity & Leave encashment	37,30,462	44,56,346	3,43,84,373
Total	**37,30,462**	**44,56,346**	**3,43,84,373**

19 *OTHER NON FINANCIAL LIABILITIES*

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Statutory dues payable	8,10,405	36,58,672	15,50,533
Advance rent	-	-	1,61,65,412
Advance against Sale of Unit/Vehicle	6,500	8,950	99,645
Capital City Entrance Zone - Panaji Development Scheme	39,08,193	39,08,193	39,08,193
Amounts in respect of CMRY Scheme	-	38,104	37,404
Debt relief scheme for mining affected borrowers	1,91,72,678	4,11,17,986	1,84,06,474
Other Outstanding Liabilities	4,19,07,139	4,34,65,625	3,16,75,114
Total	**6,58,04,914**	**9,21,97,530**	**7,18,42,775**

20 *EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL*

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
<u>Authorized</u>			
12,500,000 (31 March 2019 : 12,500,000 and 1 April 2018 : 12,500,000) Equity shares of Rs. 100/- each.	1,25,00,00,000	1,25,00,00,000	1,25,00,00,000
	1,25,00,00,000	**1,25,00,00,000**	**1,25,00,00,000**
<u>Issued, Subscribed and paid up</u>			
1,00,92,480 (31 March 2019 : 1,00,92,480 and 1 April 2018 : 1,00,92,480) Equity shares of Rs. 100/- each.	1,00,92,48,000	1,00,92,48,000	1,00,92,48,000
Total	**1,00,92,48,000**	**1,00,92,48,000**	**1,00,92,48,000**

(a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period:

(i)

	As at 31 March 2019	
	No. of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,00,92,480	1,00,92,48,000
Add: Changes during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,00,92,480**	**1,00,92,48,000**

(ii)

	As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,00,92,480	1,00,92,48,000
Add: Changes during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,00,92,480**	**1,00,92,48,000**

(b) **Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares**

The Company has a single class of equity shares of Rs 100 face value . Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividend and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of the equity shareholders are in proportion to its paid up equity share capital of the Company.

(c) **Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company as on 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 and 01 April 2018:**

Name of the shareholder	No. of shares	% of holding
Government of Goa	86,20,260	85.41%
IDBI Bank Limited	11,53,220	11.43%

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21 OTHER EQUITY

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
General reserve	14,00,000	14,00,000	14,00,000
Capital reserve	23,44,65,831	23,44,65,831	23,44,65,831
Special Reserve (Under Section 36(1) (viii) of The Income Tax Act, 1961)	1,45,40,03,687	1,31,53,84,132	1,18,53,84,132
Special Reserve (as per section 45 of RBI)	10,81,78,227	-	-
Retained Earnings	2,72,29,71,172	2,71,63,11,673	2,72,38,68,362
Total	**4,52,10,18,917**	**4,26,75,61,636**	**4,14,51,18,325**

(A) General reserve

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening balance	14,00,000	14,00,000
Add : Changes during the period / year	-	-
Closing balance	**14,00,000**	**14,00,000**

(B) Capital Reserve

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening balance	23,44,65,831	23,44,65,831
Add : Changes during the period / year	-	-
Closing balance	**23,44,65,831**	**23,44,65,831**

(C) Special Reserve (Under Section 36(1) (viii) of The Income Tax Act, 1961)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening balance	1,31,53,84,132	1,18,53,84,132
Add : Transfer during the year (Under Section 36(1) (viii) of The Income Tax Act, 1961)	13,86,19,555	13,00,00,000
Closing balance	**1,45,40,03,687**	**1,31,53,84,132**

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(D) Special Reserve (as per section 45 of RBI)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening balance	-	-
Add : Transfer (as per section 45 of RBI)	10,81,78,227	-
Closing balance	10,81,78,227	-

(E) Retained earnings

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Opening balance	2,71,63,11,673	2,72,38,68,462
Add : Net profit for the period / year	38,13,14,996	36,24,06,600
Less : Interim dividend paid	(1,00,92,480)	(1,00,92,480)
Less : Tax on interim dividend	(20,74,539)	(20,54,591)
Less : Transfer to special reserve (Under Section 36(1) (viii) of The Income Tax Act, 1961)	(13,86,19,555)	(13,00,00,000)
Less : Transfer to special reserve (as per section 45 of RBI)	(10,81,78,227)	-
Add/(Less): Other comprehensive income	(11,56,90,696)	(22,78,16,317)
Closing balance	2,72,29,71,172	2,71,63,11,673

Nature and purpose of reserves

(A) General reserve

Under the erstwhile Companies Act 1956, general reserve was created through an annual transfer of net income at a specified percentage in accordance with applicable regulations. This reserve can be utilised only in accordance with the specified requirements of Companies Act, 2013.

(B) Capital Reserve

Capital Reserve contains the amount of concessions received in the past.

(C) Special Reserve (Under Section 36(1) (viii) of The Income Tax Act, 1961)

Special Reserve has been created u/s 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act to avail tax benefits.

(D) Special Reserve (as per section 45 of RBI)

Reserve Fund has been created in accordance with Section 45-IC in The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 by transferring a sum not less than twenty per cent of the net profit every year as disclosed in the profit and loss account and before any dividend is declared.

(E) Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to special reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to Shareholders. It also includes actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans recognised in other comprehensive income (net of taxes).

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22 *INTEREST INCOME*

	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
On financial assets measured at Amortised Cost		
- Interest on Loans	83,81,96,485	90,37,78,960
- Interest on Fixed Deposits with banks	3,35,95,276	13,92,588
- Interest Subsidy from Government of Goa	1,15,44,661	1,03,52,116
- Interest on Ground Rent	4,48,151	17,633
Total	88,37,84,573	91,55,41,297

23 *RENTAL INCOME*

	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
Ground Rent (Patto Plaza)	1,96,98,778	1,85,46,725
Income From Incubation Center	30,14,760	3,72,680
Parking Fees (Patto Plaza)	36,21,324	36,21,324
Rent from hire of hall	9,21,210	8,28,850
Rent (Gross)	98,18,050	86,28,383
Total	3,70,74,122	3,19,97,962

24 *OTHER INCOME*

	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
Extension fees	56,96,252	34,75,400
Transfer fees	1,50,61,806	2,96,61,016
Profit on Sale of Assets	7,314	4,95,958
Forfeiture (Patto Plaza)	4,23,72,881	-
Total	6,31,38,254	3,36,32,374

25 *FINANCE COSTS*

	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
On financial liabilities measured at Amortised Cost		
Interest expense		
- On Land Acquisition	14,46,08,029	13,65,83,269
- On Cash Credit	2,10,51,554	8,04,80,005
- On Term Loan	2,86,62,113	4,71,36,071
Total	**19,43,21,696**	**26,41,99,345**

26 *IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS*

	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
Financial instruments measured at Amortised Cost		
Loans	8,88,47,974	37,87,889
Total	**8,88,47,974**	**37,87,889**

27 *EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES*

	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
Salaries, allowances, Incentives and bonus	10,97,16,936	10,84,44,302
Contribution to provident and other funds	2,12,01,219	2,40,24,594
Gratuity and compensated absences expenses (refer note 33)	19,34,463	93,39,289
Leave encasement expenses	46,52,354	63,11,933
Staff welfare expenses	19,32,233	19,26,979
Total	**13,94,37,205**	**15,00,47,097**

28 *DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE*

	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
Depreciation on property plant & equipment	45,51,465	47,80,033
Amortization of intangible assets	6,16,165	2,89,650
Total	**51,67,630**	**50,69,683**

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29 *OTHER EXPENSES*

	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
Rent expense	3,63,774	3,60,000
Repairs for:		
- Vehicles	3,27,747	2,49,350
- Building	35,80,031	13,83,825
- Others	24,80,989	82,64,067
Interest on Service tax	953	1,923
Auditors Remuneration*	3,35,080	2,53,478
Postage, Telegram & Telephones	8,70,776	8,95,546
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	14,11,005	21,91,472
Consultancy & Professional Fees	49,28,373	82,55,184
Corporate Social Responsibility	79,92,096	1,80,48,072
Electricity Charges	26,36,252	26,39,548
Insurance	3,10,530	3,56,026
Provision for diminution in value of investments	0	-
Bad debts written off	28,78,895	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,25,64,777	1,07,90,432
Total	**4,06,81,278**	**5,36,88,923**

* **Auditors' remuneration**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
As Auditor	2,66,640	1,80,940
For Tax Audit	39,240	38,748
Out of Pocket Expenses	29,200	33,790
Total	**3,35,080**	**2,53,478**

30 *EARNINGS PER SHARE*

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Profit attributable to all equity holders	38,13,14,996	36,24,06,600
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	1,00,92,480	1,00,92,480
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.) (FV of Rs. 100 each)	37.78	35.91

31 *CONTINGENT LIABILITIES*

A)

Name of the Party	As on 31 March 2020 Estimated Liability
Mayur Cashew Factory	Counter Claim of Rs. 500.00 Lakhs
L. K. Trust	Claiming: a)Interest of Rs. 2907.54 Lakhs b)Loss of profit of Rs. 2385.00 Lakhs
Kanaka Infratech Ltd.	Rs. 100.00 Crores (damages) Rs. 1,20,45,593.00 @ 24% p.a (counter claim)

B) Income and Tax Service Matters

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Income Tax Matters	29,41,120	1,08,00,000
Service Tax Matters	-	10,00,000

C) The Corporation had awarded a Contract in May, 2010 of Rs. 9,20,38,781/- for Improvement of Infrastructure at Patto Plaza, Panaji to M/S. Kanaka Infratech Ltd., Mumbai. The contract was terminated by the Corporation in view of violation of terms of contract by the contractor. The contractor M/S Kanaka Infratech Ltd., has approached the Additional District Court challenging the termination and claimed compensation of Rs. 100,00,00,000/-. The Corporation expects to successfully defend the case and expects no liability on this count.

The Corporation has filed legal case against M/S. Kanaka Infratech Ltd. towards recovery of the liquidated damages, penalties as per the terms of the contract, and recovery of extra cost on account re-tendering and acceptance of tender of M/S. MV Rao Infra Projects (P) Ltd and other related expenses amounting to Rs. 83,27,312/- plus interest @ 24% p.a. from November 2010. Kanaka Infratech Ltd has made a counterclaim of Rs. 1,20,45,593/- plus interest @ 24% p.a. Since the matter is sub judice, Corporation has not accounted the claim of M/s Kanaka Infratech Ltd.

D) The Corporation has provided its fixed deposit with a bank on lien for working capital facilities advanced to its subsidiary. Total of such fixed deposit amounts to Rs. 99,99,999/- (Previous year Rs. 99,99,999/-)

31 A Capital commitments

As confirmed by EDC Management, the Company does not have any capital commitments as at each reporting date.

32 *PATTO PLAZA PROJECT*

A) The Corporation had developed the land at Patto Plaza admeasuring 177,555.72 sq.mtrs. Comprising of 100,667.40 sq.mtrs, Of developed plots and the balance being open space, roads etc. The plots have been allotted on Long Lease and the allottees are liable to pay annual ground rent and other charges, as specified in their lease agreement.

The open spaces form an integral part of Patto Plaza. Since premium on the long term leases of the plots at Patto Plaza has been treated as revenue income in the earlier years as required by the relevant statutory provisions, the cost of developing the plots along with cost pertaining to open spaces and roads has been shown as a cost against the said income in the earlier years as required by the matching concept. Thus, no part of land/open spaces/roads of Patto Plaza was reflecting under fixed assets of the Corporation. However, during the year 2017-18, one of the lessees surrendered/retransferred one plot to the Corporation. The same has been included in fixed assets of the Corporation.

B) The Corporation had decided to form Society for the maintenance of the Patto Plaza in the Board meeting held on 08.11.2012. The Corporation had initiated to form proposed society and pending the same, expenses incurred and income generated pertaining to maintenance activities at Patto Plaza were accounted in a separate head of account as an asset/liability respectively, A net amount of Rs. 10,01,304/- was shown as an asset as on 31 st March 2017.

However, in the 358th Board meeting held on 17th November 2017, it was resolved that the Corporation shall not form Patto Plaza Maintenance Co-operative Society. Therefore, the receivable amount as on March 2017 of Rs. 10,01,304/- has been written off in the Financial Year 2017-18. Expenses and incomes of the year 2017-18 & 2018-19 have been booked under the respective heads.

33 *EMPLOYEE BENEFITS*

(A) Defined Contribution Plans

During the period, the Company has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Employers' Contribution to Provident Fund and other funds	2,12,01,219	2,40,24,594

(B) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity payable to employees

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

The gratuity benefit is provided through funded plan and annual contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss. Under the scheme, the settlement obligation remains with the Company. Company accounts for the liability for future gratuity benefits based on an actuarial valuation. The net present value of the Company's obligation towards the same is actuarially determined based on the projected unit credit method as at the Balance Sheet date.

Discount rate

Discount Rate for this valuation is based on government bonds having similar term to duration of liabilities. Due to lack of a deep and secondary bond market in India, government bond yields are used to arrive at the discount rate.

Mortality/ disability

If the actual mortality rate in the future turns out to be more or less than expected then it may result in increase / decrease in the liability.

Employee turnover/Withdrawal rate

If the actual withdrawal rate in the future turns out to be more or less than expected then it may result in increase / decrease in the liability.

Salary escalation rate

More or less than expected increase in the future salary levels may result in increase / decrease in the liability.

(i) Principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
Interest / discount Rate	7.25%	7.25%	7.50%	7.50%
Salary increase rate	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years	60 Years	60 Years

(ii) **Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation (DBO)**

	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Total	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Total
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the period / year	6,64,12,172	4,22,60,958	10,86,73,130	6,75,49,592	4,13,57,720	10,89,07,312
Interest cost on DBO	49,80,913	31,69,572	81,50,485	54,03,967	33,08,618	87,12,585
Current service cost	19,25,215	11,16,141	30,41,356	19,44,104	11,46,428	30,90,532
Benefits paid	(1,02,90,074)	(77,50,709)	(1,80,40,783)	(83,53,595)	(79,56,354)	(1,63,09,949)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations						
- Effect of change in Financial Assumptions	15,32,978	33,35,053	48,68,031	(1,31,896)	44,04,465	42,72,569
Present value of obligation at the end of the period / year	6,45,61,204	4,21,31,015	10,66,92,219	6,64,12,172	4,22,60,877	10,86,73,049

The weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation is 3.37 years as at December 2019 (31 March 2019: 3.43 years & 01 April 2018: 3.47 years).

(iii) **Change in the fair value of plan assets:**

	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Total	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Total
Opening fair value of plan assets	6,65,11,600	3,77,05,933	10,42,17,532	4,13,66,647	3,31,57,040	7,45,23,687
Expected return on plan assets	50,51,459	29,86,693	80,38,152	49,82,819	27,75,869	77,58,688
Contributions	26,77,978	60,69,626	87,47,604	2,85,15,729	97,29,379	3,82,45,108
Benefit payments from plan assets	(1,02,90,074)	(77,50,709)	(1,80,40,783)	(83,53,595)	(79,56,364)	(1,63,09,959)
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	6,39,50,963	3,90,11,542	10,29,62,505	6,65,11,600	3,77,05,924	10,42,17,524

(iv) **Reconciliation of balance sheet amount**

	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Total	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Total
Balance sheet (asset)/liability at the beginning of period	(99,428)	45,55,025	44,55,598	2,61,82,945	82,00,680	3,43,83,625
Total charge/(credit) recognised in profit and loss	18,54,669	12,99,020	31,53,689	23,65,252	16,79,177	40,44,429
Total remeasurements recognised in OC (income)/loss	15,32,978	33,35,053	48,68,031	(1,31,896)	44,04,546	42,72,650
Contributions	26,77,978	60,69,626	87,47,604	2,85,15,729	97,29,379	3,82,45,108
Balance sheet (asset)/liability at the end of period	59,66,197	1,52,58,724	2,12,24,921	5,69,32,030	2,40,13,782	8,09,45,812

(v) **Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss**

	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Total	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Total
Service cost	19,25,215	11,16,141	30,41,356	19,44,104	11,46,428	30,90,532
Net Interest cost	49,80,913	31,69,572	81,50,485	54,03,967	33,08,618	87,12,585
Expected return on plan assets	(50,51,459)	(29,86,693)	(80,38,152)	(49,82,819)	(27,75,869)	(77,58,688)
Total expenses recognized in the Statement Profit and Loss	18,54,669	12,99,020	31,53,689	23,65,252	16,79,177	40,44,429

(vi) Expense recognized in Other comprehensive income

	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Total	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Total
Remeasurements due to-						
- Effect of change in financial assumptions	15,32,978	33,35,053	48,68,031	(1,31,896)	44,04,546	42,72,650
Net actuarial (gains) / losses recognised in OCI	**15,32,978**	**33,35,053**	**48,68,031**	**(1,31,896)**	**44,04,546**	**42,72,650**

(vii) Amount recognised in balance sheet

	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Total	Gratuity	Leave Encashment	Total
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	(6,45,61,204)	(4,21,31,015)	(10,66,92,219)	(6,64,12,172)	(4,22,60,958)	(10,86,73,130)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	6,39,50,963	3,90,11,542	10,29,62,505	6,65,11,600	3,77,05,934	10,42,17,534
Net liability recognized in Balance Sheet	**(6,10,242)**	**(31,19,473)**	**(37,29,714)**	**99,428**	**(45,55,024)**	**(44,55,596)**

34 *RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES:*

(A) Names of related parties and description of relationship as identified and certified by the Company:

		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 1 April 2018
(a) Subsidiary Companies				
Goa Electronics Private Limited	India	100%	100%	100%
Goa Auto Accessories Limited	India	100%	100%	100%
(B) Associate Company				
Goa Antibiotics & pharmaceuticals Limited.	India	26%	26%	26%
(b) Individuals owning directly or indirectly interest in voting power that gives them control or significant influence				
Shri Sidharth Kuncalienker (1.4.2017 to 29.10.2018	Chairman			
Shri Subhash Shirodkar (31.10.2018 to 30.1.2019)	Chairman			
Shri Santosh Kenkre (30.1.2019 to 31.03.2019)	Officiating Chairman			
Shri Santosh Kenre (1.4.2017 to 31.03.2019)	Vice Chairman			
Shri Arvind Ghatkar (1.4.2017 to 31.05.2017)	Managing Director			
Shri Surendra Vernekar (1.6.2017 to 30.04.2018)	Managing Director			
Shri Kiran Balikar (1.5.2018 to 31.03.2019)	Managing Director			
Shri Dayanand Kanekar (1.4.2017 to 31.05.2017)	Chief Financial Officer			
Shri Vipin Makwana (1.6.2017 to 31.03.2019)	Chief Financial Officer			

(B) Details of transactions with related party in the ordinary course of business for the period ended:

	Year Ended 31 March 2020	Year Ended 31 March 2019
<u>Salaries of Staff</u>		
Individuals owning directly or indirectly interest in voting power that gives them control or significant influence		
Chairman	5,24,212	7,51,481
Vice Chairman	4,23,708	3,91,210
<u>Entertainment & Telephone</u>		
Individuals owning directly or indirectly interest in voting power that gives them control or significant influence		
Chairman	10,000	19,370
Vice Chairman	-	-
<u>Travelling Conveyance & Expenditure on Car</u>		
Individuals owning directly or indirectly interest in voting power that gives them control or significant influence		
Chairman	1,41,517	2,51,391
Vice Chairman	1,36,631	-
<u>Honorarium</u>		
Individuals owning directly or indirectly interest in voting power that gives them control or significant influence		
Chairman	-	-
Vice Chairman	-	-
<u>Remuneration paid</u>		
Individuals owning directly or indirectly interest in voting power that gives them control or significant influence		
Salaries - Managing director	34,44,463	37,01,123
Prerequisites - Managing director	59,564	82,088
Salaries - Chief financial officer	14,93,390	16,05,585
Prerequisites - Chief financial officer	-	66,607

All related party transactions entered during the period were in ordinary course of the business and are on arm's length basis.

(C) **Amount due to/from related party as on:**
There have been no amounts due to/from related party for the current and previous year.

35 *SEGMENT REPORTING*
The Company's operations predominantly relate to loan given and its related activities business and is the only operating segment of the Company. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews the operations of the Company as one operating segment. Hence no separate segment information has been furnished herewith.

The Company operates in one geographic segment namely "within India" and hence no separate information for geographic segment wise disclosure is required.

The Company is presenting consolidated financial statements and hence in accordance with "IND AS 108 Segment Reporting", segment information is disclosed in consolidated financial statements.

36 *LEASES*
Information about lease
The Company has taken office premises at certain locations on lease. The agreements are executed for a period of 5 years.

Short term and low value lease:
Rental expense incurred and paid for short term leases is INR NIL (31 March 2019: NIL).
Rental expense incurred and paid for low value leases is INR 363774 (31 March 2019: INR 360000).

37 *FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT*

A Financial instruments by category :

The following table shows the carrying amounts of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities which are classified as Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and Amortised Cost.

	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
As at 1 April 2018			
Financial Assets (other than investment in subsidiaries) *			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	37,76,09,545
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	8,45,35,08,007
Investments	51,52,48,326	-	3,15,00,000
Other Financial assets	-	-	2,76,96,722
Total Financial Assets	**51,52,48,326**	**-**	**8,89,03,14,274**
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	-	-	33,42,422
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	1,87,36,28,298
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2,03,50,88,399
Total Financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**3,91,20,59,119**
As at 31 March 2019			
Financial Assets (other than investment in subsidiaries) *			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	20,66,308
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	8,34,70,17,629
Investments	28,73,38,521		3,15,00,000
Other Financial assets	-	-	38,13,12,738
Total Financial Assets	**28,73,38,521**	**-**	**8,76,18,96,676**
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	-	-	33,42,422
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	1,36,29,12,432
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2,05,40,64,495
Total Financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**3,42,03,19,349**
As at 31 March 2020			
Financial Assets (other than investment in subsidiaries) *			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	14,71,62,823
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	30,31,22,872
Loans	-	-	7,40,69,16,013
Investments	17,27,34,399		3,15,00,000
Other Financial assets	-	-	1,58,76,801
Total Financial Assets	**17,27,34,399**	**-**	**7,90,45,78,508**
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	-	-	33,42,422
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	18,636
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2,19,74,49,992
Total Financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**2,20,08,11,050**

* Investment in subsidiaries is measured at cost as at 31 March 2020, 31 March 2019 and 01 April 2018.

B Fair Value hierarchy

The following is the hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:
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 for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 1 April 2018				
Financial assets				
Measured at FVOCI				
- Investment in equity instruments	47,65,07,956	-	3,87,40,370	51,52,48,326
As at 31 March 2019				
Financial assets				
Measured at FVOCI				
- Investment in equity instruments	24,85,98,151	-	3,87,40,370	28,73,38,521
As at 31 March 2020				
Financial assets				
Measured at FVOCI				
- Investment in equity instruments	13,39,94,029	-	3,87,40,370	17,27,34,399

The carrying amount of cash and bank balances, loans, trade payables, borrowings and other receivables and payables are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature. The fair values of borrowings and security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including own and counterparty credit risk.

* Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments includes investment in equity investment valued at quoted closing price on stock exchange.

38 ***FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES***

The Company is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Company does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

(A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises following types of risk: interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings.

(i) 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 is exposed to interest rate risk arising mainly from borrowings with floating interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because the cash flows associated with floating rate borrowings will fluctuate with changes in interest rates. The Company manages the interest rate risks by maintaining a debt portfolio comprising a mix of fixed and floating rate borrowings.
At the reporting date, the interest profile of the Company's borrowings is as follows:

Exposure to interest rate risk

	31-Mar-20	31 March 2019
Fixed rate borrowings	18,636	51,65,35,106
Variable rate borrowings	(0)	84,63,77,326
Total borrowings	**18,636**	**1,36,29,12,432**

Interest rate sensitivity

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

	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
Sunday, 31 March 2019		
INR	50 bp	(42,31,887)
INR	(50 bp)	42,31,887
Tuesday, 31 March 2020		
INR	50 bp	0
INR	(50 bp)	(0)

(ii) **Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. As at each reporting date, the Company does not have exposure in foreign currency, therefore it is not exposed to currency risk.

(B) **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur a loss because its customers or counterparties fail to discharge their contractual obligation. The Company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties, and by monitoring exposures in relations to such limits.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented in the financial statements. The Company's major classes of financial assets are cash and cash equivalents, loans, term deposits, trade receivables and security deposits.

Cash and cash equivalents and term deposits with banks are considered to have negligible risk or nil risk, as they are maintained with high rated banks / financial institutions as approved by the Board of directors. Security deposits are kept with stock exchanges for meeting minimum base capital requirements. These deposits do not have any credit risk.

The management has established accounts receivable policy under which customer accounts are regularly monitored. The Company has a dedicated risk management team, which monitors the positions, exposures and margins on a continuous basis.

Expected credit loss

Loan to Industrial units, other units and Government bodies:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss model (ECL) for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on loan exposures. The expected credit loss is a product of exposure at default (EAD), probability of default (PD) and Loss given default (LGD) which are determined on the basis of CRISIL Default Study and the Reserve Bank of India's Internal Rating Based (IRB) approach. The financial assets have been segmented into three stages based on the risk profiles, primarily based on past due.

Company has large number of customer base with shared credit risk characteristics. Loan given to industrial units, other units and Government bodies are secured by collaterals.

As per Ind AS 109, the maximum period to consider when measuring expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period (including extension options) over which the entity is exposed to credit risk and not a longer period, even if that longer period is consistent with business practice. Therefore, the maximum period to consider when measuring expected credit losses for these loans is the maximum contractual period.

For the computation of ECL, the loan against margin trading facilities are classified into three stages as follows:

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Following table provides information about exposure to credit risk and ECL on Margin trading facility

Staging as per Ind AS 109	Loan receivable including interest
Stage 1	0 to 30 days past due
Stage 2	31 to 90 days past due
Stage 3	More than 90 days past due

The company does not have any loan book which may fall under stage 2 or stage 3.
ECL is computed as follow assuming that these loans are fully recalled by the Company at each reporting period:
EAD is considered as loan receivable including interest (net of write off).
PD is determined on the basis of CRISIL Default Study.
LGD is determined based the Reserve Bank of India's Internal Rating Based (IRB) approach. .

Following table provides information about exposure to credit risk and ECL on Loan

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Stage 1	3,93,29,94,250	8,28,42,78,601	8,39,92,18,344
Stage 2	3,46,20,74,397	6,52,71,156	3,84,75,848
Stage 3	13,69,49,882	14,91,49,996	15,00,58,987
Less : Impairment loss allowance	(29,97,73,260)	(21,09,25,285)	(20,71,37,396)
Carrying value	**7,23,22,45,270**	**8,28,77,74,468**	**8,38,06,15,784**

Collaterals

The Company does not holds any collateral and other credit enhancements against certain any credit exposures.

Comparison between the provisions required under the IRACP and the impairment allowance computed as per Ind AS 109:

Assets classification as per RBI norms	As at 01 April 2018					
	Asset classification as per Ind AS	Gross carrying amount as per Ind AS	Loss allowance (Provision as per Ind AS)	Net carrying amount as per Ind AS	Provision required as per IRACP	Difference between provision as per Ind AS 109 and IRACP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(4)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(6)
Performing Assets (PA)						
Standard	Stage 1	8,39,92,18,344	10,68,54,654	8,29,23,63,690	2,09,78,794	8,58,75,860
	Stage 2	3,84,75,848	87,55,693	2,97,20,155	79,889	86,75,804
Subtotal for PA		**8,43,76,94,193**	**11,56,10,347**	**8,32,20,83,846**	**2,10,58,683**	**9,45,51,664**
Non-performing Assets (NPA)						
Sub-standard	Stage 3	8,60,87,999	5,16,52,799	3,44,35,200	1,49,56,482	3,66,96,317
Doubtful-up to 1 year	Stage 3	1,66,90,351	1,01,67,015	65,23,336	66,83,193	34,83,821
Doubtful-up to 1 to 3 years	Stage 3	1,03,01,649	63,35,484	39,66,165	59,92,158	3,43,326
Doubtful-More than 3 years	Stage 3	3,36,74,440	2,12,23,795	1,24,50,645	3,36,96,864	(1,24,73,069)
Loss	Stage 3	33,04,548	21,47,956	11,56,592	33,04,548	(11,56,592)
Subtotal for NPA		**15,00,58,987**	**9,15,27,049**	**5,85,31,938**	**6,46,33,245**	**2,68,93,804**
Other items such as guarantees, loan, commitments etc which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current IRACP	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
Total	Stage 1	8,39,92,18,344	10,68,54,654	8,29,23,63,690	2,09,78,794	8,58,75,860
	Stage 2	3,84,75,848	87,55,693	2,97,20,155	79,889	86,75,804
	Stage 3	15,00,58,987	9,15,27,049	5,85,31,938	6,46,33,245	2,68,93,804
Total		**8,58,77,53,180**	**20,71,37,396**	**8,38,06,15,784**	**8,56,91,928**	**12,14,45,468**

The above figures include only the principal balance of loan accounts and not its accrued interest. Further, the figures also not include the employee's loan accounts principal balances as well as its accrued interest.

Assets classification as per RBI norms	As at 31 March 2019					
	Asset classification as per Ind AS	Gross carrying amount as per Ind AS	Loss allowance (Provision as per Ind AS)	Net carrying amount as per Ind AS	Provision required as per IRACP	Difference between provision as per Ind AS 109 and IRACP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(4)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(6)
Performing Assets (PA)						
Standard	Stage 1	8,28,42,78,601	10,51,93,004	8,17,90,85,596	3,62,36,908	6,89,56,097
	Stage 2	6,52,71,156	1,50,48,342	5,02,22,814	83,17,733	67,30,609
Subtotal for PA		8,34,95,49,757	12,02,41,347	8,22,93,08,410	4,45,54,641	7,56,86,706
Non-performing Assets (NPA)						
Sub-standard	Stage 3	7,41,22,620	1,56,17,719	5,85,04,901	47,30,918	1,08,86,800
Doubtful-up to 1 year	Stage 3	1,76,50,034	3,96,96,703	(2,20,46,669)	2,36,78,700	1,60,18,003
Doubtful-up to 1 to 3 years	Stage 3	1,81,81,509	1,11,81,598	69,99,910	1,09,05,772	2,75,826
Doubtful-More than 3 years	Stage 3	3,63,17,176	2,23,16,791	1,40,00,385	3,63,47,539	(1,40,30,748)
Loss	Stage 3	28,78,658	18,71,128	10,07,530	28,78,658	(10,07,530)
Subtotal for NPA		14,91,49,996	9,06,83,938	5,84,66,058	7,85,41,587	1,21,42,351
Other items such as guarantees, loan, commitments etc which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current IRACP	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
Total	Stage 1	8,28,42,78,601	10,51,93,004	8,17,90,85,596	3,62,36,908	6,89,56,097
	Stage 2	6,52,71,156	1,50,48,342	5,02,22,814	83,17,733	67,30,609
	Stage 3	14,91,49,996	9,06,83,938	5,84,66,058	7,85,41,587	1,21,42,351
Total		8,49,86,99,753	21,09,25,285	8,28,77,74,468	12,30,96,228	8,78,29,057

The above figures include only the principal balance of loan accounts and not its accrued interest. Further, the figures also not include the employee's loan accounts principal balances as well as its accrued interest.

Assets classification as per RBI norms	As at 31 March 2020					
	Asset classification as per Ind AS	Gross carrying amount as per Ind AS	Loss allowance (Provision as per Ind AS)	Net carrying amount as per Ind AS	Provision required as per IRACP	Difference between provision as per Ind AS 109 and IRACP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(4)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(6)
Performing Assets (PA)						
Standard	Stage 1	3,93,29,94,250	15,09,40,303	3,78,20,53,948	1,66,71,138	13,42,69,164
	Stage 2	3,46,20,74,397	6,53,32,353	3,39,67,42,044	1,38,36,668	5,14,95,686
Subtotal for PA		7,39,50,68,648	21,62,72,656	7,17,87,95,992	3,05,07,806	18,57,64,850
Non-performing Assets (NPA)						
Sub-standard	Stage 3	2,21,09,434	1,32,70,787	88,38,646	43,86,752	88,84,035
Doubtful-up to 1 year	Stage 3	1,76,50,034	1,07,35,406	69,14,628	76,06,439	31,28,967
Doubtful-up to 1 to 3 years	Stage 3	2,41,00,434	1,48,14,937	92,85,496	1,56,03,175	(7,88,238)
Doubtful-More than 3 years	Stage 3	2,80,40,509	1,70,37,621	1,10,02,889	2,80,42,034	(1,10,04,414)
Loss	Stage 3	4,50,49,471	2,76,41,852	1,74,07,619	4,50,49,471	(1,74,07,619)
Subtotal for NPA		13,69,49,882	8,35,00,604	5,34,49,278	10,06,87,871	(1,71,87,267)

Other items such as guarantees, loan, commitments etc which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current IRACP	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
Total	Stage 1	3,93,29,94,250	15,09,40,303	3,78,20,53,948	1,66,71,138	13,42,69,164
	Stage 2	3,46,20,74,397	6,53,32,353	3,39,67,42,044	1,38,36,668	5,14,95,686
	Stage 3	13,69,49,882	8,35,00,604	5,34,49,278	10,06,87,871	(1,71,87,267)
Total		7,53,20,18,529	29,97,73,260	7,23,22,45,270	13,11,95,677	16,85,77,583

The above figures include only the principal balance of loan accounts and not its accrued interest. Further, the figures also not include the employee's loan accounts principal balances as well as its accrued interest.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities:

	0 - 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	3-4 year	Beyond 4 years	Total
Sunday, 1 April 2018						
Borrowings	1,35,68,72,020	51,67,56,278	-	-	-	1,87,36,28,298
Trade payables	33,42,422	-	-	-	-	33,42,422
Other financial liabilities	2,03,50,88,399	-	-	-	-	2,03,50,88,399
	3,39,53,02,841	51,67,56,278	-	-	-	3,91,20,59,119
Sunday, 31 March 2019						
Borrowings	94,91,77,326	41,37,35,106	-	-	-	1,36,29,12,432
Trade payables	33,42,422	-	-	-	-	33,42,422
Other financial liabilities	2,05,40,64,495	-	-	-	-	2,05,40,64,495
	3,00,65,84,243	41,37,35,106	-	-	-	3,42,03,19,349
Tuesday, 31 March 2020						
Borrowings	-0	18,636	-	-	-	18,636
Trade payables	33,42,422	-	-	-	-	33,42,422
Other financial liabilities	2,19,74,49,992	-	-	-	-	2,19,74,49,992
	2,20,07,92,414	18,636	-	-	-	2,20,08,11,050

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39 *MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES*

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

	As at 01 April 2018		
	Current	Non- Current	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	37,76,09,545	-	37,76,09,545
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalent	-		-
Loans	1,56,44,48,388	6,88,90,59,619	8,45,35,08,007
Investments	-	47,70,57,956	47,70,57,956
Other financial assets	1,18,91,563	1,58,05,159	2,76,96,722
Tax assets	-	1,91,14,898	1,91,14,898
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	8,64,90,261	8,64,90,261
Capital Work In Progress	-	8,64,618	8,64,618
Intangible assets	-	2,63,482	2,63,482
Other non-financial assets	40,99,007	38,37,784	79,36,791
Total Assets	**1,95,80,48,503**	**7,49,24,93,777**	**9,45,05,42,280**
Liabilities			
Trade Payables	33,42,422	-	33,42,422
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	95,24,63,104	92,11,65,194	1,87,36,28,298
Other financial liabilities	-	2,03,50,88,399	2,03,50,88,399
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	-	27,78,89,688	27,78,89,688
Provisions	-	3,43,84,373	3,43,84,373
Other non-financial liabilities	-	7,18,42,775	7,18,42,775
Total Liabilities	**95,58,05,526**	**3,34,03,70,429**	**4,29,61,75,955**

	As at 31 March 2019		
	Current	Non- Current	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	20,66,308	-	20,66,308
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-
Loans	1,74,13,56,254	6,60,56,61,375	8,34,70,17,629
Investments	-	24,91,48,151	24,91,48,151
Other financial assets	1,49,03,645	36,64,09,093	38,13,12,738
Tax assets	-	3,20,58,137	3,20,58,137
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	9,63,13,568	9,63,13,568
Capital Work In Progress		-	-
Other Intangible assets		15,51,668	15,51,668
Other non-financial assets	41,12,522	28,14,602	69,27,124
Total Assets	**1,76,24,38,729**	**7,35,39,56,594**	**9,11,63,95,323**
Liabilities			
Trade Payables	33,42,422	-	33,42,422
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	95,22,26,475	41,06,85,957	1,36,29,12,432
Other financial liabilities	-	2,05,40,64,495	2,05,40,64,495
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	-	32,26,12,460.72	32,26,12,461
Provisions	-	44,56,346	44,56,346
Other non-financial liabilities	-	9,21,97,530	9,21,97,530
Total Liabilities	**95,55,68,897**	**2,88,40,16,789**	**3,83,95,85,686**

	As at 31 March 2020		
	Current	Non- Current	Total
Assets		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	14,71,62,823	-	14,71,62,823
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalent	30,31,22,872	-	30,31,22,872
Loans	7,40,69,16,013	-	7,40,69,16,013
Investments	-	13,45,44,029	13,45,44,029
Other financial assets	-	1,58,76,801	1,58,76,801
Tax assets	-	2,85,94,659	2,85,94,659
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	9,24,76,504	9,24,76,504
Other Intangible assets	-	9,46,481	9,46,481
Other non-financial assets	-	77,23,433	77,23,433
Total Assets	**7,85,72,01,708**	**28,01,61,907**	**8,13,73,63,615**
Liabilities			
Trade Payables	33,42,422	-	33,42,422
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	18,636	-	18,636
Other financial liabilities	2,19,74,49,992	-	2,19,74,49,992
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		33,67,50,270	33,67,50,270
Provisions		37,30,462	37,30,462
Other non-financial liabilities	6,58,04,914	-	6,58,04,914
Total Liabilities	**2,26,66,15,965**	**34,04,80,732**	**2,60,70,96,697**

40 ***CAPITAL MANAGEMENT***

Risk Management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes necessary adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirement of financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or raise / repay debt. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholders' value.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value and to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

		31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	01-Apr-18
Borrowings		18,636	1,36,29,12,432	1,87,36,28,298
Less: cash and cash equivalents		(14,71,62,823)	(20,66,308)	(37,76,09,545)
Net debt	(i)	**-14,71,44,187**	**1,36,08,46,124**	**1,49,60,18,753**
Total Equity	(ii)	5,53,02,66,917	5,27,68,09,636	5,15,43,66,325
Total Capital	(i) +(ii)= (iii)	**5,38,31,22,730**	**6,63,76,55,760**	**6,65,03,85,078**
Gearing ratio	(i)/(iii)	**-3%**	**21%**	**22%**

41 ***CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) EXPENSES***

Amount spent during the period ending 31 March 2020:

	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
Construction / acquisition of any asset	54,27,900	4,00,000	58,27,900
On purpose of other than (i) above	21,64,196	-	21,64,196

Amount spent during the period ending 31 March 2019:

	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
Construction / acquisition of any asset	1,49,15,585	-	1,49,15,585
On purpose of other than (i) above	29,43,959	-	29,43,959

42 *THE DISCLOSURES AS REQUIRED BY THE NBFC MASTER DIRECTIONS ISSUED BY RBI*

(A) CAPITAL

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	01-Apr-18
(i) CRAR (%)	74.76%	59.22%	58.08%
(ii) CRAR Tier I capital (%)	71.94%	57.90%	56.81%
(iii) CRAR Tier II capital (%)	2.81%	1.32%	1.27%
(iv) Amount of subordinated debt raised as Tier II capital* (Raised during the year: NIL , 31 March 2019: NIL and 1 April 2018: NIL)	-	-	-
(v) Amount raised by issue of perpetual debt instruments	-	-	-

(B) INVESTMENTS

		31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	01-Apr-18
(I)	**Value of investments**			
	(i) Gross value of investments			
	- In India	29,49,08,443.40	40,95,12,564.90	63,74,22,369.90
	- Outside India	-	-	-
	(ii) Provisions for depreciation/amortisations			
	- In India	16,03,64,414.00	16,03,64,414.00	16,03,64,414.00
	- Outside India	-	-	-
	(iii) Net value of investments			
	- In India	13,45,44,029.40	24,91,48,150.90	47,70,57,955.90
	- Outside India	-	-	-
(II)	**Movement of provisions held towards depreciation/appreciation/amortisationson investments**			
	(i) Opening balance	16,03,64,414.00	16,03,64,414.00	16,03,64,414.00
	(ii) Add: Provisions made during the year (Net of appreciation)	-	-	-
	(iii) Less: Write-off/write back of excess provisions during the year	-	-	-
	(iv) Closing balance	16,03,64,414.00	16,03,64,414.00	16,03,64,414.00

(C) DERIVATIVES

(I) Forward rate agreement/interest rate swap

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	01-Apr-18
(i) The notional principal of swap agreements	-	-	-
(ii) Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfil their obligations under the agreements	-	-	-
(iii) Collateral required by the applicable 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 derivatives

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

(III) Disclosures on risk exposure in derivatives

Qualitative disclosure

Details for qualitative disclosure are part of accounting policy as per financial statements. (Refer note. 38)

Quantitative disclosure

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	01-Apr-18
(i) Derivatives (notional principal amount) for hedging	-	-	-
(ii) Marked to market positions			
(a) Asset	-	-	-
(b) Liability	-	-	-
(iii) Credit exposure	-	-	-
(iv) Unhedged exposures	-	-	-

(D) DISCLOSURES RELATING TO SECURITI! DISCLOSURES RELATING TO SECURITISATION

(I) Outstanding amount of securitised assets as per books of the SPVs

The Company has not entered into securitisation transactions during the current and previous year.

(II) Details of financial assets sold to securitisation/reconstruction company for asset reconstruction*

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
(i) No. of accounts	-	-
(ii) Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold to SC/RC	-	-
(iii) Aggregate consideration	-	-
(iv) Additional consideration realised in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-
(v) Aggregate gain/(loss) over net book value	-	-

(III) Details of assignment transactions undertaken

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
(i) No. of accounts	-	-
(ii) Aggregate value of accounts sold, gross exposure	-	-
(iii) Aggregate consideration for assigned portion	-	-
(iv) Additional consideration realised in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-
(v) Aggregate gain/(loss) over net book value	-	-

(IV) Details of non performing financial assets purchased/sold

(a) Details of non performing financial assets purchased

The Company has not purchased any non performing financial asset during the current and previous year.

(b) Details of non performing financial assets sold (other than sale to ARCs)

The Company has not sold any non performing financial asset during the current and previous year.

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(E) ASSET LIABILITY MANAGEMENT - MATURITY PATTERN OF CERTAIN ITEMS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES*

	Over 1 day to 2 months	Over 2 months to 3 months	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 3 years	Over 3 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Public Deposits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Advances (Receivables under financing activity)	0	0	4,12,69,090	71,25,09,357	2,92,93,65,269	2,00,36,59,274	1,84,52,15,540	7,53,20,18,530
Investments	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,49,08,443	29,49,08,443
Borrowings (Other than public deposits)	18,636	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,636
Foreign currency assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foreign currency liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The above figures of advances (Receivables under financing activity) include only the principal balance of loan accounts and not its accrued interest as on 31st March 2020. Further, the figures also not include the employee's loan accounts principal balances as well as its accrued interest.

(F) EXPOSURES

(I) Exposure to real estate sector

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	01-Apr-18
(i) Direct Exposure			
(a) Residential mortgages			
Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented	-	-	-
(b) Commercial real estate lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estates	-	-	-
(c) Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures:			
- Residential	-	-	-
- Commercial real estate	-	-	-
(ii) Indirect Exposure			
Fund based and non-fund based exposures on Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)	-	-	-
Investment in Housing Finance Companies	-	-	-

(II) Exposure to Capital Market

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	01-Apr-18
(i) Direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt;	-	-	-
(ii) Advances against shares/bonds/debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs/ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity-oriented mutual funds;	-	-	-
(iii) Advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security;	-	-	-
(iv) Advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares/convertible bonds/convertible debentures/units of equity oriented mutual funds 'does not fully cover the advances;	-	-	-
(v) Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers;	-	-	-
(vi) Loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares/bonds/debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources;	-	-	-
(vii) Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows/issues;	-	-	-
(viii) All exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	-	-	-
Total exposure to Capital Market	-	-	-

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(III) Details of financing of Parent Company Products

The Company does not have any financing of parent company products during the current and previous year.

(IV) Details of Single Borrower Limit (SGL)/Group Borrower Limit (GBL) exceeded

The Company has not exceeded the prudential exposure limits during the current and previous year.

(V) Unsecured advances

Total loans and advances includes INR 1,33,311 which are unsecured advances (31 March 2019: INR 2,03,51,419 & 1 April 2018: INR 2,83,71,562).

(G) REGISTRATION OBTAINED FROM OTHER FINANCIAL SECTOR REGULATORS

No registration have been obtained from any financial sector regulators.

(H) DETAILS OF PENALTIES IMPOSED BY RBI AND OTHER REGULATORS

No penalties has been levied by the Reserve Bank of India or any other Regulators for the year ended 31 March 2020. (Previous year: NIL)

(I) DETAILS OF RATINGS ASSIGNED BY CREDIT RATING AGENCIES AND MIGRATION OF RATINGS DURING THE YEAR

No ratings has not been obtained during the current year.

(J) REMUNERATION OF NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

There have been no remuneration provided to any non-executive directors.

(K) PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

Break up of 'Provisions and Contingencies' shown in the Statement of Profit and Loss	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Provision for impairment loss allowance on investments	-	-
Provision for non-performing assets (Stage 3 assets)	(71,83,335)	(8,43,111)
Provision for income tax and tax adjustments of earlier years	14,49,91,926	12,51,12,886
Provision for standard assets (Stage 1 & 2 assets)	9,60,31,309	46,31,000
Other provision and contingencies	-	-

(L) DRAW DOWN FROM RESERVES

During the year, the Company has not drawn down any amount from reserves.

(M) CONCENTRATION OF DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, EXPOSURES AND NPAS (STAGE 3 ASSETS)

(I) Concentration of deposits

The Company being a Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Non-Banking Financial Company registered with Reserve Bank of India, does not accept public deposits.

(II) Concentration of advances*

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	01-Apr-18
Total advances to twenty largest borrowers	6,78,27,38,405	7,91,47,54,371	8,18,33,25,390
Percentage of advances to twenty largest borrowers to total advances	90.06%	93.13%	95.29%

*Reserve Bank of India vide its communication dated 8th September 2020 has granted the exemption to the company from credit concentration norms till March 31, 2022, in respect of those Government owned companies which are in infrastructure development.

(III) Concentration of exposures (Including Off-Balance Sheet exposure)

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	01-Apr-18
Total exposure to twenty largest borrowers/customers	6,78,27,38,405	7,91,47,54,371	8,18,33,25,390
Percentage of exposures to twenty largest borrowers/customers to total exposure on borrowers/customers	90.06%	93.13%	95.29%

(IV) Concentration of NPAs (Stage 3 assets)

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	01-Apr-18
Total exposure to top four NPA accounts (Stage 3 accounts)	5,82,81,543	6,75,10,430	7,69,71,246

(V) Sector-wise NPAs

	Sector	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	01-Apr-18
(i)	**Agriculture and allied activities**	The requisite information of NPAs (Stage 3 assets) sector wise maintained by the company are different than the sectors stipulated by RBI. Hence the necessary disclosure has not been made in the financial statement as on 31.03.2020. NPAs of the company includes large number of nominal value accounts and its sector wise re-classfication is not carried by the company.		
(ii)	**MSME**			
(iii)	**Corporate borrowers**			
(iv)	**Services**			
(v)	**Unsecured personal loans**			
(vi)	**Auto loans**			
(vii)	**Other personal loans**			

(N) Movement of NPAs (Stage 3 assets)

		31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
(I)	**Net NPAs (Stage 3 assets) to net advances (%)**	0.74%	0.71%
(II)	**Movement of NPAs (Stage 3 assets) (Gross)**		
	(a) Opening balance	14,91,49,996	15,00,58,987
	(b) Additions during the year	(1,22,00,115)	-
	(c) Reductions during the year (Including loans written-off)	-	(9,08,991)
	(d) Closing balance	13,69,49,882	14,91,49,996
(III)	**Movement of net NPAs (Stage 3 assets)**		
	(a) Opening balance	5,84,66,058	5,85,31,938
	(b) Additions during the year	(50,16,780)	-
	(c) Reductions during the year	-	(65,880)
	(d) Closing balance	5,34,49,278	5,84,66,058
(IV)	**Movement of provisions for NPAs (Stage 3 assets)**		
	(a) Opening balance	9,06,83,938	9,15,27,049
	(b) Provisions made during the year	-	-
	(c) Write-off/write-back of excess provisions	(71,83,335)	(8,43,111)
	(d) Closing balance	8,35,00,604	9,06,83,938

(O) DISCLOSURE OF COMPLAINTS

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	-	-
No. of complaints received during the year	-	-
No. of complaints redressed during the year	-	-
No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-

(P) **THE DISCLOSURES AS REQUIRED BY THE MASTER DIRECTION -MONITORING OF FRAUDS IN NBFCS ISSUED BY RBIDATED 29 SEPTEMBER 2016**

There were NIL cases (Previous year: NIL cases) of frauds amounting to NIL (Previous year: NIL) reported during the year.

(Q) **DISCLOSURES AS REQUIRED FOR LIQUIDITY RISK**

(I) **Funding Concentration based on significant counterparty (both deposits and borrowings)**

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	01-Apr-18
Number of significant counter parties*	-	-	-
Amount (NIL)	-	-	-
Percentage of funding concentration to total deposits (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Percentage of funding concentration to total liabilities (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(II) **Top 20 large deposits**

The Company being a Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Non-Banking Financial Company registered with Reserve Bank of India, does not accept public deposits.

(III) **Top 10 borrowings**

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	01-Apr-18
Total amount of top 10 borrowings	18,636	1,36,29,12,432	1,87,36,28,298
Percentage of amount of top 10 borrowings to total borrowings (%)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

(IV) **Funding Concentration based on significant instrument/product***

	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19		01-Apr-18	
	Amount	Percentage of total liabilities	Amount	Percentage of total liabilities	Amount	Percentage of total liabilities
Non-convertible debentures	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Loans from bank	18,636	0.00%	1,36,29,12,432	35.50%	1,87,36,28,298	43.61%
Deposits	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
External commercial borrowings	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Sub-ordinated debts	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Commercial paper	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%

(V) **Stock ratio**

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19	01-Apr-18
(i) Commercial paper as a percentage of total public funds	NA	NA	NA
(ii) Commercial paper as a percentage of total liabilities	NA	NA	NA
(iii) Commercial paper as a percentage of total assets	NA	NA	NA
(iv) Other short term liabilities as a percentage of total public funds	NA	NA	NA
(v) Other short term liabilities as a percentage of total liabilities	2.52%	0.00%	0.00%
(vi) Other short term liabilities as a percentage of total assets	0.81%	0.00%	0.00%
(vii) Non convertible debentures as a percentage of total public funds	NA	NA	NA
(viii) Non convertible debentures as a percentage of total liabilities	NA	NA	NA
(ix) Non convertible debentures as a percentage of total assets	NA	NA	NA

(VI) **Institutional set-up for liquidity risk Management**

Refer note 38(C) of standalone financials statement.

43 *DISCLOSURE OF RESTRUCTURED ACCOUNTS AS REQUIRED BY THE NBFC MASTER DIRECTIONS ISSUED BY RBI*

Type of restructuring - Others+		Asset Classification				
		Standard	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
Restructured accounts as on 1 April of the FY (opening figures)	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-
Fresh restructuring during the year*	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-
Upgradations to restructured standard category during the FY#	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-
Restructured standard advances which cease to attract higher provisioning and/or additi	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-
Downgradations of restructured accounts during the FY#	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-
Write-offs/Settlements/Recoveries of restructured accounts during the FY*	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-
Restructured accounts as on 31 March of the FY (closing figures)	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-
	Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-

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44 *DISCLOSURE PURSUANT TO RBI NOTIFICATION - RBI/2019-20/170 DOR (NBFC).CC.PD.NO.109/22.10.106/2019-20 DATED 13 MARCH 2020 - A COMPARISON BETWEEN PROVISIONS REQUIRED UNDER INCOME RECOGNITION, ASSET CLASSIFICATION AND PROVISIONING (IRACP) AND IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCES AS PER IND AS 109 'FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS'*

Asset classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross carrying amount as per Ind AS	Loss allowance (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net carrying amount	Provision required as per IRACP norms*	Difference between Ind AS 109 provision and IRACP norms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3) - (4)	(6)	(7) = (4) - (6)
(a) Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	3,93,29,94,250	15,09,40,303	3,78,20,53,948	1,66,71,138	13,42,69,164
	Stage 2	3,46,20,74,397	6,53,32,353	3,39,67,42,044	1,38,36,668	5,14,95,686
Subtotal (a)		**7,39,50,68,648**	**21,62,72,656**	**7,17,87,95,992**	**3,05,07,806**	**18,57,64,850**
(b) Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
(i) Sub-standard	Stage 3	2,21,09,434	1,32,70,787	88,38,646	43,86,752	88,84,035
(ii) Doubtful up to:						
1 year	Stage 3	1,76,50,034	1,07,35,406	69,14,628	76,06,439	31,28,967
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	2,41,00,434	1,48,14,937	92,85,496	1,56,03,175	(7,88,238)
More than 3 years	Stage 3	2,80,40,509	1,70,37,621	1,10,02,889	2,80,42,034	(1,10,04,414)
Subtotal (ii)		**9,19,00,411**	**5,58,58,752**	**3,60,41,659**	**5,56,38,400**	**2,20,351**
(iii) Loss	Stage 3	4,50,49,471	2,76,41,852	1,74,07,619	4,50,49,471	(1,74,07,619)
Subtotal (b)		**13,69,49,882**	**8,35,00,604**	**5,34,49,278**	**10,06,87,871**	**(1,71,87,267)**
(c) Other items	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-
Total (a+b+c)	Stage 1	3,93,29,94,250	15,09,40,303	3,78,20,53,948	1,66,71,138	13,42,69,164
	Stage 2	3,46,20,74,397	6,53,32,353	3,39,67,42,044	1,38,36,668	5,14,95,686
	Stage 3	13,69,49,882	8,35,00,604	5,34,49,278	10,06,87,871	(1,71,87,267)
	Subtotal	**7,53,20,18,529**	**29,97,73,260**	**7,23,22,45,270**	**13,11,95,677**	**16,85,77,583**

In respect of CMRY loans, on average, 70% of the total loan amount is considered as secured on a totality basis, as the loanees are large in number. The provision is then accordingly made as applicable under various assest classes. Further, no provision is made on DITC Share Capital (loan), as the amount is funded entirely by the State Government. The above figures include only the principal balance of loan accounts and not its accrued interest. Further, the figures also not include the employee's loan accounts principal balances as well as its accrued interest.

45 *DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO RBI NOTIFICATION - RBI/2019-20/220 DOR.NO.BP.BC.63/21.04.048/2019-20 DATED 17 APRIL 2020*

(a) **SMA/overdue categories, where the moratorium/deferment was extended**

Asset Classification	Total Exposure	ECL Provision
SMA (SMA - 0)	3,93,29,94,250.23	15,09,40,302.51
Overdue - Standard	3,46,20,74,397.40	6,53,32,353.48
Overdue - Others	13,69,49,881.76	8,35,00,603.72
Total	**7,53,20,18,529.39**	**29,97,73,259.71**

(b) **Asset classification benefit extension**

Asset classification benefit has been extended to NIL accounts having total outstanding of NIL wherein NIL of provision is being carried as on 31 March 2020.

46 *COVID-19 PANDEMIC:*

The Covid-19 pandemic outbreak across the world including India has resulted in most countries announcing lockdowns and quarantine measures that have sharply stalled economic activity. The Indian Government too has imposed lockdowns starting from March 24, 2020. The Indian economy would be impacted by this pandemic and the resultant lockdown, due to the contraction in industrial and services output across small and large businesses. The impact of the COVID -19 pandemic on the Company's results, including credit quality and provisions, remains uncertain and dependent on the current and further spread of COVID -19, steps taken by the government and the RBI to mitigate the economic impact and also the time it takes for economic activities to resume and reach the normal levels.

In accordance with the regulatory package announced by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on March 27, 2020 and April 17, 2020 the Company has granted a moratorium of 3 months and extended the same for a further period of 3 months in accordance with the announcement by the RBI on May 22, 2020 for the payment of all instalments falling due between March l, 2020 and August 31, 2020 to all eligible borrowers that have opted to avail the same. In respect of accounts overdue but standard as at February 29, 2020 where moratorium benefit has been granted, the staging for the accounts is based on staging existing as at that date. As per the assessment done by the Company, this staging standstill has not been on its own considered to be triggering any substantial increase in credit risk. Based on the assessment of the Company, in the absence of other credit risk indicators, the granting of the moratorium does not itself result in accounts becoming past due and triggering Stage 2 and Stage 3 classification criteria.

The Company has assessed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its liquidity and ability to repay its obligations as and when they are due. Management has considered various stimulus packages announced by the Government of India which will directly or indirectly benefit NBFC, Company's lenders to seek/extend moratorium and various other financial support from other banks, agencies in determining the Company's liquidity position over the next 12 months. Based on the foregoing and necessary stress tests considering various scenarios, management believes that the Company will be able to pay its obligations as and when these become due in the foreseeable future. The Company would continue to focus on maintaining adequate capital and ensuring liquidity during current period and for the period going forward.
In assessing the recoverability of loans, receivables, intangible assets, deferred tax assets and investments, the Company has considered internal and external sources of information, including credit reports, economic forecasts and industry reports up to the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company has also considered the impact of COVID -19 pandemic while estimating the recoverability during the year ended March 31, 2020. Since the situation is rapidly evolving, its effect on the operations of the Company may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company will continue to closely monitor material changes in markets and future economic conditions.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company completed its re-assessment of probability of default, loss given default in respect of exposures to certain sectors that were experiencing operational challenges. Credit and market risks for certain counter parties increased significantly relative to such risks at initial recognition, resulting in recognition of higher amount of expected credit losses and gain/loss on fair value changes for the year ended March 31, 2020. Management judgement for expected credit losses and gain/loss on fair values changes has been accentuated on account of factors caused by the COVID-19

pandemic. Accordingly, the Company has recorded for the year ended March 31, 2020, an amount of ₹29,97,73,260 towards impairment on financial instruments.

47 The Corporation had extended the Corporate Loan amounting to Rs. 1,60,00,000/- to M/S. Vishwas Steel Ltd. On default of repayment of the loan, the pledge against shares held as security has been invoked and the shares of M/S. Mega Corporation Ltd. are held by the Corporation in the Demat Account. No accounting effect has been given for the same as final decision in respect of such shares is yet to be taken. However, considering the notional amount of shares, if any, full provision has been made against the loan amount.

48 An amount of Rs. 1,35,64,821/- has been spent up to 31.3.2020 towards Convention Center, Dona-Paula. The same is expected to be recovered from the Government of Goa and therefore the same has been netted off against the amount reflected under Govt of Goa' in Note 16 - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES.

49 Dividend for the Financial Year 2018-19 was proposed by the Board @1% amounting to INR 1,00,92,480/- and was approved in the Annual General Meeting. The same was paid in April 2020.

50 The financial statements of the company were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28 Oct 2020.

As per our report of even date
For N.S. Gokhale & Company
Firm Registration No. : 103270W
Chartered Accountants

PRAJAKTA GANDHI
Partner
Membership No : 109000
Place : Margao, Goa
Date : 09 November 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

SADANAND SHET TANAVADE
Chairman
DIN : 08525108

KIRAN BALLIKAR
Managing Director
DIN : 06813369

ASHWIN KAMAT
Chief Financial Officer

GOVIND NARVEKAR
Company Secreatary
M No. 26759

Place: Panaji, Goa
Date : 28 October 2020

I SCHEDULE TO BALANCE SHEET

As required by RBI Master Direction - Non-Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 ('the NBFC Master Directions')

	Liabilities side	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019		As at 1 April 2018	
		Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue	Amount Outstanding	Amount Overdue
(1)	Loans and advances availed by the Company inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid						
	(a) Debentures						
	Secured	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unsecured (Other than falling within the meaning of public deposit*)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Deferred credits	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(c) Term loans	18,636	-	51,34,85,957	-	61,62,70,500	-
	(d) Inter-corporate loans and borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(e) Commercial paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(f) Public deposits (as defined in chapter II, para 3 (xiii) of Master directions -Non-Banking Financial Companies Acceptance of Public Deposits (Reserve Bank Directions, 2016 as issued by RBI).	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(g) Other Loans (CBLO, cash credit and working capital demand loan)	(0)	-	84,94,26,475	-	1,25,73,57,798	-
(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	-	-	-	-	-	-
	in the value of security.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(c) Other public deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Asset side	Amount Outstanding		
		As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(3)	Break-up of loans and advances including bills receivables (other than those included in (4) below)			
	(a) Secured	7,70,65,55,961	8,53,75,91,495	8,63,22,73,941
	(b) Unsecured	1,33,311	2,03,51,419	2,83,71,562
(4)	Break up of leased assets and assets under finance and hypothecation loans counting towards assetfinance activities			
	(i) Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors:			
	(a) Financial lease	-	-	-
	(b) Operating lease	-	-	-
	(ii) Stock under finance including financing charges under sundry debtors:			
	(a) Assets under finance, net of unmatured finance charges and advance EMI	-	-	-
	(b) Repossessed assets	-	-	-
	(iii) Hypothecation loans counting towards asset financing activities:			
	(a) Loans where assets have been repossessed	-	-	-
	(b) Loans other than (a) above	-	-	-

(5) Break-up of investments			
Current Investments			
(a) Quoted:			
(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	-	-	-
(b) 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			
(a) Quoted:			
(i) Shares (a) Equity	13,39,94,029	24,85,98,151	47,65,07,956
(b) Preference	-	-	-
(ii) Debentures and bonds	-	-	-
(iii) Units of mutual funds	-	-	-
(iv) Government securities	-	-	-
(v) Others (Investments in debt instruments)			
(b) Unquoted			
(i) Shares (a) Equity	12,94,14,414	12,94,14,414	12,94,14,414
(b) Preference	3,15,00,000	3,15,00,000	3,15,00,000
(ii) Debentures and bonds	-	-	-
(iii) Units of mutual funds	-	-	-
(iv) Government securities	-	-	-
(v) Others (Investment ins securitised assets)	-	-	-

(6) **Borrower group-wise classification of all leased assets, stock under financing and loans and advances**

Category	Amount net of provisions					
	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
Related parties:						
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Companies in the same group	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Market Value	Book Value	Market Value	Book Value	Market Value	Book Value
Related parties:						
Subsidiaries	4,39,00,000	4,39,00,000	4,39,00,000	4,39,00,000	4,39,00,000	4,39,00,000
Companies in the same group	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other related parties	4,67,74,044	4,67,74,044	4,67,74,044	4,67,74,044	4,67,74,044	4,67,74,044
Other than related parties	20,42,34,399	20,42,34,399	31,88,38,521	31,88,38,521	31,88,38,521	31,88,38,521
TOTAL	**29,49,08,443**	**29,49,08,443**	**40,95,12,565**	**40,95,12,565**	**40,95,12,565**	**40,95,12,565**

(8) **Other information**

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Gross non-performing assets*			
Related parties:	38,99,637	34,16,109	-
Other related parties	-	-	-
Net non-performing assets *			
Related parties	-	-	-
Other related parties	-	-	-
Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt	-	-	-

N. S. GOKHALE & COMPANY