Independent Auditor’s Report

To The Trustee of
ICCL Lender Repayment Trust

Report on the Audit of Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **ICCL Lender Repayment Trust** (hereinafter referred to as “the trust”) which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Revenue account (including Other Comprehensive Income) and the Statement of Receipts & Payment for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as “the standalone financial statements”).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations give to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ,Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended (“Ind AS”) and other accounting principal generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at March 31, 2019, the surplus and total comprehensive income and its Receipts & Payment for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of standalone financial statements of the current period. There matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor’s Report thereon

The Trustees of the trust are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprise the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board’s Report including Annexures to Board Report’s, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and shareholder’s Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, is doing so, consider whenever the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Trustee's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Trustees of the trust are responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Trust in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 standalone financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the 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 financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other matters - restriction of use

This report is made solely to the Trustees of ICCL Lender Repayment Trust. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Trustees, those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Trustees of ICCL Lender Repayment Trust for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

For Sumit Mohit & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 021502N

Sd/-
Sumit Garg
(Partner)
M. No.: 506945
Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2019

ICCL LENDER REPAYMENT TRUST
Statement of Aafairs as at March 31, 2019
(All amount in Rs. in Thousands except for share data unless stated otherwise)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2019 (Amount)
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		-
		-
Current assets		
-Investments	**3**	554.20
-Cash and cash equivalents	**4**	0.10
		554.30
TOTAL ASSETS		**554.30**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Corpus fund		
IBHFL	**5**	553.67
Total Corpus		**553.67**
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		-
		-
Current liabilities		
Reserves	**6**	0.57
Other current liabilities	**7**	0.06
		0.63
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**554.30**
		-

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statement

As per our report of even date

For Sumit Mohit & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 021502N

Sd/-
Sumit Garg
Partner
M. No. 506945

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2019

For and on behalf of the ICCL Lender Repayment Trust

Sd/-	Sd/-
Axis Trustee Services Limited	
Makarand Kulkarni	Rahul Vaishya
(Authorised Signatory)	(Authorised Signatory)

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 22, 2019

ICCL LENDER REPAYMENT TRUST

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the period from April 2, 2018 to March 31, 2019

(All amount in Rs. in Thousands except for share data unless stated otherwise)

	Notes	For the Period from April 2, 2018 to March 31, 2019 (Amount)
Income		
Revenue from operations	**8**	133,369.67
Total Revenue		**133,369.67**
Expenses		
Other expenses		-
Total Expenses		**-**
Income over expenditure		**133,369.67**
Appropriation:		
Indiabulls Commercial Credit Limited		**133,369.67**
Balance C/f		-

Summary of significant accounting policies **2**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statement

As per our report of even date

For Sumit Mohit & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 021502N

For and on behalf of the ICCL Lender Repayment Trust

Sd/-
Sumit Garg
Partner
M. No. 506945

Sd/-
Axis Trustee Services Limited
Makarand Kulkarni
(Authorised Signatory)

Sd/-
Rahul Vaishya
(Authorised Signatory)

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 22, 2019

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 22, 2019

ICCL LENDER REPAYMENT TRUST

Receipts & Payments Accounts for the period from April 2, 2018 to March 31, 2019

(All amount in Rs. in Thousands except for share data unless stated otherwise)

		for the period from April 2, 2018 to March 31, 2019 (Amount)
Receipts		
Opening Balances		
- Bank	-	**-**
Funds received from ICCL	62,538,274.29	
Redemption of Investments	427,709,176.03	**490,247,450.32**
Total		**490,247,450.32**
Payments		
Paid towards Investments	427,576,360.56	
Repayment to ICCL Lenders	62,538,274.29	
Amount transfer to ICCL	132,802.10	
Amount transfer to Indiabulls Foundation	13.28	**490,247,450.22**
Closing Balance		
- Bank	0.10	**0.10**
Total		**490,247,450.32**
		-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statement

As per our report of even date

For Sumit Mohit & Company Chartered Accountants FRN: 021502N	For and on behalf of the ICCL Lender Repayment Trust	
Sd/- Sumit Garg Partner M. No. 506945	Sd/- Axis Trustee Services Limited Makarand Kulkarni (Authorised Signatory)	Sd/- Rahul Vaishya (Authorised Signatory)
Place: New Delhi Date: April 22, 2019	Place: Mumbai Date: April 22, 2019	

ICCL LENDER REPAYMENT TRUST
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amount in Rs. in Thousands except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Note : 1
Corporate information:

ICCL Lender Repayment Trust (“the Trust”) was incorporated on April 02, 2018 by Indiabulls Commercial Credit Limited ("ICCL") in favor of Axis Trustee Services Limited (“the Trustee”) in order to manage its payment obligations towards Lenders and facilitate such payments and repayments to its Lenders in a streamlined manner and for ensuring that such payments or prepayments do not get impacted, in any manner, on acounts of any operrational constrainst at the end of ICCL.

Note : 2
Summary of significant accounting policies:

i) General information and statement of compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements (‘financial statements’) of the Trust have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 (by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (‘MCA’)). The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the periods presented.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2018, the Company has 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 (Previous GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 are the first which the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 were authorized and approved for issue by the Authorised Persons on 22 April 2019.

ii) Basis of preparation
These financial statements have been prepared in Indian Rupee which is the functional currency of the Company.

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company’s normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services rendered to customers and time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation in cash and cash equivalents of the consideration for such services rendered, the Company has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

The statement of cash flows have been prepared under indirect method.

iii) Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA"), through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, has notified the following new and amendments to Ind ASs which the Group has not applied as they are effective from April 1, 2019:

Ind AS - 116
Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases standard, Ind AS 17 Leases. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lessee accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The Company will adopt Ind AS 16, effective annual reporting period beginning April 1, 2019. The Company will apply the standard to its leases, retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard, recognised on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, the Company will not restate comparative information, instead, the cumulative effect of initially applying this Standard will be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on April 1, 2019. On that date, the Company will recognise a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The right-of-use asset is recognised at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate as at April 1, 2019. In accordance with the standard, the Company will elect not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

On transition, the Company will be using the practical expedient provided the standard and therefore, will not reassess whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application.

Ind AS 12 Income taxes (amendments relating to income tax consequences of dividend and uncertainty over income tax treatments)

The amendment relating to income tax consequences of dividend clarify that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The Group does not expect any impact from this pronouncement. It is relevant to note that the amendment does not amend situations where the entity pays a tax on dividend which is effectively a portion of dividends paid to taxation authorities on behalf of shareholders. Such amount paid or payable to taxation authorities continues to be charged to equity as part of dividend, in accordance with Ind AS 12.

The amendment to Appendix C of Ind AS 12 specifies that the amendment is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. It outlines the following: (1) the entity has to use judgement, to determine whether each tax treatment should be considered separately or whether some can be considered together. The decision should be based on the approach which provides better predictions of the resolution of the uncertainty (2) the entity is to assume that the taxation authority will have full knowledge of all relevant information while examining any amount (3) entity has to consider the probability of the relevant taxation authority accepting the tax treatment and the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates would depend upon the probability. The Company does not expect any significant impact of the amendment on its financial statements.

iii) Recent accounting pronouncements (continued)…

Ind AS 109 – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
The amendments relate to the existing requirements in Ind AS 109 regarding termination rights in order to allow measurement at amortised cost (or, depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income) even in the case of negative compensation payments. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 19 – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
The amendments clarify that if a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, it is mandatory that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the re-measurement are determined using the assumptions used for the re-measurement. In addition, amendments have been included to clarify the effect of a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement on the requirements regarding the asset ceiling. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs
The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. The Company does not expect any impact from this amendment.

Ind AS 28 – Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures
The amendments clarify that an entity applies Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture but to which the equity method is not applied. The Company does not currently have any long-term interests in associates and joint ventures.

Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations and Ind AS 111 – Joint Arrangements
The amendments to Ind AS 103 relating to re-measurement clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it re-measures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to Ind AS 111 clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not re-measure previously held interests in that business. The Company will apply the pronouncement if and when it obtains control / joint control of a business that is a joint operation.

iv) Use of estimates and judgements
The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

Key sources of estimation of uncertainty at the date of the financial statements, which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are in respect of impairment of investments, useful lives of property, plant and equipment, valuation of deferred tax assets and fair value measurement of financial instruments, these are discussed below. Key sources of estimation of uncertainty in respect of revenue recognition, employee benefits and provisions and contingent liabilities have been discussed in their respective policies.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries
The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment
The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Valuation of deferred tax assets
The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The policy has been explained under note 2(ix).

Fair value measurement of financial instruments
When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. The policy has been further explained under note 2(x).

v) Revenue recognition:
Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method. There is no impact of the adoption of the standard on the financial statements of the Company.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Dividend income is recorded when the right to receive payment is established. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

vi) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.

The Company has made an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments not held for trading in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless they are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received net of direct issue cost.

ICCL LENDER REPAYMENT TRUST
Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2019
(All amount in Rs. in Thousands except for share data unless stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2019 (Amount)
3 Financial assets - Current	
Inv in HDFC Liquid Fund Direct Plan Growth Option [No.of units 18.833 (Previous year : Nil) NAV 3678.2855 (Previous year Rs. Nil) per unit]	69.27
Invest in Aditya Birla SunLife Cash Plus Direct Growth [No.of units 230,593 (Previous year : Nil) NAV 300.4362 (Previous year Rs. Nil) per unit]	69.28
Investment in ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Dire [No.of units 250.620 (Previous year : Nil) NAV 276.4164 (Previous year Rs. Nil) per unit]	69.28
Investment in Reliance Liquid - Direct - Growth [No.of units 15.186 (Previous year : Nil) NAV 4561.8889 (Previous year Rs. Nil) per unit]	69.27
Investment in SBI Premier Liquid Fund - Direct - G [No.of units 23.620 (Previous year : Nil) NAV 2928.5700 (Previous year Rs. Nil) per unit]	69.29
Investment in Axis Liquid Fund - Direct - Growth [No.of units 33.415 (Previous year : Nil) NAV 2073.5234 (Previous year Rs. Nil) per unit]	69.29
Investment in Kotak Liquid Scheme - Direct - Growt [No.of units 18.302 (Previous year : Nil) NAV 3784.3285 (Previous year Rs. Nil) per unit]	69.26
Invesco India Liquid Fund - Direct Plan Growth [No.of units 26.923 (Previous year : Nil) NAV 2572.4398 (Previous year Rs. Nil) per unit]	69.26
	554.19

ICCL LENDER REPAYMENT TRUST
Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2019
(All amount in Rs. in Thousands except for share data unless stated otherwise)

	As at March 31, 2019 (Amount)
4 Cash and cash equivalents	
Balances with banks	
- in current accounts	0.10
	0.10

	As at March 31, 2019 (Amount)
5 Corpus Fund	
Indiabulls Commercial Credit Limited	553.67
	553.67

	As at March 31, 2019 (Amount)
6 Resevers	
Reserves on account of changes in cost & fair value of financial Instruments	0.57
	0.57

	As at March 31, 2019 (Amount)
7 Other current liabilities	
Sundry Creditors	
Indiabulls Foundation	0.06
	0.06

	For the period ended April 02, 2018 to March 31, 2019 (Amount)
8 Revenue from operations	
Income from Investment	133,369.67
	133,369.67

ICCL LENDER REPAYMENT TRUST
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
(All amount in Rs. in Thousands except for share data unless stated otherwise)

Note : 9
There are no borrowing costs to be capitalised as at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil).

Note : 10
There are no contingent liabilities to be reported as at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil).

Note : 11
There are no capital and other commitments to be reported as at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil).

Note : 12
First time adoption of Ind AS
These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.
The accounting policies set out in Note: 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ending 31 March 2019, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 (the Company's date of transition). An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes.

A. 'Ind AS mandatory exceptions

1. Estimates
An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

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:

a) Investment in equity instruments carried at FVTPL or FVOCI
b) Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model

2. Classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities
The classification and measurement of financial assets will be made considering whether the conditions as per Ind AS 109 are met based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition.

Financial assets can be measured using effective interest method by assessing its contractual cash flow characteristics only on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition and if it is impracticable to assess elements of modified time value of money i.e. the use of effective interest method, fair value of financial asset at the date of transition shall be the new carrying amount of that asset. The measurement exemption applies for financial liabilities as well.

Applying a requirement is impracticable when the entity cannot apply it after making every reasonable effort to do so. It is impracticable to apply the changes retrospectively if:
a) The effects of the retrospective application or retrospective restatement are not determinable;
b) The retrospective application or restatement requires assumptions about what management's intent would have been in that period;
The retrospective application or retrospective restatement requires significant estimates of amounts and it is impossible to distinguish objectively information about those estimates that existed at that time.

Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS
Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile total equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

Note : 13
Financial instruments
A. Financial assets and liabilities
The carrying amounts of financial instruments by category are as follows: **(Amounts in Thousands)**

Particulars	**Note No.**	**As at March 31, 2019**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Investments	3	554.20
Cash and cash equivalents	4	0.10
Other financial assets		
Total		**554.30**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Reserves	6	0.57
Other current liabilities	7	0.06
Total		**0.63**

B. Fair values hierarchy
Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value in the consolidated financial statements and are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

The categories used are as follows:
Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical instruments in an active market;
Level 2: Directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and
Level 3: Inputs which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

B.1 Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements **(Amounts in Thousands)**

As at March 31, 2019	**Period**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets					
Investments at fair value through Profti and Loss					
Quoted equity investments	March 31, 2019	554.20	-	-	**554.20**
	March 31, 2018	-	-	-	-
	April 01, 2017	-	-	-	-

B.2 Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost

Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost for which fair value is disclosed is as follows, these fair values are calculated using Level 3 inputs:

(Amounts in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	
	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets		
Investments	554.20	554.20
Cash and cash equivalents	0.10	0.10
Total	**554.30**	**554.30**
Financial liabilities		
Reserves	0.57	0.57
Other current liabilities	0.06	0.06
Total	**0.63**	**0.63**

The management assessed that fair values of cash and cash equivalents approximate their respective carrying amounts, largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Note : 14

i) Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company risk management framework. The Company's risk are managed by a treasury department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors provides written principles for overall risk management. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, investments, loans, trade receivables and other financial assets	Ageing analysis	Highly rated bank deposits and diversification of asset base and collaterals taken for assets
Liquidity risk	Borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities	Cash flow forecasts	Committed borrowing and other credit facilities and sale of loan assets (whenever required)
Market risk - foreign exchange	Financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting	Forward contract/hedging, if required
Market risk - interest rate	Variable rates borrowings and debt securities	Sensitivity analysis	Negotiation of terms that reflect the market factors
Market risk - security price	Investments in equity securities	Sensitivity analysis	Diversification of portfolio, with focus on strategic investments

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

A) 'Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents, investments, loan assets, trade receivables and other financial assets. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

a) 'Credit risk management

The Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics. The Company assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

(i) Low credit risk
(ii) Moderate credit risk
(iii) High credit risk

The Company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Nature	Assets covered	Basis of expected credit loss
Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, investments, loans, trade receivables and other financial assets	12 month expected credit loss
High credit risk	Trade receivables and security deposits	Life time expected credit loss or fully provided for

Based on business environment in which the Company operates, a default on a financial asset is considered when the counter party fails to make payments within the agreed time period as per contract. Loss rates reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering differences between current and historical economic conditions.

Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company continues to engage with parties whose balances are written off and attempts to enforce repayment. Recoveries made are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets that expose the entity to credit risk* **(Amounts in Thousands)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019
(i) Low credit risk	
Investments	554.20
Cash and cash equivalents	0.10
Other financial assets	-
(ii) Moderate credit risk	-
(iii) High credit risk	-

* These represent gross carrying values of financial assets, without deduction for expected credit losses

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Cash and cash equivalents
Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying accounts in different banks across the country.

Other financial assets measured at amortized cost
Other financial assets measured at amortized cost includes loans and advances to employees, security deposits, insurance claim receivables and others. Credit risk related to these other financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously.

b) Credit risk exposure
i) Expected credit losses for financial assets **(Amounts in Thousands)**

As at March 31, 2019	**Estimated gross carrying amount at default**	**Expected credit losses**	**Carrying amount net of impairment provision**
Investment	554.20	-	554.20
Cash and cash equivalents	0.10	-	0.10

B) 'Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due.
The Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors the Company's liquidity positions (also comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company also takes into account liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

(i) 'Financing arrangements: The Company did not have any borrowings/financing arrangements as at March 31, 2019

(ii) 'Maturities of financial assets and liabilities
The tables below analyse the Company financial assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows: **(Amounts in Thousands)**

As at March 31, 2019	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 year**	**2-3 year**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Non-derivatives					
Investment	554.20	-	-	-	554.20
Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	0.10	-	-	-	0.10
Total undiscounted financial assets	**554.30**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**554.30**
Non-derivatives					
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	**554.30**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**554.30**

C) 'Market risk
a) 'Foreign currency risk
The Company has not entered into any foreign currency transactions and is not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the Company. The Company did not have any foreign currency receivables and payables as at March 31, 2019, March 31, 2018 and April 1, 2017.

b) 'Interest rate risk
i) 'Liabilities
The Company’s policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. At March 31, 2019, March 31, 2018 & April 01, 2017 the Company did not have any financial liabilities. As such, interest rate risk exposure and interest sensitivity is not applicable to the Company.

ii) 'Assets
The Company’s fixed deposits are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate deposits. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

c) 'Price risk
i) 'Exposure
As at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 the Company did not have financial assets subject to price risk.

Note : 15
Capital management
The Company’s capital management objectives are:
- to ensure the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern
- to comply with externally imposed capital requirement and maintain strong credit ratings, if applicable
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of balance sheet.
Management assesses the Company’s capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of the Company’s various classes of debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**
Net debt*	
Total equity	553.67
Net debt to equity ratio	-

* Net debt includes debt securities + borrowings other than debt securities + interest accrued - cash and cash equivalents.
The Company does not have any borrowings/debt as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

ICCL LENDER REPAYMENT TRUST
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Note : 16
The Trust is following all the accounting standards as notified the Central Government to extend applicable to it.

As per our report of even date

For Sumit Mohit & Company Chartered Accountants FRN: 021502N	For and on behalf of the ICCL Lender Repayment Trust	
Sd/- Sumit Garg Partner M. No. 506945	Sd/- Axis Trustee Services Limited Makarand Kulkarni (Authorised Signatory)	Sd/- Rahul Vaishya (Authorised Signatory)
Place: New Delhi Date: April 22, 2019	Place: Mumbai Date: April 22, 2019	