

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members of
Indiabulls Capital Services Limited

Report on the Audit of Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **Indiabulls Capital Services Limited** ("the company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Statement of Cash Flows 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 profit and total comprehensive income, change in equity and its cash flows 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 Company's Board of Directors is 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, if 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of 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 free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The board of directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial process.

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.

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 terms Section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure A**" statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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, Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of change in equity, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken by Board of Directors, none of the director is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as directors in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in “**Annexure-B**”. Our report express an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operative effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statement.
 - 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 Sumit Mohit & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 021502N

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

ANNEXURE A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the members of Indiabulls Capital Services Limited of even date)

- (i) The Company does not have any fixed assets; accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventories; accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) As informed, 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. Consequently the provisions of clause (iii)(a), (iii)(b) and (iii)(c) of the other are not applicable to the company.
- (iv) The Company has been complied all the provisions of Section 185 and 186 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of directives issues by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. No order has been passed by the Company Law Board of National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the products of the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, value added tax and cess and any other statutory dues to appropriate authority have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax and Cess and other statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, as at March 31, 2019, there are no dues of sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

Details of dues of Income Tax which has not been deposited as on March 31, 2019 on accounts of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	From where dispute is pending remain	Period is to which the amount	Amount involve (Amounts Rs. In Thousands)

The Income Tax Act' 1961	Income Tax	DCIT	F.Y. 2007-08	36,367.86/-
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- (viii) The Company has no dues in respect of a financial institution, bank, Government or debenture holders.
- (ix) The Company has not raised any money by way of Initial Public Offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans.
- (x) Based on the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the year nor have we been informed of such case by the management.
- (xi) The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration therefore the provision of Section 197 of Companies Act 2013 has not been applicable.
- (xii) The company is not a Nidhi company, therefore the provisions of paragraph 3(xii) of the order is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of books of accounts, the company has not granted any loans secured or unsecured, to companies, firms and other parties listed in the register maintained section 177 and 188 of companies Act 2013. Consequently the provisions of the order are not applicable to the company.
- (xiv) Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of Shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or person connected with him and therefore the provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act' 2013 has been complied with.
- (xvi) Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For Sumit Mohit & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 021502N

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

ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on other Legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report to the members of Indiabulls Capital Services Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Indiabulls Capital Services Limited, ("the Company")** as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('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 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 with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of

standalone Ind AS 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, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2019, based on the 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 Sumit Mohit & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 021502N

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

Indiabulls Capital Services Limited
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2019

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at April 1, 2017 Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Assets				
Non-current assets				
(a) Deferred tax assets (net)	3	300.14	249.92	235.88
		300.14	249.92	235.88
Current assets				
(a) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	4	521.46	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	5	-	-	82.99
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	86,882.45	85,491.02	84,066.62
(iv) Other financial assets	7	61.32	48.43	11.26
(b) Current tax assets (net)	8	26,415.76	26,441.20	26,420.90
(c) Other current assets	9	232.60	93.83	184.28
		114,113.59	112,074.48	110,766.05
Total assets		114,413.73	112,324.40	111,001.93
Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	10	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
(b) Other equity	11	(136,569.43)	(138,405.86)	(140,122.34)
Total Equity		(86,569.43)	(88,405.86)	(90,122.34)
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
(a) Long term provisions	12	1,175.84	961.20	727.01
		1,175.84	961.20	727.01
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	13	134,203.00	134,203.00	134,203.00
(ii) Other financial liabilities	14	64,001.90	64,001.90	64,001.90
(b) Other current liabilities	15	233.23	221.06	201.41
(c) Current tax liabilities (net)	16	1,369.19	1,343.10	1,990.95
		199,807.32	199,769.06	200,397.26
Total Equity and Liabilities		114,413.73	112,324.40	111,001.93

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Sumit Mohit & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 021502N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indiabulls Capital Services Limited

Sd/-
Sumit Garg
Partner
M. No. 506945

Sd/-
Sachin Chaudhary
Director
DIN: 02016992

Sd/-
Ravi Dutt Sharma
Director
DIN: 07162530

Sd/-
Vaibhav Guliani
Company Secretary

New Delhi, April 22, 2019

New Delhi, April 22, 2019

Indiabulls Capital Services Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2019 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	For the year ended March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Income			
Other income	17	6,191.01	5,568.43
Total Revenue		6,191.01	5,568.43
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	18	3,204.18	2,776.56
Finance costs	19	66.18	130.70
Other expenses	20	415.45	252.74
Total Expenses		3,685.81	3,160.00
Profit before tax		2,505.20	2,408.43
Tax expense			
(1) Current tax		719.00	706.00
(2) Deferred tax		(50.22)	(14.04)
Income tax expense		668.78	691.96
Profit for the year from continuing operations		1,836.42	1,716.47
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
Tax expense of discontinued operations		-	-
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations after tax		-	-
Profit for the year		1,836.42	1,716.47
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		1,836.42	1,716.47
Earnings per equity share for continuing operations:	39	0.37	0.34
(1) Basic (in INR)		0.37	0.34
(2) Diluted (in INR)			
Earnings per equity share for discontinued operations:	39	-	-
(1) Basic (in INR)		-	-
(2) Diluted (in INR)		-	-
Earnings per equity share for continuing & discontinued operations:	39		
(1) Basic (in INR)		0.37	0.34
(2) Diluted (in INR)		0.37	0.34
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Sumit Mohit & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 021502N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indiabulls Capital Services Limited

Sd/-
Sumit Garg
Partner
M. No. 506945

Sd/-
Sachin Chaudhary
Director
DIN: 02016992

Sd/-
Ravi Dutt Sharma
Director
DIN: 07162530

Sd/-
Vaibhav Guliani
Company Secretary

New Delhi, April 22, 2019

New Delhi, April 22, 2019

Indiabulls Capital Services Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	For the year ended March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs. in thousands)
A Cash flow from operating activities :		
Net Profit before tax	2,505.20	2,408.43
Adjustments for :		
Provision for gratuity	181.75	182.54
Provision for compensated absences	32.89	51.65
Interest income on fixed deposits	(108.49)	(128.85)
Unrealised Income/ Gain on Current Investments	(21.46)	-
Profit on redemption of units of Mutual Funds	(6,061.06)	(5,406.09)
Interest on Taxes	66.18	130.70
Operating Profit before working capital changes	(3,404.99)	(2,761.62)
Changes in working capital:		
Other Current Assets	(138.77)	90.47
Trade receivables	-	82.99
Other current liabilities	12.17	19.65
Cash used in operating activities	(3,531.59)	(2,568.51)
Direct taxes paid	(733.64)	(1,504.86)
Net cash used in operating activities	(4,265.23)	(4,073.37)
B Cash flow from investing activities		
Interest received on fixed deposit	95.60	91.68
Proceeds from redemption of units of mutual funds (net)	5,561.06	5,406.09
Net cash generated from investing activities	5,656.66	5,497.77
C Cash flow from financing activities		
Net cash generated from/ (used in) financing activities	-	-
D Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	1,391.43	1,424.40
E Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	85,491.02	84,066.62
F Cash and cash equivalents at the close of the year (D+E) ^[Refer Note :6]	86,882.45	85,491.02

Summary of significant accounting policies ^[Refer note: 2]

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Sumit Mohit & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 021502N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indiabulls Capital Services Limited

Sd/-
Sumit Garg
Partner
M. No. 506945

Sd/-
Sachin Chaudhary
Director
DIN: 02016992

Sd/-
Ravi Dutt Sharm
Director
DIN: 07162530

Sd/-
Vaibhav Guliani
Company Secretary

New Delhi, April 22, 2019

New Delhi, April 22, 2019

Indiabulls Capital Services Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

(A) Equity share capital*

Particulars	Equity Shares	
	Number	Amount (Rs. in thousands)
As at April 01, 2017	500,000	50,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	500,000	50,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	500,000	50,000

*Refer note : 10

(B) Other equity*

Description	Amount (Rs. in thousands)		
	Reserves and Surplus Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2017	(140,122.34)	-	(140,122.34)
Profit for the year	1,716.48	-	1,716.48
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	(138,405.87)	-	(138,405.87)
Profit for the year	1,836.43	-	1,836.43
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	(136,569.43)	-	(136,569.43)

*Refer note : 11

Summary of significant accounting policies ^[Refer note: 2]

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Sumit Mohit & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 021502N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indiabulls Capital Services Limited

Sd/-
Sumit Garg
Partner
M. No. 506945

Sd/-
Sachin Chaudhary
Director
DIN: 02016992

Sd/-
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Director
DIN: 07162530

Sd/-
Vaibhav Guliani
Company Secretary

New Delhi, April 22, 2019

New Delhi, April 22, 2019

Indiabulls Capital Services Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note - 1

Corporate information:

Indiabulls Capital Services Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on April 13, 2005 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited (IHFL).

Note - 2

Summary of significant accounting policies:

i) General information and statement of compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements ("financial statements") of the Company 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 March 31, 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 March 31, 2019 are the first which the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For the purpose of corresponding figures, set of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 and opening balance sheet as at April 01, 2017 are also prepared under Ind AS.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 22, 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.

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) Leases

Finance lease

Assets taken on lease by the Company in its capacity as lessee, where the Company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance lease. Such leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at lower of the fair value or the present value of the minimum lease payments and a liability is recognised for an equivalent amount. Each lease rental paid is allocated between the liability and the interest cost so as to obtain a constant periodic rate of interest on the outstanding liability for each year.

Operating lease

Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor, are recognised as operating lease. Operating lease payments are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term in the statement of profit and loss, unless the lease agreement explicitly states that increase is on account of inflation.

vii) Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and have been classified according to their nature.

viii) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

ix) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, to the extent it would be available for set off against future current income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

x) 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.

xi) Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

xii) Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment loss, if any.

xiii) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost comprising of purchase price and any initial directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and impairment loss, if any.

Depreciation is provided for property, plant and equipment on a straight line basis so as to expense the cost less residual value over their estimated useful lives based on a technical evaluation. The estimated useful lives and residual value are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any change in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Assets held under finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Depreciation is not recorded on capital work-in-progress until construction and installation is complete and the asset is ready for its intended use.

xiv) Intangible assets

Intangible assets purchased are measured at cost as of the date of acquisition, as applicable, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any.

Intangible assets consist of rights under licensing agreement and software licences which are amortised over license period which equates the useful life ranging between 2-5 years on a straight line basis over the period of its economic useful life.

xv) Impairment

(a) Financial assets (other than at fair value)

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and allowance rates used in the provision matrix. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

(b) Non-financial assets

Tangible and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

xvi) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Past service cost, both vested and unvested, is recognised as an expense at the earlier of (a) when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs; and (b) when the entity recognises related restructuring costs or termination benefits.

The retirement benefit obligations recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligations reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the scheme.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to such benefits.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages etc. and the expected cost of ex-gratia are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(iv) Compensated absences

Compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as undiscounted liability at the balance sheet date. Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as an actuarially determined liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date.

xvii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the years presented.

xviii) Segment reporting:

The Company identifies primary segments based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organisation and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit/loss amounts are evaluated regularly by the executive management in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

	As at March 31, 2019 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at April 01, 2017 Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:3			
Deferred tax Assets (net)			
Deferred tax Assets			
Arising on account of temporary differences due to:			
Disallowance under section 40A(7) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961	248.49	201.24	191.90
Disallowance under section 43B of the Income-Tax Act, 1961	57.23	48.68	43.98
	305.72	249.92	235.88
Deferred tax liabilities			
Arising on account of temporary differences due to:			
Fair valuation of financial instruments	5.58	-	-
	5.58	-	-
As per Balance Sheet	300.14	249.92	235.88
	As at March 31, 2019 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at April 01, 2017 Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:4			
Investments			
Current (Unquoted, Non trade)			
Investments at fair value through Profit and Loss			
Investments in Mutual Funds	521.46	-	-
Indiabulls Savings Fund- Direct Plan-Growth			
[No. of Units: 499.707 (March 31, 2018: Nil & April 01, 2017: Nil)]			
NAV: Rs. 1043.5343 (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil & April 01, 2017: Rs. Nil)]			
As per Balance Sheet	521.46	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	521.46	-	-
	As at March 31, 2019 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at April 01, 2017 Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:5			
Trade Receivables			
(Unsecured, Considered good)			
Debts outstanding for a period exceeding six months	-	-	82.99
As per Balance Sheet	-	-	82.99
	As at March 31, 2019 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at April 01, 2017 Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:6			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand	4.42	4.80	5.11
Balances with banks	-	-	-
- in current accounts	378.03	86.22	1,061.51
- in demand deposits accounts (less than three months maturity)	86,500.00	85,400.00	83,000.00
As per Balance Sheet	86,882.45	85,491.02	84,066.62

	As at March 31, 2019 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at April 01, 2017 Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:7			
Other Financial Assets			
Interest accrued on deposit accounts	61.32	48.43	11.26
As per Balance Sheet	61.32	48.43	11.26

	As at March 31, 2019 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at April 01, 2017 Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:8			
Current Tax Assets(net)			
Advance Tax / Tax Deducted at Source [Net of provision for tax Rs 192,893,089 (March 31, 2018 Rs 193,916,089 and April 01, 2017 Rs 195,994,089)]	26,415.76	26,441.20	26,420.90
As per Balance Sheet	26,415.76	26,441.20	26,420.90

	As at March 31, 2019 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at April 01, 2017 Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:9			
Other current assets			
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received	232.60	93.83	184.28
As per Balance Sheet	232.60	93.83	184.28

	As at March 31, 2019 No. of Shares	Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at March 31, 2018 No. of Shares	Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at April 01, 2017 No. of Shares	Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:10						
Equity share capital						
Authorised:						
Equity Shares of face value Rs. 10 each	6,000,000	60,000.00	6,000,000	60,000.00	6,000,000	60,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up:						
Equity Shares of face value Rs. 10 each fully paid up	5,000,000	50,000.00	5,000,000	50,000.00	5,000,000	50,000.00
As per Balance Sheet	5,000,000	50,000	5,000,000	50,000	5,000,000	50,000

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

	As at March 31, 2019 No. of Shares	Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at March 31, 2018 No. of shares	Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at April 01, 2017 No. of shares	Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Equity shares						
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the reporting year	5,000,000	50,000.00	5,000,000	50,000.00	5,000,000	50,000.00
Shares issued during the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the reporting year	5,000,000	50,000	5,000,000	50,000	5,000,000	50,000

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares:

The company has only one class of equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Detail of Shareholders holding 5% or more shares

Name of the Shareholder	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Equity Shares of face value of Rs 10 each fully paid up						
The entire share capital is held by Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited ("the holding Company") and its nominees	5,000,000	100%	5,000,000	100%	5,000,000	100%

	As at March 31, 2019 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at April 01, 2017 Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:11			
Other equity			
Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss:			
Opening Balance	(138,405.86)	(140,122.34)	(143,368.32)
Add: Profit for the year	1,836.43	1,716.48	3,245.98
Amount available for appropriation (A)	(136,569.43)	(138,405.86)	(140,122.34)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
As per Balance Sheet	(136,569.43)	(138,405.86)	(140,122.34)
	As at March 31, 2019 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at April 01, 2017 Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:12			
Long-term provisions			
Provision for gratuity	955.74	773.99	591.45
Provision for compensated absences	220.10	187.21	135.56
As per Balance Sheet	1,175.84	961.20	727.01
	As at March 31, 2019 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at April 01, 2017 Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:13			
Short term borrowings at amortised cost			
Unsecured			
Loans and advances from related parties:- Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited	134,203.00	134,203.00	134,203.00
As per Balance Sheet	134,203.00	134,203.00	134,203.00
	As at March 31, 2019 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at April 01, 2017 Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:14			
Other financial liabilities			
Interest accrued and due on above	64,001.90	64,001.90	64,001.90
As per Balance Sheet	64,001.90	64,001.90	64,001.90
	As at March 31, 2019 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at April 01, 2017 Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:15			
Other current liabilities			
Other Current Liabilities for Statutory Dues and Expense Provisions	233.23	221.06	201.41
As per Balance Sheet	233.23	221.06	201.41
	As at March 31, 2019 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	As at April 01, 2017 Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:16			
Current tax Liabilities			
Provision for Taxation [Net of Tax deducted at source/Advance Tax Rs. 5,454,882 (March 31, 2018 Rs. 3,920,254 and April 01, 2017 Rs. 3,979,048)]	1,369.19	1,343.10	1,990.95
As per Balance Sheet	1,369.19	1,343.10	1,990.95

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
	Amount (Rs. in thousands)	Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:17		
Other Income		
Dividend income on units of mutual funds	-	33.49
Interest on deposit accounts	108.49	128.85
Unrealised income / gain on current investments	21.46	-
Profit on sale of current investments	6,061.06	5,406.09
As per Statement of Profit and Loss	6,191.01	5,568.43
	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
	Amount (Rs. in thousands)	Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:18		
Employee benefits expense		
Salaries	2,988.23	2,540.92
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	1.32	1.44
Provision for gratuity, compensated absences	214.63	234.20
As per Statement of Profit and Loss	3,204.18	2,776.56
	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
	Amount (Rs. in thousands)	Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:19		
Finance costs		
Interest on taxes	66.18	130.70
As per Statement of Profit and Loss	66.18	130.70
	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
	Amount (Rs. in thousands)	Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:20		
Other expenses		
Rates & Taxes	5.70	4.42
Communication Expenses	0.08	0.08
Legal and Professional Charges	327.25	1.20
Audit Fees	50.00	50.00
Bank charges	23.50	6.84
Bad Debts	-	189.73
Miscellaneous Expenses	8.92	0.47
As per Statement of Profit and Loss	415.45	252.74

	For the year ended March 31, 2019 Amount (Rs. in thousands)	For the year ended March 31, 2018 Amount (Rs. in thousands)
Note:21		
Income tax expenses		
Tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Tax expense comprises of:		
Current tax	719.00	706.00
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	(50.22)	(14.04)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	668.78	691.96
 Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit		
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	2,505.20	2,408.43
Accounting profit before income tax	2,505.20	2,408.43
 At India's statutory income tax rate	26.00%	25.75%
Computed expected tax expense	651.35	620.17
 Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Income not subject to tax :		
Dividend Income on Units of Mutual Funds	-	(8.62)
Tax impact of expense which will never be allowed :		
Interest on taxes	17.21	33.66
Provision for Gratuity & Compensated Absences	-	46.27
Tax impact on income taxable at the time of its realisation	-	-
Others	0.22	0.49
Income tax expense	668.78	691.96

Indiabulls Capital Services Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note:22

As per the best estimate of the management, no provision is required to be made as per Indian Accounting Standard 37- Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets as specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, as amended, in respect of any present obligation as a result of a past event that could lead to a probable outflow of resources, which would be required to settle the obligation.

Note:23

In the opinion of the Board of Directors, all current assets, loans and advances appearing in the balance sheet as at March 31, 2019 have a value on realization in the ordinary course of the Company's business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet and no provision is required to be made against the recoverability of these balances.

Note:24

The Company has not entered into any derivative instruments during the year. The Company does not have any foreign currency exposures as at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil & April 01, 2017: Rs. Nil).

Note:25

Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
i) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;	Nil	Nil	Nil
ii) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	Nil	Nil	Nil
iii) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act;	Nil	Nil	Nil
iv) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil	Nil	Nil
v) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	Nil	Nil	Nil

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. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Note - 26

There are no borrowing costs to be capitalised as at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil , April 01, 2017: Rs. Nil).

Note - 27

Contingent Liability not provided for in respect of Income tax demand of Rs. 36367.86 thousands with respect to FY 2007-08 (Previous Year Rs. 36367.86 thousands) against disallowance U/s 14A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 against which appeal is pending before Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax.

Note - 28

There are no capital and other commitments to be reported as at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil, April 01, 2017: Rs. Nil).

Note - 29

In respect of amounts as mentioned under Section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013, there were no dues required to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as on March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil, April 01, 2017: Rs. Nil).

Note - 30

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 March 31, 2019, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at April 01, 2017 (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 optional exemptions

1. Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

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 can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 *Intangible Asset*. Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value.

2. Designation of previously recognised financial instruments

Ind AS 101 allows an entity to designate investments in equity instruments at FVOCI on the basis of the facts and circumstances at the date of transition to Ind AS. The Company has elected to apply this exemption for its investment in equity investments.

3. Share based payments

Ind AS 102 Share based payments requires an entity to recognise the equity settled share based payment plans based on fair value of the stock options granted to employees instead of intrinsic value. Ind AS 101 permits a first time adopter to ignore such requirement for the options already vested as on transition date that is April 01, 2017. The Company has elected to apply this exemptions for such vested options.

4. Deemed cost for investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

The Company has elected to carry the investment in subsidiary at its actual cost determined as per Ind AS 27 "Separate financial statements" as its carrying value in these financial statements on the date of transition.

B. 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.

Ind AS estimates as at April 01, 2017 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:

- 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.

B) 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.

1. Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2018 and April 01, 2017

	Amount (Rs. in thousands)	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Total equity (shareholder's funds) as per previous GAAP	(138,403.47)	(140,096.20)
Adjustments:	-	-
Tax expenses earlier years	(2.39)	(26.14)
Fair valuation of investments	-	-
Deferred tax impact	-	-
Total adjustments	(2.39)	(26.14)

2. Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year

	Amount (Rs. in thousands)
	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Profit/ (Loss) after tax as per previous GAAP	1,692.71
Adjustments:	
Measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost	-
Fair valuation of investments	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	-
Deferred tax impact	-
Tax expenses earlier years	23.76
Total adjustments	23.76
Profit / (Loss) after tax as per Ind AS	1,716.47
Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans	-
Income tax relating to remeasurement on defined benefit plans	-
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS	1,716.47

3. Impact of Ind AS adoption on statement of cash flows for the year ended on March 31, 2018:

	Amount (Rs. in thousands)		
Particulars	Previous GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS
Net cash flow from operating activities	(4,073.37)	-	(4,073.37)
Net cash flow from investing activities	5,497.77	-	5,497.77
Net cash flow from financing activities	-	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,424.40	-	1,424.40
Cash and cash equivalents as at April 01, 2017	84,066.62	-	84,066.62
Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31, 2018	85,491.02	-	85,491.02

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

C) Notes to first time adoption

1. Fair valuation of investment

Under previous GAAP, investments are shown at cost. Under Ind AS, such instruments are to be evaluated under Ind AS 109 which requires the Company to account for such instruments either at amortised cost or fair value. Ind AS requires the Company to record the fair value gains or (losses) on FVOCI equity instruments in case of fair value instrument. Accordingly as at March 31, 2017 'Investments' has been increased with a corresponding adjustment to other comprehensive income.

2. Prior period errors

Under Ind AS, prior period errors need to be restated retrospectively and such restatement is made in the earliest comparative period presented and the amount of the adjustment is made in the opening balance of retained earnings of earliest year presented. As a result of this change, the profit for the year ended March 31, 2017 increased. There is no impact on the total equity as at March 31, 2017.

3. Tax impact on adjustments

Retained earnings and statement of profit and loss has been adjusted consequent to the Ind AS transition adjustments with corresponding impact to deferred tax, wherever applicable.

4. Retained earnings

Retained earnings as at April 01, 2017 has been adjusted consequent to the above Ind AS transition adjustments.

5. Other comprehensive income

Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognised in a period should be included in profit or loss for the period, unless a standard requires or permits otherwise. Items of income and expense that are not recognised in profit or loss but are shown in the statement of profit and loss as 'other comprehensive income' includes re-measurements of defined benefit plans and fair value gains or (losses) on FVOCI equity instruments and their corresponding income tax effects. The concept of other comprehensive income did not exist under previous GAAP.

6. Borrowings

Ind AS 109 requires transaction costs incurred towards origination of borrowings to be deducted from the carrying amount of borrowings on initial recognition. These costs are recognised in the profit or loss over the tenure of the borrowing as part of the interest expense by applying the effective interest rate method. Under previous GAAP, these transaction costs were shown as prepaid expense under non-current/ current assets as and when incurred. Accordingly, borrowings have been reduced with a corresponding adjustment to prepaid expense head in non-current/ current asset respectively.

7. Impairment allowance on trade receivables using provision matrix approach

Under previous GAAP, provision for trade receivables is recognised on specific identification method based on management assessment of recoverability of trade receivables. As per Ind AS 109, the Company is required to apply expected credit loss model (provision matrix approach) for recognising the allowance for doubtful receivables.

Note - 31

Financial instruments

A) Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of financial instruments by category are as follows:

Particulars	Note No.	Amount (Rs. in thousands)		
		As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Financial assets				
Investments measured at Fair value through profit and loss	4	521.46	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:				
Cash and cash equivalents	6	86,882.45	85,491.02	84,066.62
Trade receivables	5	-	-	82.99
Other financial assets	7	61.32	48.43	11.26
Total		87,465.23	85,539.45	84,160.87
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	13	134,203.00	134,203.00	134,203.00
Other financial liabilities	14	64,001.90	64,001.90	64,001.90
Total		198,204.90	198,204.90	198,204.90

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

As at March 31, 2019	Period	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets					
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Quoted equity investments	March 31, 2019	-	-	-	-
	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:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 01, 2017	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets						
Other financial assets	61.32	61.32	48.43	48.43	11.26	11.26
Total	61.32	61.32	48.43	48.43	11.26	11.26
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	134,203.00	134,203.00	134,203.00	134,203.00	134,203.00	134,203.00
Other financial liabilities	64,001.90	64,001.90	64,001.90	64,001.90	64,001.90	64,001.90
Total	198,204.90	198,204.90	198,204.90	198,204.90	198,204.90	198,204.90

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 - 32

(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 forecasts	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*

Particulars	Amount (Rs. in thousands)		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
(i) Low credit risk			
Cash and cash equivalents	86,882.45	85,491.02	84,066.62
Investments	521.46	-	-
Other financial assets	61.32	48.43	11.26
(ii) Moderate credit risk	-	-	-
(iii) High credit risk	-	-	-

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

Note - 32

(A) Credit risk (continued)

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

Amount (Rs. in thousands)			
As at March 31, 2019	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents	86,882.45	-	86,882.45
Investments	521.46	-	521.46
Other financial assets	61.32	-	61.32

Amount (Rs. in thousands)			
As at March 31, 2018	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents	85,491.02	-	85,491.02
Other financial assets	48.43	-	48.43

Amount (Rs. in thousands)			
As at April 1, 2017	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents	84,066.62	-	84,066.62
Trade receivables	82.99	-	82.99
Other financial assets	11.26	-	11.26

(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, March 31, 2018 and April 01, 2017.

As at March 31, 2019	Total facility	Drawn	Undrawn
- Expiring within one year	-	-	-
- Expiring beyond one year	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	Total facility	Drawn	Undrawn
- Expiring within one year	-	-	-
- Expiring beyond one year	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
As at April 01, 2017	Total facility	Drawn	Undrawn
- Expiring within one year	-	-	-
- Expiring beyond one year	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

(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:

As at March 31, 2019	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances	86,882.45	-	-	-	86,882.45
Investments	521.46	-	-	-	521.46
Other financial assets	61.32	-	-	-	61.32
Total undiscounted financial assets	87,465.23	-	-	-	87,465.23
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings other than debt securities	134,203.00	-	-	-	134,203.00
Other financial liabilities	64,001.90	-	-	-	64,001.90
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	198,204.90	-	-	-	198,204.90
Net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	(110,739.67)	-	-	-	(110,739.67)

As at March 31, 2018	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances	85,491.02	-	-	-	85,491.02
Other financial assets	48.43	-	-	-	48.43
Total undiscounted financial assets	85,539.45	-	-	-	85,539.45
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings other than debt securities	134,203.00	-	-	-	134,203.00
Other financial liabilities	64,001.90	-	-	-	64,001.90
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	198,204.90	-	-	-	198,204.90
Net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	(112,665.45)	-	-	-	(112,665.45)

As at April 01, 2017	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances	84,066.62				84,066.62
Trade receivables	82.99				82.99
Other financial assets	11.26				11.26
Total undiscounted financial assets	84,160.87	-	-	-	84,160.87
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings other than debt securities	134,203.00				134,203.00
Other financial liabilities	64,001.90				64,001.90
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	198,204.90	-	-	-	198,204.90
Net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	(114,044.03)	-	-	-	(114,044.03)

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 01, 2017.

b) Interest rate risk

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, March 31, 2018 and April 01, 2017, the Company did not have financial assets subject to price risk.

Note - 33

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	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Net debt*	111,322.45	112,713.88	114,138.28
Total equity	(86,569.43)	(88,405.86)	(90,122.34)
Net debt to equity ratio	(1.29)	(1.27)	(1.27)

* Net debt includes debt securities + borrowings other than debt securities + interest accrued - cash and cash equivalents.

Note - 34

A. Explanation of transition to Ind AS

Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2018

Particulars	Note No.	Amount (Rs. in thousands)		
		As at March 31, 2018		
		Previous GAAP*	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Deferred tax assets(net)		249.91	-	249.91
Total non-current assets		249.91	-	249.91
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		85,491.02	-	85,491.02
Other financial assets		48.43	-	48.43
Current tax assets (net)		26,443.59	(2.39)	26,441.20
Other current assets		93.82	-	93.82
Total current assets		112,076.87	(2.39)	112,074.48
Total assets		112,326.78	(2.39)	112,324.40
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital		50,000.00	-	50,000.00
Other equity (refer statement of change in equity)		(138,403.48)	(2.39)	(138,405.87)
Total equity		(88,403.48)	(2.39)	(88,405.87)
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Provisions		961.21	-	961.21
Total non-current liabilities		961.21	-	961.21
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings		134,203.00	-	134,203.00
Other financial liabilities		64,001.90	-	64,001.90
Other current liabilities		221.06	-	221.06
Current tax liabilities (net)		1,343.10	-	1,343.10
Total current liabilities		199,769.06	-	199,769.06
Total equity and liabilities		112,326.78	(2.39)	112,324.40

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

Note 34 (continued)

Reconciliation of total equity as at April 01, 2017

Particulars	Note No.	Amount (Rs. in thousands) As at April 01, 2017		
		Previous GAAP*	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Deferred tax assets(net)		235.88	-	235.88
Total non-current assets		235.88	-	235.88
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables		82.99	-	82.99
Cash and cash equivalents		84,066.62	-	84,066.62
Other financial assets		11.26	-	11.26
Current tax assets (net)		26,447.04	(26.14)	26,420.90
Other current assets		184.29	-	184.29
Total current assets		110,792.20	(26.14)	110,766.05
Total assets		111,028.07	(26.14)	111,001.93
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital		50,000.00	-	50,000.00
Other equity (refer statement of change in equity)		(140,096.20)	(26.14)	(140,122.34)
Total equity		(90,096.20)	(26.14)	(90,122.34)
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Provisions		727.01	-	727.01
Total non-current liabilities		727.01	-	727.01
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings		134,203.00	-	134,203.00
Other financial liabilities		64,001.90	-	64,001.90
Other current liabilities		201.41	-	201.41
Current tax liabilities (net)		1,990.95	-	1,990.95
Total current liabilities		200,397.26	-	200,397.26
Total equity and liabilities		111,028.07	(26.14)	111,001.93

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

B. Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2018

Particulars		Amount (Rs. in thousands) For the year ended March 31, 2018		
		Previous GAAP*	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Revenue				
Other income		5,568.43	-	5,568.43
Total revenue		5,568.43	-	5,568.43
Expenses				
Employee benefits expenses		2,776.56	-	2,776.56
Finance costs		130.70	-	130.70
Other expenses		252.74	-	252.74
Total expenses		3,160.00	-	3,160.00
Profit before tax		2,408.43	-	2,408.43
Tax expense				
Current tax (including earlier years)		729.76	(23.76)	706.00
Deferred tax		(14.04)	-	(14.04)
Profit for the period		1,692.71	23.76	1,716.47
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,692.71	23.76	1,716.47

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

Note - 35

Considering the nature of the Company's business and operations and based on the information available with the management, there are no reportable segments (business and/or geographical) as per Ind AS 108 on 'Segment Reporting'. Hence, no further disclosures are required in respect of reportable segments, other than those already provided in the financial statements.

Note - 36

Related party disclosure

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
(i) Where control exists	
Holding Company	Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited
Fellow Subsidiary Companies (including step down subsidiaries)/ Entities under common control	Indiabulls Insurance Advisors Limited
	Nilgiri Financial Consultants Limited (Subsidiary of Indiabulls Insurance Advisors Limited)
	Indiabulls Advisory Services Limited
	Indiabulls Asset Holding Company Limited
	Indiabulls Asset Reconstruction Company Limited (up to October 2,2016) (Subsidiary of Indiabulls Advisory Services Limited)
	Indiabulls Collection Agency Limited
	Indiabulls Commercial Credit Limited (Formerly known as Indiabulls Infrastructure credit Limited)
	Indiabulls Asset Management Mauritius (w.e.f. July 18,2016) (Subsidiary of Indiabulls Commercial Credit Limited)
	Ibills Sales Limited
	Indiabulls Life Insurance Company Limited (up to December 8,2017)
	Indiabulls Trustee Company Limited
	Indiabulls Asset Management Company Limited
	Indiabulls Holdings Limited
	Indiabulls Venture Capital Management Company Limited (Subsidiary of Indiabulls Holdings Limited)
	Indiabulls Venture Capital Trustee Company Limited (up to March 08, 2019) (Subsidiary of Indiabulls Holdings Limited)
	IBHFL Lender Repayment Trust (w.e.f.August 17,2017)
	ICCL Lender Repayment Trust (w.e.f. April 02, 2018)
ii) Other related parties	
Associate of Holding Company	Acorn OakNorth Holdings Limited (Previously known as OakNorth Holdings Limited) (till March 30, 2019)
Key Management Personnel	Mr. Sachin Chaudhary, Director
	Mr. Ajay Siwach, Director
	Mr. Ravi Dutt Sharma, Director

(b) The nature and volume of transactions carried out with the above related parties in the ordinary course of business are as follows :

(b) Significant transactions with related parties: Rs. Nil (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil)

(c) Statement of material transactions: Rs. Nil (March 31, 2018: Rs. Nil)

(d) Outstanding at year ended March 31, 2019 :

Nature of Transaction	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Holding Company	Total	Holding Company	Total	Holding Company	Total
Loan	134,203.00	134,203.00	134,203.00	134,203.00	134,203.00	134,203.00
Interest Payable	64,001.90	64,001.90	64,001.90	64,001.90	64,001.90	64,001.90

In accordance with IND AS 24, disclosures in respect of transactions with identified related parties are given only for such period during which such relationships existed. Related Party relationships are given above are as identified by the Company and relied upon by the Auditors.

Note - 37

Employee benefits

The employer best estimate of contributions expected to be paid during the annual period beginning after the Balance Sheet date, towards Gratuity is Rs. 955.74 thousands (March 31, 2018 : Rs. 773.99 thousands and April 01, 2017 : Rs. 591.45 thousands) and Compensated Absences Rs. 220.10 thousands (March 31, 2018 : Rs. 187.22 thousands and April 01, 2017 : Rs. 135.56 thousands)

Defined contribution plans

Provident fund & other funds

The Company has made ₹ 1.32 thousands (March 31, 2018 : ₹ 1.44 thousands) contribution in respect of provident fund and other funds.

Indiabulls Capital Services Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019
Note - 38
Employees Stock Options Plans of Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited ("the Holding Company" "IHFL"):
(i) Grants During the Year:

The Compensation Committee constituted by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company has, at its meeting held on March 09, 2019, granted, 10,000,000 Stock Options representing an equal number of equity shares of face value of Rs. 2 each at an exercise price of Rs. 702, being the then latest available closing market price on the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. as on March 8, 2019. These options vest with effect from the first vesting date i.e. March 10, 2020, and thereafter on each vesting date as per the vesting schedule provided in the Scheme

(ii) The other disclosures in respect of the ESOS / ESOP Schemes are as under:-

Particulars	<u>IHFL-IBFSL</u> <u>Employees Stock</u> <u>Option</u> <u>Plan II – 2006</u>	<u>IHFL-IBFSL</u> <u>Employees</u> <u>Stock Option</u> <u>– 2008</u>	<u>IHFL ESOS - 2013</u>	<u>IHFL ESOS -</u> <u>2013</u>	<u>IHFL ESOS -</u> <u>2013</u>	<u>IHFL ESOS -</u> <u>2013</u>
Total Options under the Scheme	720,000	7,500,000	39,000,000	39,000,000	39,000,000	39,000,000
Total Options issued under the Scheme	720,000	7,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	100,000	10,000,000
Vesting Period and Percentage	Four years, 25% each year	Ten years, 15% First year, 10% for next eight years and 5% in last year	Five years, 20% each year	Five years, 20% each year	Five years, 20% each year	Five years, 20% each year
First Vesting Date	1st November, 2008	8th December, 2009	12th October, 2015	12th August, 2018	25th March, 2019	10th March, 2020
Revised Vesting Period & Percentage	Nine years, 11% each year for 8 years and 12% during the 9th year	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Exercise Price (Rs.)	100.00	95.95	394.75	1,156.50	1,200.40	702.00
Exercisable Period	5 years from each vesting date	5 years from each vesting date	5 years from each vesting date	5 years from each vesting date	5 years from each vesting date	5 years from each vesting date
Outstanding at the beginning of the year (Nos.)	1,152	340,124	4,548,381	10,500,000	100,000	10,000,000
Regrant Addition	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Regrant Date	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Options vested during the year (Nos.)	-	205,661	2,025,400	2,100,000	-	-
Exercised during the year (Nos.)	-	268,848	515,825	-	-	-
Expired during the year (Nos.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lapsed during the year	-	600	7,000	163,500	100,000	-
Re-granted during the year	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Outstanding at the end of the year (Nos.)	1,152	70,676	4,025,556	10,336,500	-	10,000,000
Exercisable at the end of the year (Nos.)	1,152	70,676	2,007,156	2,067,300	-	-
Remaining contractual Life (Weighted Months)	31	52	58	76	N.A.	95

N.A - Not Applicable

Note - 38 (Continued)

Particulars	<u>IHFL-IBFSL Employees Stock Option – 2008 -Regrant</u>	<u>IHFL-IBFSL Employees Stock Option – 2008- Regrant</u>	<u>IHFL-IBFSL Employees Stock Option Plan – 2006 - Regrant</u>	<u>IHFL-IBFSL Employees Stock Option – 2008 -Regrant</u>	<u>IHFL-IBFSL Employees Stock Option Plan II – 2006 - Regrant</u>
Total Options under the Scheme	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total Options issued under the Scheme	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Vesting Period and Percentage	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
First Vesting Date	31st December, 2010	16th July, 2011	27th August, 2010	11th January, 2012	27th August, 2010
Revised Vesting Period & Percentage	Ten years, 10% for every year	Ten years, 10% for every year	Ten years, 10% for every year	Ten years, 10% for every year	Ten years, 10% for every year
Exercise Price (Rs.)	125.90	158.50	95.95	153.65	100.00
Exercisable Period	5 years from each vesting date	5 years from each vesting date	5 years from each vesting date	5 years from each vesting date	5 years from each vesting date
Outstanding at the beginning of the year (Nos.)	15,570	58,320	79,000	4,500	43,800
Regrant Addition	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Regrant Date	December 31, 2009	July 16, 2010	August 27, 2009	January 11, 2011	August 27, 2009
Options vested during the year (Nos.)	6,390	19,440	39,500	1,500	21,900
Exercised during the year (Nos.)	540	19,440	39,500	1,500	21,900
Expired during the year (Nos.)	-	-	-	-	-
Cancelled during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Lapsed during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Re-granted during the year	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Outstanding at the end of the year (Nos.)	15,030	38,880	39,500	3,000	21,900
Exercisable at the end of the year (Nos.)	8,640	-	-	-	-
Remaining contractual Life (Weighted Months)	60	69	65	75	65

N.A - Not Applicable

Note - 38 (Continued)

The details of the Fair value of the options as determined by an Independent firm of Chartered Accountants, for the respective plans using the Black-Scholes Merton Option Pricing Model:-

Particulars	IHFL - IBFSL Employees Stock Option – 2008 Regrant	IHFL - IBFSL Employees Stock Option – 2008 Regrant	IHFL - IBFSL Employees Stock Option – 2006- Regrant	IHFL - IBFSL Employees Stock Option Plan II – 2006- Regrant	IHFL - IBFSL Employees Stock Option – 2008 Regrant	IHFL - IBFSL Employees Stock Option – 2008
Exercise price (Rs.)	125.90	158.50	95.95	100.00	153.65	95.95
Expected volatility*	99.61%	99.60%	75.57%	75.57%	99.60%	97.00%
Expected forfeiture percentage on each vesting date	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Option Life (Weighted Average)	9.80 Years	9.80 Years	9.80 Years	9.80 Years	9.80 Years	11 Years
Expected Dividends yield	3.19%	2.89%	4.69%	4.50%	2.98%	4.62%
Weighted Average Fair Value (Rs.)	83.48	90.24	106.3	108.06	84.93	52.02
Risk Free Interest rate	7.59%	7.63%	7.50%	7.50%	7.63%	6.50%

Particulars	IHFL ESOS - 2013 (Grant 1)	IHFL ESOS - 2013 (Grant 2)	IHFL ESOS - 2013 (Grant 3)	IHFL ESOS - 2013 (Grant 4)
Exercise price (Rs.)	394.75	1,156.50	1,200.40	702.00
Expected volatility*	46.30%	27.50%	27.70%	33.90%
Expected forfeiture percentage on each	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Option Life (Weighted Average)	5 Years	3 Years	3 Years	3 Years
Expected Dividends yield	10.00%	5.28%	5.08%	7.65%
Weighted Average Fair Value (Rs.)	89.76	200.42	226.22	126.96
Risk Free Interest rate	8.57%	6.51%	7.56%	7.37%

*The expected volatility was determined based on historical volatility data.

Note - 39
Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share are computed using the weighted average number of equity shares and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable, had the shares been actually issued at fair value.

Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The number of equity shares and potential diluted equity shares are adjusted for stock split and bonus shares as appropriate.

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
a) Continuing operations		
Net Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations	1,836	1,716
Weighted average number of equity shares for computation of Basic EPS	5,000,000	5,000,000
Basic earnings per share (In Rs.)	0.00	0.00
Weighted average number of equity shares for computation of Diluted EPS	5,000,000	5,000,000
Diluted earnings per share (In Rs.)	0.00	0.00
b) Discontinuing operations		
Net Profit/(loss) for the year from discontinuing operations	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for computation of Basic EPS	5,000,000	5,000,000
Basic earnings per share (In Rs.)	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for computation of Diluted EPS	5,000,000	5,000,000
Diluted earnings per share (In Rs.)	-	-

Indiabulls Capital Services Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

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Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosures.

As per our report of even date

For Sumit Mohit & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 021502N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indiabulls Capital Services Limited

Sd/-
Sumit Garg
Partner
M. No. 506945

Sd/-
Sachin Chaudhary
Director
DIN: 02016992

Sd/-
Ravi Dutt Sharma
Director
DIN: 07162530

Sd/-
Vaibhav Guliani
Company Secretary

New Delhi, April 22, 2019

New Delhi, April 22, 2019