



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited

**STATUTORY AUDIT FOR THE
YEAR 2019-20**

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Dhruvi Securities Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **M/s. Dhruvi Securities Private Limited ("the Company")**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



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The annual report is not made available to us as at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the 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 the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 charges with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and 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 of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2020 from being appointed as a director 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 with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report;



- g) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 27 to Ind AS financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Guru & Jana,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 006826S

B. R. A.
Ananth Prasad B R

Partner

Membership No: 218145

UDIN: 20218145AAAACQ5563

Place: Bangalore

Date: 23 June 2020



“Annexure A” to the Independent Auditors Report

In terms of the information and explanation sought by us and given by the company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report the following:

- (i) The Company does not hold any fixed assets. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i) is therefore not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) The Company does not hold any inventory. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii) is therefore not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) In our opinion, the terms and conditions of loans granted to parties covered in the register-maintained u/s 189 of the Act are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
 - a) In our opinion, the company is regular in getting the repayments of loans granted to parties covered in the register maintained u/s 189 of the Act along with the receipt of the applicable interest and there are no overdue amounts thereof.
 - b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of Interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular.
 - c) There is no overdue amount for more than ninety days.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Section 73 to Section 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under apply.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3 (vi) of the order are not applicable.
- (vii) a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including income tax, goods and services tax and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.
 - b) According to information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales-tax, wealth tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty, value added tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans and borrowings from any financial institution, bank or government, nor has



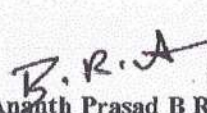
it issued any debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (ix) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, no managerial remuneration has been paid or provided to any of the managerial personnel defined as per section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of paragraph 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examinations of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xv) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as stipulated u/s 192 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xvi) In our opinion the Company is required to be registered u/s 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and such registration has been obtained by the company.

For Guru & Jana,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 006826S


Ananth Prasad B R

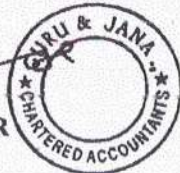
Partner

Membership No: 218145

UDIN: 20218145AAAACQ5563

Place: Bangalore

Date: 23 June 2020



“Annexure B” to the Independent Auditors Report

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 **M/s Dhruvi Securities Private Limited (“the Company”)** as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the 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. 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 the 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.

Auditor’s 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 as specified 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 judgement, 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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



1. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
2. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of 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 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 system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Guru & Jana,

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 006826S


Ananth Prasad B R

Partner

Membership No: 218145

UDIN: 20218145AAAACQ5563

Place: Bangalore

Date: 23 June 2020



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31,2020

(Amounts in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	March 31,2020	March 31,2019	April 01,2018
Assets				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,960.13	247.36	20,058.59
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents	7	-	10,000.00	11,530.63
Loans	8	11,836.49	19,127.00	13,850.00
Investments	9	14,372.48	11,746.55	10,344.22
Other financial assets	10	1,114.48	10,605.41	1,818.28
Non-financial Assets				
Current tax assets (Net)		762.88	948.36	849.37
Other non-financial assets	11	-	-	2.84
Total Assets		30,046.46	52,674.67	58,453.93
Liabilities and Equity				
Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Debt Securities	12	1,417.95	3,665.34	3,203.26
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	13	3,277.00	26,430.10	29,400.04
Other financial liabilities	14	489.06	3,079.85	7,165.14
Non-financial Liabilities				
Provisions	15	47.35	76.51	55.40
Other non-financial liabilities	16	18.23	156.81	239.05
Total liabilities		5,249.58	33,408.60	40,062.90
Equity				
Equity Share capital	17	16,805.98	16,805.98	16,805.98
Other equity	18	7,990.90	2,460.09	1,585.05
Total equity		24,796.88	19,266.07	18,391.03
Total Liabilities and Equity		30,046.46	52,674.67	58,453.93

Summary of significant accounting policies

4

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report even date

For Guru & Jana

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 006826S

Ananth Prasad B R
 Partner

Membership no: 218145

UDIN: 20218145AAAACQ5563



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 Dhruvi Securities Private Limited

Thandaveswaran NA
 Director

DIN:07815847

Sudha Kar Khandavilli
 Chief Financial Officer

Skidevi Venisheety
 Director

DIN:02021653

Anisha Gupta
 Company Secretary
 Membership no:A25350



Place: Bangalore
 Date: 23rd June, 2020

Place: New Delhi
 Date: 23rd June, 2020

Dhruvi Securities Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

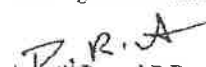
		(Amounts in Lakhs)	
	Notes	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
Revenue from Operations			
Interest Income	19	2,039.70	4,340.22
Dividend	20	-	0.00
Net gain on fair value changes	21	8.31	23.78
Total Revenue from operations		2,048.01	4,364.00
Other Income	22	2,839.03	0.01
Total Income		4,887.04	4,364.02
Expenses			
Finance costs	23	1,944.23	4,665.14
Other expenses	24	157.95	168.38
Total Expenses		2,102.18	4,833.52
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		2,784.86	(469.50)
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations		2,784.86	(469.50)
Tax expenses:	28		
Current tax		10.54	12.40
Earlier years		16.47	33.35
MAT Credit Entitlement		(10.54)	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total Tax expense		16.47	45.75
Profit/(loss) for the year		2,768.39	(515.26)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
-Net (loss)/gain on fair valuation of equity securities		2,762.42	1,390.30
Total other Comprehensive Income		2,762.42	1,390.30
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		5,530.81	875.04
(Comprising Profit (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)			
Earning per equity share:(of Rs. 10/- each)			
(1) Basic	25	1.65	(0.31)
(2) Diluted		1.65	(0.31)
Summary of significant accounting policies	4		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report even date


For Guru & Jana
Chartered Accountants


Firm registration number: 006826


Anupam Prasad B R
Partner
Membership number: 218145
UDIN: 20218145AAAACQ5563

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23rd June, 2020

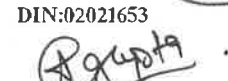
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited


Thandaveswaran NA
Director
DIN:07815847


Sudhakar Khandavilli
Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23rd June, 2020


Sridevi Venkatesh
Director
DIN:02021653


Anisha Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership no:A25350

Dhruvi Securities Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2020

a. Equity share capital:
Equity shares of Rs 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

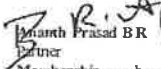
Particulars	No. of shares	Amount in lakhs
At 1 April 2018	168,059,794	16,805.98
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2019	168,059,794	16,805.98
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2020	168,059,794	16,805.98

	(Amounts in Lakhs)					
	Equity component of other financial instruments	Reserves & Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income		
		Securities premium	Special Reserve w/s 45IC of RBI Act	Retained earnings	Fair valuation through other comprehensive income (FVTOVI) reserve	Total other equity
At 1 April 2018	2,040.11	19,943.52	438.99	(6,398.79)	(14,438.77)	1,585.05
(Loss)/Profit for the period	-	-	-	(515.26)	-	(515.26)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	1,390.30	1,390.30
At 31 March 2019	2,040.11	19,943.52	438.99	(6,914.05)	(13,048.47)	2,460.09
(Loss)/Profit for the period	-	-	-	2,768.39	-	2,768.39
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	2,762.42	2,762.42
Transfer to special reserve w/s 45IC of RBI Act	-	-	553.68	(553.68)	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings (refer note-9(i))	-	-	-	(12,321.07)	12,321.07	-
At 31 March 2020	2,040.11	19,943.52	992.67	(17,020.41)	2,035.01	7,990.90

Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report even date

For Guru & Jana
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 0068565

Manish Prasad B R
Partner
Membership number: 218145
UDIN: 20218145AAAACQ5563



Place: Bangalore
Date: 23rd June, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited


Thandaveswaran NA
Director
DIN: 07815847

Sudhakar Khandavilli
Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23rd June, 2020


Sridevi Venisheery
Director
DIN: 02021653

Anisha Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership no: A25350



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited
Cash flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

	[Amounts in Lakhs]	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before taxation	2,784.86	(469.50)
Adjustments to reconcile profit/(loss) before tax to net cash flows:		
Interest Income	(2,039.71)	(4,340.22)
Dividend Income	-	(0.00)
Interest expenses	1,944.23	4,665.14
Gain on modification of financial instrument	(2,777.67)	-
Fair valuation and gain on sale of mutual funds	(8.31)	(23.78)
Provision for standard asset	(2916)	21.11
Operating profit before working capital changes	(125.77)	(147.26)
Working capital changes:		
(Increase)/decrease in Loans	7,290.51	(5,271.00)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets and others	10,000.00	(9,997.16)
Increase/(decrease) in other financial and non-financial liability	(138.22)	(83.92)
Interest paid	(4,005.09)	(8,286.68)
Interest received	1,530.63	5,553.10
Cash generated from operations	14,552.06	(18,238.92)
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	169.01	(144.74)
Net cash from operating activities (A)	14,721.07	(18,383.66)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Sale of Mutual Fund investments	1,715.34	11,578.94
Purchase of Mutual Fund investments	(1,695.00)	(11,567.20)
Consideration for capital reduction (refer note 9(i))	124.46	-
Dividend received	-	0.00
Investment in bank deposit (having original maturity of more than three months)	10,000.00	1,530.63
Net cash from investing activities (B)	10,144.80	1,542.37
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds/(Repayment) from long term borrowings (net)	(23,153.10)	(2,172.79)
Proceeds/(Repayment) from short term borrowings (net)	-	(797.15)
Net cash from financing activities (C)	(23,153.10)	(2,969.94)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	1,712.77	(19,811.23)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of reporting period	247.36	20,058.59
Cash and cash equivalents at end of reporting period	1,960.13	247.36
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cheques on hand	1,825.00	-
With banks	-	-
-On current account	135.13	112.36
Deposit with original maturity of less than three months	-	135.00
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,960.13	247.36
Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities		
Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Borrowings		
Opening Balance	30,095.44	32,603.30
Cash flows	(23,153.10)	(2,969.94)
Non Cash Changes:		
Finance Cost on Liability component of preference shares	530.28	462.08
Impact due to modification of terms of preference shares	(2,777.67)	-
Total	4,694.95	34,095.44

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report even date

For Guru & Jara
Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 005389
R. R. A.
Rajesh Prasad BR
Partner
Membership Number: 218145
202181-155AAACQ5563
UDIN:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited

Thandaveswaran NA
Director
DIN: 07815847

Sridevi Venkatesh
Director
DIN: 02021653

Sudhakar Khandavilli
Chief Financial Officer

Anish Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership no: A25350

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23rd June, 2020

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23rd June, 2020



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

1 Corporate information

Dhruvi Securities Private Limited ('DSPL' or 'the Company') is a private limited Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The company is wholly owned subsidiary of GMR Infrastructure limited. The Company has been incorporated with the objective of group investment company of its holding GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL), which primarily supporting other group companies involved in development of infrastructure assets. Dhruvi holds a valid certificate of registration dated February 8, 2010 issued by the Reserve Bank of India. The company has received registration as NBFC-NDSI under Non-Banking Financial Company Non Deposit Systematic Institution (NBFC-NDSI) directions 2007.

The registered office of the company is located at 25/1, Skip Complex, Museum Road, Bangalore Karnataka - 560025, India, CIN : U65900KA2007PTC050828.

These financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors passed in board meeting held on June 23, 2020.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2019, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2020 are the first the company has prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirement of Division III of schedule III of Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III) as applicable to financials statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) instruments and financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), all of which have been measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

3 Presentation of Financial Statements

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

- The normal course of business
- The event of default
- The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the company

4 Summary of significant accounting policies

4.1 Financial Instruments: Initial Recognition

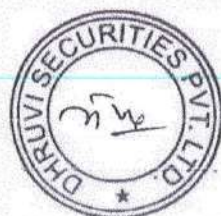
(i) Initial measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described in Notes 4.2(i)(I) and 4.2(i)(II). Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value (as defined in Note 4.6, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount.

(ii) Measurement categories of financial assets and liabilities

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

- Amortised cost, as explained in Note 4.2(i)
- FVOCI (Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income), as explained in Note 4.2(ii)
- FVTPL (Fair value through profit and loss) in Note 4.2(iv)



4.2 Financial assets and liabilities

(i) Bank balances, Loans at amortised cost

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

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

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

I. Business model assessment

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

The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as

-How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the entity's key management personnel

The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed

-How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected)

-The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Company's assessment

If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

II. The SPPI Test (Solely payments of principal and interest)

As a second step of its classification process the Company assesses the contractual terms of financial to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.

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

The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Company applies judgement and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

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

(ii) Equity Instruments at FVTOCI

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

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



(iii) Debt securities and other borrowed funds

After initial measurement, debt issued, and other borrowed funds are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on issue funds, and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. A compound financial instrument which contains both a liability and an equity component is separated at the issue date.

When establishing the accounting treatment for these non-derivative instruments, the Company first establishes whether the instrument is a compound instrument and classifies such instrument's components separately as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with Ind AS 32. When allocating the initial carrying amount of a compound financial instrument to the equity and liability components, the equity component is assigned as the residual amount after deducting from the entire fair value of the instrument, the amount separately determined for the liability component.

(iv) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under Ind AS 109. Management only designates an instrument at FVTPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria are met. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are recorded in the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss with the exception of movements in fair value of liabilities designated at FVTPL due to changes in the Company's own credit risk. Such changes in fair value are recorded in the own credit reserve through OCI and do not get recycled to the profit or loss. Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVTPL is accrued in interest income or finance cost, respectively, using the EIR, taking into account any discount/ premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of instrument. Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL is recorded using contractual interest rate as explained in Note 4(i).

4.3 Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Company acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

4.4 Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

(i) Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Company also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

The Company is said to have transferred the financial asset if, and only if the Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset.

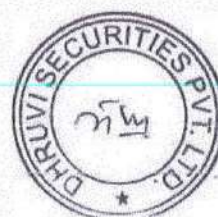
A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

The Company considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.



4.5 Impairment of financial assets

(i) Overview of ECL principles

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

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans and bank balance

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

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original FIRR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- i) All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- ii) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

4.6 Determination of fair value

The Company measures financial instruments, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

-In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

-In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as summarised below:

Level 1 financial instruments – Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to at the measurement date. The Company considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.



Level 2 financial instruments—Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. In addition, adjustments may be required for the condition or location of the asset or the extent to which it relates to items that are comparable to the valued instrument. However, if such adjustments are based on unobservable inputs which are significant to the entire measurement, the Company will classify the instruments as Level 3.

Level 3 financial instruments—Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole.

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

The Company periodically reviews its valuation techniques including the adopted methodologies and model calibrations. However, the base models may not fully capture all factors relevant to the valuation of the Company's financial instruments such as credit risk (CVA), own credit (DVA) and/or funding costs (FVA). Therefore, the Company applies various techniques to estimate the credit risk associated with its financial instruments measured at fair value, which include a portfolio-based approach that estimates the expected net exposure per counterparty over the full lifetime of the individual assets, in order to reflect the credit risk of the individual counterparties for non-collateralised financial instruments. The Company estimates the value of its own credit from market observable data, such as secondary prices for its traded debt and the credit spread on credit default swaps and traded debts on itself.

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

4.7 Revenue recognition

Interest income:

The Company calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL recognised using the contractual interest rate in net gain on fair value changes.

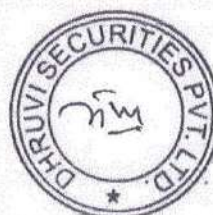
The effective interest rate method

Under Ind AS 109 interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instrument measured at FVOCI and debt instruments designated at FVTPL. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk. The adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortised through Interest income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividend Income: Dividend income (including from FVOCI investments) is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably. This is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.



4.8 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Commitments:

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- i) A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will not be required to settle the obligation
- ii) A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- iii) A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets. Provisions, contingent liabilities, and commitments are reviewed at each reporting date.

4.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

4.10 Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (in other comprehensive income).

Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

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

- a) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future



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

- a) When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- b) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

4.11 Segment Reporting

The Company has only one reportable business segment, which is providing loans. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Company's single business segment.

4.12 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividend and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

4.13 Cash Flow Statement

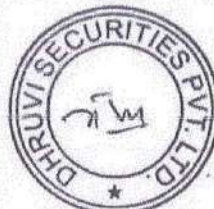
Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

5 Significant accounting judgements estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.



5.1 Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test (refer note 4.2(i)(I) and 4.2(i)(II)). The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

5.2 Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. Judgements and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility. For further details about determination of fair value please see Note 4.6 and Note 30(b).

5.3 Discounting rate

The Company has considered incremental borrowing rate of Corporate Sector of GMR Group for measuring deposits, being financial assets and liabilities, at amortised cost till March 31, 2019. From period starting from April 1, 2019, management has considered revised incremental borrowing rate of corporate sector of GMR Group for all the deposits given/received post March 31, 2019; and the impact has been duly accounted in financial statements.

5.4 Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

5.5 Provisions and other contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractor, land access and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

5.6 Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 6: Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
Cheques on hand	1,825.00	-	-
Balance with banks			
- in current accounts	135.13	112.36	1,058.59
Deposit with original maturity less than three months	-	135.00	19,000.00
Total	1,960.13	247.36	20,058.59

Note 7: Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
Deposits with original maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months	-	10,000.00	11,530.63
Total	-	10,000.00	11,530.63

Note 8: Loans at amortised cost

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
Loans to related parties*	11,836.49	19,127.00	13,850.00
Total Gross	11,836.49	19,127.00	13,850.00
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-	-
Total Net	11,836.49	19,127.00	13,850.00
Loans in India			
Others	11,836.49	19,127.00	13,850.00
Total Gross	11,836.49	19,127.00	13,850.00
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-	-
Total Net	11,836.49	19,127.00	13,850.00

* Loans made to group companies carry interest rate of 12.25% p.a., interest has been accrued during the period of loan and will be received at the end of the loan term along with principle or as annually as per the terms of the agreement.

Note 9: Investments

As at March 31, 2020

Particulars	At fair value		Total
	Through other comprehensive income	Through profit or loss	
In India			
Equity instruments	14,277.65	-	14,277.65
Debt instruments	-	94.83	94.83
Mutual funds	-	-	-
Total	14,277.65	94.83	14,372.48

As at March 31, 2019

Particulars	At fair value		Total
	Through other comprehensive income	Through profit or loss	
In India			
Equity instruments	11,734.51	-	11,734.51
Debt instruments	-	-	-
Mutual funds	-	12.03	12.03
Total	11,734.51	12.03	11,746.53

As at April 01, 2018

Particulars	At fair value		Total
	Through other comprehensive income	Through profit or loss	
In India			
Equity instruments	10,344.22	-	10,344.22
Debt instruments	-	-	-
Mutual funds	-	-	-
Total	10,344.22	-	10,344.22

*More information regarding the valuation methodology detailed in Note 30 (b)

The Company has designated its equity instruments as FVOCI on the basis that these are not held for trading and held for strategic purposes.



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
Investments recorded at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income			
Unquoted Equity Shares			
GMR Highways Ltd ¹ [7,55,44,769 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2019: 20,00,00,003 & April 01, 2018: 20,00,00,003)]	3,227.28	2,887.30	5,561.23
GMR Airports Ltd [69,89,926 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each (March 31, 2019; 69,89,926 & April 01, 2018 Nil)]	11,050.37	8,847.22	-
Preference Shares			
GMR Airports Limited [Nil (March 31, 2019: Nil and April 01, 2018: 84,398) 0.0001% compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares of Rs. 10 each]	-	-	4,782.99
Total (A)	14,277.65	11,734.51	10,344.22
Investments recorded at Fair Value through profit and loss			
Preference Shares			
GMR Airports Limited ² [14,39,230 (March 31, 2019: Nil and April 01, 2018: Nil) 0.001% compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares of Rs. 10 each]	94.83	-	-
Mutual funds (Quoted)			
ICICI Liquid fund - Growth [0 units (March 31, 2019: 4369.154 units & April 01, 2018: Nil units) at NAV of Rs. Nil (March 31, 2019: 275.4187 per unit)]	-	12.03	-
Total (B)	94.83	12.03	-
Investments in India (A+B)	14,372.48	11,746.55	10,344.22

1. During the year ended March 31, 2020, GMR Highways Limited ("GMRHL"), filed an application with National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") for Reduction of Share Capital to re-organise its financial position based on Board of Directors and Members approval dated October 26, 2019 and November 15, 2019 NCLT approved the Capital Reduction vide its order dated 20th March 2020 effective from April 01, 2019. Based on the Order, GMRHL approved the reduction by cancelling and extinguishing 62.23% of the total issued, subscribed and paid up equity share capital and pay a consideration of Rs 0.10 paise per equity share.

2. During the year ended March 31, 2020, GMR Airport Limited ("GAL") pursuant to stake sale to Aeroports de Paris SA, has issued bonus 0.001% compulsorily convertible non-cumulative preference shares. These shares are convertible into equity shares not later than November 15, 2024 based on the conversion ratio in accordance with different ratchets as mentioned in the Share Holders Agreement. These bonus CCPS are fair valued based on the fair value of the equity shares and probability of fulfilment of ratchets.

3. The following unquoted investments included above have been pledged as security by the company towards borrowings of the group companies:

Company Name	March 31, 2020	Number of Shares March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
GMR Highways Limited	61,191,264	-	-

Note 10: Other financial assets

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
Interest accrued on bank deposits	-	74.70	486.63
Interest accrued on related party loans	1,114.48	530.71	1,331.65
Other receivables (refer note-1 below)	-	10,000.00	-
Total	1,114.48	10,605.41	1,818.28

1. During the year ended 31st March 2019, the Company had entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 29th August 2018 with Edelweiss Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd ("EARC"), pursuant to which the Company had deposited Rs 100 Crores with EARC. As per the MoU, GMR Rajamundry Energy Limited ("GREL") - an associate of GMR Infrastructure Limited ("GIL" or "Holding Company"), in order to restructure its debts with various banks and Financial institution intends to allot/issue Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares ("CRPS") of Face Value of Rs. 183.12 crores to EARC which will subsequently be purchased by the Company within 30 days of said allotment/issue to EARC for a consideration of Rs 130 Crore. However, if the Company or its affiliates fails to purchase CRPS from EARC within the said period, the deposit will be forfeited by EARC and will have an impact in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the Company of Rs 100 Crores. The advance paid for the said purchase was disclosed as "Other receivables" for the year ended thereon.

On 6th May, 2019, a tripartite novation agreement has been entered into by the Company with GMR Aerostructures Pvt Ltd ("GASL") - a subsidiary of GIL and EARC, wherein the Company has transferred its rights and obligations under the MoU to GASL for which EARC has given its consent. The Company has received the consideration from GASL during the year.

Note 11: Other non-financial assets

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
Balance with Revenue Authorities	-	-	2.84
Total	-	-	2.84



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 12: Debt Securities

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
Liability component of Preference Shares (refer note 17(ii))	1,417.95	3,665.34	3,203.26
	<u>1,417.95</u>	<u>3,665.34</u>	<u>3,203.26</u>
Debt Securities in India	1,417.95	3,665.34	3,203.26
Debt Securities outside India	-	-	-
	<u>1,417.95</u>	<u>3,665.34</u>	<u>3,203.26</u>

Note 13: Borrowings

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
At Amortised Cost			
Loan from related parties*	3,277.00	26,430.10	28,602.89
Overdraft facilities from bank	-	-	797.15
Total (A)	<u>3,277.00</u>	<u>26,430.10</u>	<u>29,400.04</u>
Borrowings in India	3,277.00	26,430.10	29,400.04
Total (B)	<u>3,277.00</u>	<u>26,430.10</u>	<u>29,400.04</u>

* Loan from related parties carry interest rate ranging from 6% to 12.50%. Interest accrued shall be payable at the end of the tenure along with principal.

Note 14: Other Financial Liabilities

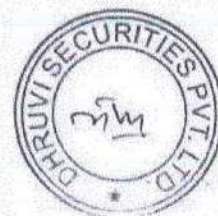
Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
Interest accrued on related parties borrowings	471.28	3,062.42	7,146.04
Payable for Expenses			
- to group Company	10.80	11.80	17.37
- to others	6.98	5.63	1.74
Total	<u>489.06</u>	<u>3,079.85</u>	<u>7,165.14</u>

Note 15: Provisions

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
Provision Against standard Assets (u/s 45IA of REI Act)	47.35	76.51	55.40
Total	<u>47.35</u>	<u>76.51</u>	<u>55.40</u>

Note 16: Other non-financial liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
Statutory dues payable	18.23	156.81	239.05
Total	<u>18.23</u>	<u>156.81</u>	<u>239.05</u>



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2020

Note 17: Equity share capital

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
Authorized:			
17,60,00,000 (March 31, 2019: 17,60,00,000 and April 01, 2018: 17,60,00,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	17,600.00	17,600.00	17,600.00
4,40,00,000 (March 31, 2019: 4,40,00,000 & April 01, 2018: 4,40,00,000) 8% Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 10/- each	4,400.00	4,400.00	4,400.00
	<u>22,000.00</u>	<u>22,000.00</u>	<u>22,000.00</u>
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:			
16,80,59,794 (March 31, 2019: 16,80,59,794 & April 01, 2018: 16,80,59,794) Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	16,805.98	16,805.98	16,805.98
4,20,00,000 (March 31, 2019: 4,20,00,000 & April 01, 2018: 4,20,00,000) 8% Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares of Rs. 10/- each			
	<u>16,805.98</u>	<u>16,805.98</u>	<u>16,805.98</u>

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

Equity Shares	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019		April 01, 2018	
	No. of shares	Rs. In Lakhs	No. of shares	Rs. In Lakhs	No. of shares	Rs. In Lakhs
At the beginning of the reporting period	168,059,794	16,805.98	168,059,794	16,805.98	168,059,794	16,805.98
Issued during the reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	<u>168,059,794</u>	<u>16,806</u>	<u>168,059,794</u>	<u>16,806</u>	<u>168,059,794</u>	<u>16,806</u>

(i) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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 Share holders.

8% Compulsory Convertible Preference shares	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019		April 01, 2018	
	No. of shares	Rs. In Lakhs	No. of shares	Rs. In Lakhs	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the reporting period	42,000,000	4,200	42,000,000	4,200	42,000,000	4,200
Issued during the reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redeemed during the reporting period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	<u>42,000,000</u>	<u>4,200</u>	<u>42,000,000</u>	<u>4,200</u>	<u>42,000,000</u>	<u>4,200</u>

(ii) Terms/ rights attached to 8% Compulsory Convertible Preference shares

The Company has issued 8% Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) for a lock-in-period of 9 years i.e., March 31, 2020 for 4,00,00,000 CCPS and May 30, 2020 for 20,00,00,000 CCPS. These CCPS shall be converted into equity shares on the basis of the fair value of the equity shares as on the date of conversion of the CCPS.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Board of Directors extended the lock-in-period of conversion of these CCPS for a further period of 9 years.

The presentation of the liability and equity portions of the shares is explained in the summary of significant accounting policy.

b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Equity Shares	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019		April 01, 2018	
	No.	% holding	No.	% holding	No.	% holding
GMR Infrastructure Ltd	168,059,694	99.99%	168,059,694	99.99%	168,059,694	99.99%

8% Compulsory Convertible Preference shares	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019		April 01, 2018	
	No.	% holding	No.	% holding	No.	% holding
GMR Infrastructure Ltd	42,000,000	100.00%	42,000,000	100.00%	42,000,000	100.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represent both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2020

Note 18: Other equity

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Equity component of convertible preference shares		
Opening balance	2,040.11	2,040.11
Movement during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	(A) 2,040.11	2,040.11
Securities Premium		
Balance as per last financial statements	19,943.52	19,943.52
Add: Premium on issue of Equity shares	-	-
Closing Balance	(B) 19,943.52	19,943.52
Special Reserve u/s 45IC of RBI Act		
Balance as per last financial statements	438.99	438.99
Add: Transferred from retained earnings	553.68	-
	(C) 992.67	438.99
Retained Earnings		
Balance as per last financial statements	(6,914.05)	(6,398.79)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	2,768.39	(515.26)
Transfer from other comprehensive income	(12,321.07)	-
Less: Transferred to Special reserve u/s 45IC of RBI Act	(553.68)	-
	(D) (17,020.41)	(6,914.05)
Other Comprehensive Income		
Gain on equity instruments designated at FVOCI for the year		
Opening balance	(13,048.47)	(14,438.77)
Movement during the year	2,762.42	1,390.30
Transfer to retained earnings [refer note -9(1)]	12,321.07	-
	(E) 2,035.01	(13,048.47)
Total Other Equity [A+B+C+D+E]	7,990.90	2,460.09

Nature and purpose of reserve

Securities premium reserve

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

Special Reserve

The Company being registered as non-banking financial institution, is required to transfer 20% of the net profits to special reserve in accordance with Section 45IC of RBI Act. The said reserve can be used only for the purpose as may be specified by the bank from time to time.

FVOCI equity investments

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



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 19: Interest Income

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
	On financial assets measured at Amortised cost	On financial assets measured at Amortised cost
Interest on loan to related parties	1,847.63	2,183.83
Interest on deposits with Banks	192.08	2,156.39
Total	2,039.70	4,340.22

Note 20: Dividend Income

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Dividend from group companies	-	0.00
Total	-	0.00

Note 21: Net gain/ (loss) on fair value changes

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
(A) Net gain/ (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
Gain on sale of mutual funds (including fair valuation change)	8.31	23.78
Total Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	8.31	23.78
Fair Value changes:		
-Realised	8.34	23.74
-Unrealised	(0.03)	0.03
Total Net (loss)/ gain on fair value changes	8.31	23.78

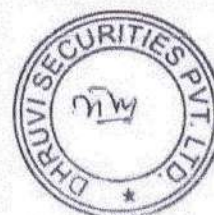
*Fair value changes in this schedule are other than those arising on account of accrued interest income/expense.

Note 22: Other Income

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Miscellaneous income	-	0.01
Interest on income tax refund	32.19	-
Provisions for Standard Assets u/s 45JA of RBI Act written back (refer note 15)	29.16	-
Gain on modification of financial instrument [refer note below]	2,777.67	-
Total	2,839.03	0.01

During the year, the Company has modified the terms of CCPS issued to GMR Infrastructure Limited, by increasing the period for conversion into equity shares from 9 years to 18 years.

Applying the principles of modification of financial instrument, the Company has derecognised the liability component of original instrument and recognised the modified liability. Gain due to modification of such financial instrument is recognised as 'Other Income'.



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

Note 23: Finance Cost

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
	On financial assets measured at Amortised cost	On financial assets measured at Amortised cost
Interest expense		
- Debt Securities	530.28	462.08
- Borrowings	1,406.90	4,201.83
- Others	7.16	1.24
Total	1,944.23	4,665.14

Note 24: Other expenses

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Donations & Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure	-	55.00
Provisions for Standard Assets u/s 45JA of RBI Act (refer note 15)	-	21.11
Legal and professional charges	45.75	50.80
Business Promotion Expenses	88.50	10.01
Corporate Allocation Expenses	11.80	10.00
Rates & Taxes	0.16	7.27
Sitting Fees	1.18	1.15
Payment to auditors (refer note A below)	3.04	2.55
Membership fees	0.52	-
Bank charges	0.05	0.02
Miscellaneous expenses	6.95	10.47
Total	157.95	168.38

Note A: Remuneration to Auditor

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
As auditor		
Statutory audit	1.89	1.60
Limited Reviews	0.89	0.89
In other capacity		
Other services (including certification charges)	0.27	0.07
	3.04	2.55



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

25 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders	2,768.39	(515.26)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	168,059,794	168,059,794
Nominal value of Equity shares	10.00	10.00
Earnings Per Share	1.65	(0.31)
Diluted Earnings Per share	1.65	(0.31)

1. Compulsory Convertible Equity Shares issued by the Company are convertible into Equity Shares based on the fair value of equity shares on the date of conversion. Due to unavailability of details of fair value, "Weighted average number of equity shares for Diluted EPS is not available. Therefore Diluted EPS is disclosed as equal to EPS.

26 Commitments and contingencies

a. Contingent Liability

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt

- Income tax (relating to disallowances) #

Financial Year 2013-14

Financial Year 2014-15

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
	-	64.04
	-	243.44
	-	307.48

The company has filed appeal to the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal for the said years and got the favourable orders towards the company during the year.

b. Commitments

The Company has certain long term unquoted investments which have been pledged as securities towards borrowings availed by group companies. Refer Note 9(3).

27 Pending Litigation

Income Tax Payable*

Financial Year 2013-14

- Demand raised

- Demand adjusted against refund of other years

Financial Year 2014-15

- Demand raised

- Demand Paid against Protest

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
	-	64.04
	-	64.04
	-	243.44
	-	-

* The company has filed appeal to the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal for the said years and got the favourable orders towards the company during the year.



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

28 Tax Expenses

Tax expenses
(a) Current tax
(b) Earlier years
(b) MAT Credit entitlement
Total taxes

March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
10.54	12.40
16.47	33.35
(10.54)	-
16.47	45.75

Reconciliation of taxes to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before taxes is summarized below:

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Profit before tax	2,784.86	(469.50)
Applicable tax rates in India(% Rate)	0.26	0.26
Computed tax charge	724.06	(122.07)
Tax effect on exempted income	-	0.00
Utilisation of carry forward losses	(134.00)	(5.24)
Tax effect on permanent non-deductible expenses	-	13.65
Tax effect on which deferred taxes has not been accounted	(591.89)	125.48
Tax of Earlier years	16.47	33.35
Others	1.83	0.58
Tax expense as reported	16.47	45.75

The Company has unabsorbed business losses and long term capital losses which according to the management will be used to set off taxable profit arising in subsequent years. However, Deferred tax assets have been restricted to Rs. Nil (March 31, 2019: Rs. Nil) due to non-existence of reasonable certainty.



29 First Time Adoption of Ind AS for the purpose of Financial Statements

These standalone financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2020, have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended. For periods upto and including the year ended March 31, 2019 the Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP or previous GAAP). Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on March 31, 2020, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019, as detailed in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 1, 2018, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 1, 2018 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019.

Exemptions applied:-

Use of Estimates

The estimates at April 01, 2017 and at March 31, 2018 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation. Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss (ECL) model

No ECL provision was required to be made as there were no credit risks involved as the company holds good debt only.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The company has elected to apply the derecognition requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities in Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

The company has classified the financial assets in accordance with Ind AS 109 on the basis of facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

Impairment of financial assets: (Trade receivables and other financial assets)

At the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has determined that there is no significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of a financial instrument would require undue cost or effort, the Company has reviewed expected credit losses at each reporting date until that financial instrument is derecognised (unless that financial instrument is low credit risk at a reporting date).

Reconciliation of total equity between previous GAAP and Ind AS

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2019	April 01, 2018
Equity as reported under previous GAAP		35,999.75	36,044.82
Debt component of compound financial instruments	1	(3,665.34)	(3,203.26)
Fair valuation of investments in mutual funds through statement of profit or loss	2	0.03	-
Fair valuation of investments in equity instruments through other comprehensive income	2	(13,048.47)	(14,438.77)
Tax Adjustments	3	(19.89)	(11.75)
Equity as per Ind AS		19,266.07	18,391.03

Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) reconciliation for the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2019
Profit/(Loss) after tax under previous Indian GAAP		(45.07)
Add/(Less)		
Fair valuation of investments in mutual funds through profit or loss	2	0.03
Impact of finance expense on debt component of financial instrument	1	(46208)
Tax Adjustments	3	(8.64)
Net profit after tax as per Ind AS		(515.76)
Fair value gain on equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	4	1,390.30
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year under Ind AS		874.54

Notes to the reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

1. Convertible preference shares

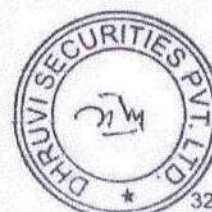
The Company has issued convertible preference shares. Under Indian GAAP, the preference shares were classified as equity and dividend payable thereon was treated as distribution of profit.

Under Ind AS, convertible preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract. Interest on liability component is recognised using effective interest method.

2. Fair valuation of investments

Under previous GAAP, investments were classified into current and long term investments. Current investments are carried at lower of cost or market value, while long term investments are carried at cost less any impairment that is other than temporary.

Under Ind AS, investments in equity instruments have been classified as Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). Fair value movements are recognised directly in other comprehensive income on such investments. Investments in mutual funds have been classified as Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and fair value changes are recognised in statement of profit and loss.



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

3. Deferred Taxes

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under the Indian GAAP.

Also, income tax impact have been recognised on the GAAP adjustments made above on transition to Ind AS

4. Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Under previous GAAP, there was no impact of OCI Under Ind AS, fair value gain/(loss) on equity instruments designated as FVTOCI is recognised in OCI.

5. Statement of Cash Flows

The transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS has not had a material impact on the statement of cash flows.

6. Previous year figures have been regrouped

The figures of the previous periods have been regrouped/ reclassified, where necessary, to conform with the current year's classification.



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

30 Disclosures on Financial instruments

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in accounting policies, to the financial statements.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 and April 01, 2018.

As at March 31, 2020

(Amounts in Lakhs)					
Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through statement of profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total Carrying value	Total Fair value
Financial assets					
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,960.13	1,960.13	1,960.13
(ii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Loans	-	-	11,836.49	11,836.49	11,836.49
(iv) Investments	14,277.65	94.83	-	14,372.48	14,372.48
(v) Other financial assets	-	-	1,114.48	1,114.48	1,114.48
Total	14,277.65	94.83	14,911.11	29,283.59	29,283.59
Financial liabilities					
(i) Debt Securities	-	-	1,417.95	1,417.95	1,417.95
(ii) Borrowings	-	-	3,277.00	3,277.00	3,277.00
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	489.06	489.06	489.06
Total	-	-	5,184.00	5,184.00	5,184.00

As at March 31, 2019

(Amounts in Lakhs)					
Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through statement of profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total Carrying value	Total Fair value
Financial assets					
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	247.36	247.36	247.36
(ii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
(iii) Loans	-	-	19,127.00	19,127.00	19,127.00
(iv) Investments	11,734.51	12.03	-	11,746.55	11,746.55
(v) Other financial assets	-	-	10,605.41	10,605.41	10,605.41
Total	11,734.51	12.03	39,979.77	51,726.32	51,726.32
Financial liabilities					
(i) Debt Securities	-	-	3,665.34	3,665.34	3,665.34
(ii) Borrowings	-	-	26,430.10	26,430.10	26,430.10
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	3,079.85	3,079.85	3,079.85
Total	-	-	33,175.29	33,175.29	33,175.29

As at April 1, 2018

(Amounts in Lakhs)					
Particulars	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value through statement of profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total Carrying value	Total Fair value
Financial assets					
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	20,058.59	20,058.59	20,058.59
(ii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	11,530.63	11,530.63	11,530.63
(iii) Loans	-	-	13,850.00	13,850.00	13,850.00
(iv) Investments	10,344.22	-	-	10,344.22	10,344.22
(v) Other financial assets	-	-	1,818.28	1,818.28	1,818.28
Total	10,344.22	-	47,257.50	57,601.72	57,601.72
Financial liabilities					
(i) Debt Securities	-	-	3,203.26	3,203.26	3,203.26
(ii) Borrowings	-	-	29,400.04	29,400.04	29,400.04
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	7,165.14	7,165.14	7,165.14
Total	-	-	39,768.45	39,768.45	39,768.45



(b). Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3, as described below:

Particulars	Fair value measurements using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
March 31, 2020				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investments in equity and debt instruments	14,372.48	-	-	14,372.48
Investment in mutual funds	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2019				
Financial assets				
Investments in equity and debt instruments	11,734.51	-	-	11,734.51
Investment in mutual funds	12.03	12.03	-	-
April 1, 2018				
Financial assets				
Investments in equity and debt instruments	10,344.22	-	-	10,344.22
Investment in mutual funds	-	-	-	-

(i) Short-term financial assets and liabilities are stated at carrying value which is approximately equal to their fair value.

(ii) Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could have realised or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date.

(iii) The fair values of the unquoted equity shares have been estimated using a DCF model which has determined based on available data for similar immovable property/ investment or observable market prices less incremental cost for disposing of the immovable property/ investments. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, discount rate, credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.

(iv) There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 for the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

(v) Fair value of mutual funds is determined based on the net asset value of the funds.

(vi) Reconciliation of fair value measurement of unquoted equity shares classified as FVTOCI assets:

Particulars	(Amounts in Lakhs)
As at 1 April 2018	Total
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	(14,438.77)
As at 31 March 2019	1,390.30
Re-measurement recognised in OCI	(13,048.47)
Capital reduction during the year [refer note 9(3)]	2,762.42
As at 31 March 2020	12,321.07
	2,035.01

(vii) The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 are as shown below:

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

Sector wise unquoted equity Securities	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
FVTOCI assets in unquoted equity shares	DCF method	Discounting rate (Cost of Equity)	March 31, 2020: 14.2% March 31, 2019: 16.7% April 01, 2018: 15.7%	1% increase in the discounting rate will have a significant adverse impact on the fair value of equity investments



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(c). Financial risk management objectives and policies

In the course of its business, the Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in interest rates, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company has a risk management policy which not only covers the foreign exchange risks but also other risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities such as interest rate risks and credit risks. The risk management policy is approved by the Board of Directors. The risk management framework aims to

- (i) create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations on the Company's business plan
- (ii) achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term and short-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company does not have any exposure to Interest rate risk since the company does not have any variable rate Loans and borrowings.

Interest rate sensitivity

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

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2020		Amt in lacs
INR	+50	-
INR	-50	-
March 31, 2019		
INR	+50	-
INR	-50	-

As at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, the Company does not have any floating rate borrowings.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, and other financial instruments.

Financial instruments and cash deposits- Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Finance Committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. Furthermore, the Company has access to funds from debt markets through convertible debentures, non-convertible debentures, bonds and other debt instruments. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit and in mutual funds, which carries no or low market risk.

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, debentures, preference shares, sale of assets and strategic partnership with investors etc.

The following table shows a maturity analysis of the anticipated cash flows including interest obligations for the Company's financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis, which therefore differ from both carrying value and fair value. Floating rate interest is estimated using the prevailing interest rate at the end of the reporting period.

	(Amounts in Lakhs)				
	On demand	0-1 years	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2020					
Borrowings	-	177.00	3,100.00	-	3,277.00
Other financial liabilities	-	489.06	-	-	489.06
	-	666.06	3,100.00	-	3,766.06
As at March 31, 2019					
Borrowings	-	8,783.00	17,647.10	-	26,430.10
Other financial liabilities	-	3,079.85	-	-	3,079.85
	-	11,862.85	17,647.10	-	29,509.95
As at April 1, 2018					
Borrowings	-	25,703.35	3,696.69	-	29,400.04
Other financial liabilities	-	7,165.14	-	-	7,165.14
	-	32,868.50	3,696.69	-	36,565.18



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

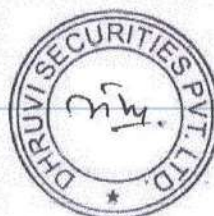
31 Related Party Transactions

i Name of Related Parties and description of relationship

<i>English</i>	<i>Name of the Related Party</i>
Ultimate Holding Company	GMR Enterprises Private Limited (GEPL)
Holding Company	GMR Infrastructure Limited (GIL)
fellow Subsidiaries	GMR Airports Limited GMR Highways Limited Kakinada SEZ Private Limited GMR Infra Developers Limited GMR Aerostructure service limited GMR Generations Assets Limited GMR SEZ & Ports Holdings Ltd GMR Londa Hydropower Pvt. Ltd. GMR Power Corporation Limited GMR Pochanapalli Expressways Limited GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Limited Grandhi Enterprises Pvt Ltd SJK Powergen Limited Gateways for India Airport Pvt Ltd GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited Kirti Timber Private Limited GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited Raza Securities Services Limited GMR Krishnagiri SEZ Limited
Key Management Personnel and their relatives	MVSrinivas Anisha Gupta Bhaskarudu K Surya Sudhakar Thandaveswaran N A Sridevi V SIS Ahmed

ii Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:

	<i>(Amounts in Lakhs)</i>	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Interest Income		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	170.70	5.79
GMR Highways Limited	-	0.17
Kakinada SEZ Private Limited	-	878.48
GMR Infra Developers Limited	0.48	-
GMR Aerostructure service limited	1,425.92	-
GMR Enterprises Pvt Ltd	41.45	-
GMR Generations Assets Limited	209.09	222.98
GMR SEZ & Ports Holdings Ltd	-	696.92
GMR Londa Hydropower Pvt. Ltd.	-	379.49
Total	1,847.63	2,183.83
Gain on modification of financial instrument		
GMR Infrastructure Limited	2,777.67	-
Total	2,777.67	-
Interest Expenses		
GMR Power Corporation Limited	217.59	217.00
GMR Pochanapalli Expressways Limited	169.58	884.61
GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Limited	139.40	266.86
GMR Infrastructure Limited	260.73	1,326.64
Grandhi Enterprises Pvt Ltd	15.44	-
SJK Powergen Limited	584.35	1,035.37
Gateways for India Airport Pvt Ltd	19.80	9.75
GMR Tambaram Tindivanam Expressways Limited	-	187.92
GMR Aerostructure Services Limited	-	4.01



GMR Enterprise Pvt. Ltd.	-	252.52
Kirti Timber Private Limited	-	20.44
GMR Infrastructure Limited (on Convertible preference shares)	530.28	462.08
Total	1,937.18	4,607.21

Corporate Allocation Expense	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
GMR Infrastructure Limited	10.00	10.00
Total	10.00	10.00

Consideration for Capital Reduction	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
GMR Highways Limited	124.46	-
Total	124.46	-

Net gain/(loss) on FVTOCI of equity securities	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
GMR Airports Limited	2,297.98	4,064.23
GMR Highways Limited	464.44	(2,673.93)
Total	2,762.42	1,390.30

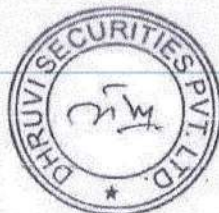
Amount Payable to Related Parties	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
GMR Infrastructure Limited	11.80	11.80
Total	11.80	11.80

Loans taken and repayment thereof

Particulars	Period Ended	Loan taken	Interest Accrued (net of TDS)	Repayment / adjustment including interest	Amount Owed to Related Parties
GMR Infrastructure Limited	31-Mar-20	500.00	260.48	9,572.68	(0.00)
	31-Mar-19	62,718.91	1,326.64	55,233.34	8,812.21
GMR Power Corporation Ltd	31-Mar-20	-	213.15	-	3,523
	31-Mar-19	-	217.00	21.70	3,309.94
GMR Pochanapalli Expressways Ltd	31-Mar-20	-	159.35	2,289.00	225
	31-Mar-19	-	884.61	10,988.70	2,354.84
GMR Tuni Anakapalli Expressways Ltd	31-Mar-20	-	125.46	4,815.98	(0)
	31-Mar-19	-	206.86	420.69	4,690.52
Grandhi Enterprises Pvt Ltd	31-Mar-20	-	13.89	531.72	(0)
	31-Mar-19	1,900.00	20.44	1,402.62	517.82
Gateways for India Airport Pvt Ltd	31-Mar-20	-	17.82	317.80	(0)
	31-Mar-19	296.50	9.75	6.28	299.98
SJK Powergen Limited	31-Mar-20	-	525.91	10,033.13	(0)
	31-Mar-19	-	1,035.37	103.54	9,507.21

Loans given and repayment thereof

Particulars	Period Ended	Loan given	Interest Accrued (Gross)	Repayment / adjustment including interest	Amount Owed from Related Parties
GMR Infrastructure Limited	31-Mar-20	5,299.87	153.63	4,423.00	1,030.50
	31-Mar-19	3,740.00	5.79	3,763.92	(0.00)
GMR Generation Assets Ltd	31-Mar-20	-	208.88	7,397.89	0.00
	31-Mar-19	7,400.00	0.00	980.60	7,189.01
GMR Infra Developers Limited	31-Mar-20	25.00	0.43	2.88	25.20
	31-Mar-19	2.50	0.17	0.02	2.65
GMR Aerostructure Services Limited	31-Mar-20	8,135.50	1,424.49	10,161.72	11,864.32
	31-Mar-19	12,291.50	379.49	204.95	12,466.04
GMR Enterprises Pvt Ltd	31-Mar-20	14,000.00	37.31	14,006.34	30.96
	31-Mar-19	-	-	-	-



Dhruvi Securities Private Limited
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

32 Capital management

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long-term and short-term goals of the Company.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long-term and short-term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations and sale of certain assets, long-term and short-term bank borrowings and issue of non-convertible / convertible debt securities and strategic partnership with investors.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference share, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital plus total debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at an optimum level to ensure that the debt related covenant are complied with.

Particulars	(Amounts in Lakhs)		
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 1, 2018
Borrowings (refer note 13)	3,277.00	26,430.10	29,400.04
Total debt (i)	3,277.00	26,430.10	29,400.04
Capital components			
Equity share capital	16,805.98	16,805.98	16,805.98
Other equity	7,990.90	2,460.09	1,585.05
Convertible preference shares (refer note 12)	1,417.95	3,665.34	3,203.26
Total Capital (ii)	36,214.83	22,931.41	21,594.30
Capital and borrowings (iii = i + ii)	29,491.83	49,361.51	50,994.34
Gearing ratio (%) (i / iii)	11.11%	53.54%	57.65%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no material breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

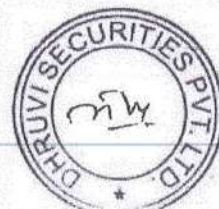
33 Segment Information

The Company has only one reportable business segment, which is providing loans. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in the financial statements relate to the Company's single business segment.

34 Asset classification and provisioning

Classification of loans and provision made for assets are as given below:

Classification of Assets	(Amounts in Lakhs)		
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	April 1, 2018
Standard Assets	11,836.49	19,127.00	13,850.00
Sub-standard Assets	-	-	-
Doubtful Assets	-	-	-
Total	11,836.49	19,127.00	13,850.00
Provision			
Standard Assets	47.35	76.51	55.40
Sub-standard Assets	-	-	-
Doubtful Assets	-	-	-
Total	47.35	76.51	55.40



35 Disclosure pursuant to Reserve Bank of India Notification DNBS.200/CGM (PK)-2008 dated 01st August, 2008

Capital to Risk Asset Ratio (CRAR)

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019*	April 1, 2018*
Tier I Capital	863.92	(14,310.27)	1,016.31
Tier II Capital	863.92	76.51	55.40
Total Capital Funds	1,727.85	(14,233.76)	1,071.71
Total Risk Weighted Assets	1,114.48	4,143.91	4,938.97
Tier I Capital as a percentage of Total Risk Weighted Assets(%)	77.52%	-345.33%	20.58%
Tier II Capital as a percentage of Total Risk Weighted Assets(%)	77.52%	1.85%	1.12%
CRAR (%)	155.04%	-343.49%	21.70%

* Based on Financials prepared as per Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (Indian GAAP)

36 Exposure to real estate sector, both direct and indirect

The Company does not have any direct or indirect exposure to the real estate sector as at March 31, 2020

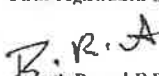
37 Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19 ("COVID-19")

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of receivables and investment. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of these financial statements has used internal and external sources of information including credit reports and related information, economic forecasts. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current estimates expects the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

As per our report even date

For Guru & Jana
Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 006926S

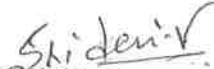

R. R. A.
Partner

Membership no: 218145

UDIN: 20218145AAAACQ5563

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Dhruvi Securities Private Limited


Thandaveswaran NA
Director
DIN:07815847


Seidevi Venisheety
Director
DIN:02021653


Sudhakar Khandavilli
Chief Financial Officer


Anisha Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership no:A25350



Place: Bangalore
Date: 23rd June, 2020

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23rd June, 2020