PRINCE JAIN & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

To
The Board of Directors,
Family Home Finance Private Limited,
30-38, 3rd Floor, Free Press House,
Free Press Journal Marg, 215, Nariman Point,
Mumbai – 400-021

Dear Sir,

Reference: Audit Report under Housing Finance Companies - Auditor's Report (National Housing Bank) Directions, 2016 for the financial year ended March 31, 2019.

We carried out audit under the Companies Act, 2013 of Family Home Finance Private limited (the company) and have issued Independent Auditor's Report under Section 143 of the said Act addressed to the Shareholders relating to the financial year ended March 31, 2019. The Housing Finance Companies -- Auditor's Report (National Housing Bank) Direc ons, 2016 (the directions) requires us to submit an additional report to the Board of Directors on matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the directions.
Accordingly, we report as under:

A. Matters applicable to all Housing Finance Companies

1. The Company has applied for registration as required under Section 29A of the National Housing Bank Act 1987 and has been granted the Certificate of Registration (COR) dated April 05, 2018 from the National Housing Bank.

2. The Company has complied with Net Owned Fund (NOF) requirement as prescribed under Section 29A of the National Housing Bank Act 1987.

B. Matters applicable to Housing Finance Companies accepting / holding public deposits:

The Company is not a deposit accepting housing finance company. Therefore, the matters enumerated in Para B of the said directions are not applicable to the company.

C. Matters applicable to Housing Finance Companies not accepting/ holding public-deposits:

i. As per Section 29C of the Act, the Company is required to create a reserve fund and transfer at least 20% of net profits every year before declaration of any dividend. The Company has complied with this provision and has transferred required amount to the Statutory Reserve Account;

ii. The Board of Directors of the company has passed a resolution for non-acceptance of any public deposits;

iii. The company has not accepted any public deposits during the year ended March 31, 2019.

iv. The company did not have any borrowings during the year ended March 31, 2019 and therefore the limits prescribed under paragraph 3(2) of the Housing Finance Companies (NHB) Directions, 2010 is not applicable;

PRINCE JAIN & CO. PRN : 128174W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

v. The Company has converted into Ind AS on April 1, 2018. Financial Year 2018-19 is the first financial year of Ind AS reporting and according to Ind AS 109 "Financial Instrument" prescribe accounting for Financial Instrument which is different from the prudential norms on income recognition, accounting standards, asset classification, loan-to-value ratio, provisioning requirements, disclosure in balance sheet, investment in real estate, exposure to capital market and engagement of brokers, and concentration of credit/investments as specified in the NHB Directions, 2016 accordingly, we are unable to comment on the compliance of Prudential Norms prescribed by NHB;

vi. The capital adequacy ratio as disclosed in the Schedule-II return submitted to the National Housing Bank in terms of the Housing Finance Companies (NHB) Directions, 2010 has been correctly determined and such ratio is in compliance with the minimum capital to risk weighted asset ratio (CRAR) prescribed therein;

vii. The company has furnished to the National Housing Bank within the stipulated period the Schedule-II return as specified in the Housing Finance Companies (NHB) Directions, 2010;

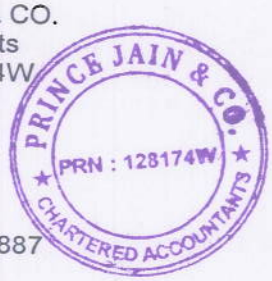
viii. As the company is a housing finance companies not accepting/holding public deposits and having an asset size of less than Rs 100 crores therefore requirement of furnishing to the National Housing Bank within the stipulated period the Schedule-III return on Statutory Liquid Assets as specified in the Housing Finance Companies (NHB) Directions, 2010 is not applicable;

ix. The company does not have any branches and therefore compliances under in respect to the requirements with respect to opening of new branches /offices or in the case of closure of existing branches/offices as specified in the Housing Finance Companies (NHB) Directions, 2010 is not applicable;

x. The company has complied with the provisions contained in paragraph 38 and 38A of the Housing Finance Companies (NHB) Directions, 2010.

Restriction of use
This report has been issued pursuant to the requirement as per Paragraph 2 of the Auditor's Report Directions. It should not be used by any other person or for any other purpose. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other party to whom our report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

FOR PRINCE JAIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Reg. No. 128174W



(Prince Jain)
Proprietor
Membership No.: 113887
Place : Mumbai;
Dated :May 22, 2019

PRINCE JAIN & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Family Home Finance Private Limited

Report on the standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone financial statements of Family Home Finance Private Limited ("the Company") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements"),

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act,2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, its Total Comprehensive Income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that d e.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) pecified 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 Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules the are under, 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, we.e of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our reports.

Other Matter

The comparative financial information of the Company for the preceding year ended March 31, 2018
included in these Standalone Financial Statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards Specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued there und r and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, audited by us in our reports for the year ended March 31, 2018 dated April 25, 2018. Our reports expressed an unmodified opinion on those Standalone Financial Statements. These financial statements are adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

PRINCE JAIN & CO. PRN : 128174W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and Fair view of the financial position, financial performance including Other Comprehensive Income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rules issued thereunder. 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 implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters 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 Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

PRINCE JAIN & CO. * FRN : 126174W * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

e. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure "A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

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

d. in our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the relevant Rules made thereunder;

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 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 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B",

g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid/ provided by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
iii. There is no amount required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

FOR **PRINCE JAIN & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Reg. No. 128174W

PRINCE JAIN & CO. PRN : 128174W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Prince Jain)
Proprietor
Membership No.: 113887
Place : Mumbai;
Dated :May 22, 2019

ANNEXURE – 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date)

(i) In respect of its property, plant and equipment:

a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

b) The Company has regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner on yearly basis. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

c) According to information & explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any immoveable property in its Property, Plant and Equipment Schedule (PPE), for which title deeds are to be verified.

(ii) Considering the nature of business, the Company does not have inventory. In view of this, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3 (iii) (a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not advanced or granted any loan covered under Section 185 of the Act. Further, the Company has complied with the provisions of 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans, guarantee or security and investments made.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits during the year from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 and any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder apply.

(vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income tax, service tax, goods and service tax cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. There are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at the 31 March, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. As informed, statutory dues in the nature of employee state insurance, sales tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax are not applicable to the Company.

b) According to information and explanations given to us, there are no dues on account of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax and cess which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to banks, financial institutions or government. The Company has not issued any debentures.

(ix) Based on information and explanations given to us, the company has not taken any term loans from any banks or financial institution during the year. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments).



(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the company or any fraud on the company by its officers and employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such cases by the management.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has paid/provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

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

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

FOR **PRINCE JAIN & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Reg. No. 128174W

PRINCE JAIN & CO. ★ FRN : 128174W ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Prince Jain)
Proprietor
Membership No.: 113887
Place : Mumbai;
Dated :May 22, 2019

ANNEXURE – 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Family Home Finance Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2019 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 ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control 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 authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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 31 March 2019, 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 PRINCE JAIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Reg. No. 128174W

PRINCE JAIN & CO. * PRN : 128174W * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(Prince Jain)
Proprietor
Membership No.: 113887
Place : Mumbai;
Dated :May 22, 2019

Family Home Finance Private Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31-March-2019	As at 31-March-2018
ASSETS			
(1) Financial assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	2	7.19	43.99
(b) Bank balances other than (a) above	2	250.00	1,070.00
(c) Loans	3	284.24	-
(d) Investments	4	610.01	-
(e) Other financial assets	5	2.83	2.06
Total financial assets		**1,154.27**	**1,116.05**
(2) Non-financial assets			
(a) Deferred tax assets (net)	6	1.68	2.85
(b) Property, plant and equipment	7	1.81	-
(c) Intangible assets	8	8.89	-
(d) Other non financial assets	9	3.35	0.08
Total non-financial assets		**15.73**	**2.93**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,170.00**	**1,118.98**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
(1) Financial liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables	10		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		0.13	0.37
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	11	0.70	0.57
Total financial liabilities		**0.83**	**0.94**
(2) Non-financial liabilities			
(a) Current tax liabilities (net)		8.79	3.31
(b) Provisions	12	0.71	-
(c) Other non-financial liabilities	13	0.44	0.06
Total non-financial liabilities		**9.94**	**3.37**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**10.77**	**4.31**
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	14	1,101.00	1,101.00
(b) Other equity	14	58.23	13.67
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,159.23**	**1,114.67**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**1,170.00**	**1,118.98**

Significant accounting policies 1

For Prince Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 128174W

Prince Jain
Proprietor
Membership No. 113887

PRINCE JAIN & CO. PRN : 128174W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vikas Jain
Director
DIN-07887754

Annu Garg
Director
DIN-07817550

Mahesh Bhootra
Chief Finance Officer

Tejas Davda
Company Secretary
(ACS:A27660)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 22, 2019

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 22, 2019

Family Home Finance Private Limited

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2019

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31-March-2019	For the period ended 31-March-2018
Revenue from operations			
Interest Income	15	79.57	46.01
Net gain on fair value changes	16	5.67	-
Total Revenue from operations		85.24	46.01
EXPENSES			
Employee Benefit Expense	17	17.07	12.80
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	7, 8	3.98	-
Other expenses	18	3.46	14.69
Total expenses		24.51	27.49
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		60.73	18.52
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit / (loss) before tax		60.73	18.52
Tax expense:			
Current tax		15.00	7.70
Deferred tax expense/ (credit)		1.17	(2.85)
Earlier year tax adjustments		-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the year after tax [A]		44.56	13.67
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Item that will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss		-	-
Less: Income tax expense on above		-	-
[I]		-	-
Item that will be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss		-	-
Less: Income tax expense on above		-	-
[II]		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year [I+II] [B]		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year [A+B]		44.56	13.67
Earnings per equity share (Rs.)			
Basic and diluted earnings per share	24	0.40	0.12

For Prince Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 128174W

PRINCE JAIN & CO. FRN : 128174W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Prince Jain
Proprietor
Membership No. 113887

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 22, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vikas Jain
Director
DIN-07887754

Annu Garg
Director
DIN-07817550

Mahesh Bhootra
Chief Finance Officer

Tejas Davda
Company Secretary
(ACS:A27660)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 22, 2019

Family Home Finance Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2019

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2019	For the period ended 31-March-2018
Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities		
Profit /(loss) before tax	60.73	18.52
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation	3.98	-
Contingent Provision for standard assets	0.71	-
Interest income on fixed deposits	(79.57)	(46.01)
Movement in working capital:		
Increase/(decrease) in trade payable and other financial liabilities	(0.24)	0.37
Increase/(decrease) in trade payable and other non financial liabilities	0.38	0.06
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables and other financial assets	(284.24)	-
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables and other non financial assets	(3.27)	(0.08)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**(301.52)**	**(27.14)**
Income tax paid	(9.52)	(4.39)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations [A]	**(311.04)**	**(31.53)**
Cash flow from/(used in) investing activities		
Payment for acquisition of Property, plant and equipments including capital advances	(14.68)	-
Interest received on fixed deposits	78.80	43.95
Payment for acquisition of Investments	(610.01)	-
Cash generated from/(used in) investing activities [B]	**(545.89)**	**43.95**
Cash flow from/(used in) financing activities		
Issue of Equity Shares	-	1,101.00
Cash generated from/(used in) financing activities [C]	**-**	**1,101.00**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]	**(856.93)**	**1,113.42**
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,113.99	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	257.06	1,113.42

Significant accounting policies -See note 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Prince Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 128174W

PRINCE JAIN & CO. * FRN : 128174W * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Prince Jain
Proprietor
Membership No. 113887

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 22, 2019

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Vikas Jain
Director
DIN-07887754

Annu Garg
Director
DIN-07817550

Mahesh Bhootra
Chief Finance Officer

Tejas Davda
Company Secretary
(ACS:A27660)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 22, 2019

Family Home Finance Private Limited

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

A. **Equity share capital**

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
At 31 March 2017	1,10,10,000	1,101.00
Issue of share capital	-	-
At 31 Mar 2018	**1,10,10,000**	**1,101.00**
At 31 March 2018	1,10,10,000	1,101.00
Issue of share capital	-	-
At 31 Mar 2019	**1,10,10,000**	**1,101.00**

B. **Other equity**

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	Retained Earnings	
	Special Reservce	Retained earnings
Balance at 1 April 2017	-	-
Profit for the period	-	13.67
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
Balance at 31 Mar 2018	**-**	**13.67**
Balance at 31 March 2018	**-**	**13.67**
Profit for the year	-	44.56
Transfer to special reserve	8.91	(8.91)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance at 31 Mar 2019	**8.91**	**49.32**

As per report of even date attached
For Prince Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 128174W

PRINCE JAIN & CO. * PRN : 128174W * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Prince Jain
Proprietor
Membership No. 113887

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 22, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vikas Jain
Director
DIN-07887754

Annu Garg
Director
DIN-07817550

Mahesh Bhootra
Chief Finance Officer

Tejas Davda
Company Secretary
(ACS:A27660)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 22, 2019

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. Significant accounting policies:

a. Basis of preparation of financial statements:

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain Financial Assets and Liabilities which have been measured at fair value amount. The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

These Financial Statements are the first financial statements of the Company under Ind AS refer note 42 for an explanation of how the transition from previous Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (IGAAP) to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh (Rs.1,00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

b. Revenue recognition:

1. Income from Securities

Sale and purchase of securities is recognized on the date of sale. Purchases include all incidental and direct attributable expenses connected thereto. Interest income is recognized on accrual basis.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the performance of agreed contractual task has been completed.

Revenue from operations is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

2. Interest Income

Interest Income from a Financial Assets is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

3. Dividend Income

Dividend Income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount has been established.

c. Property Plant and Equipment:

(i) Property, plant and equipment are shown at cost (net of adjustable taxes) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an asset comprises of its purchase price, non-refundable / adjustable purchase taxes and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management, the initial estimate of any decommissioning obligation, if any and for assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, finance costs. The purchase price is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. The cost also includes trial run cost and other operating expenses such as freight, installation charges etc.

(ii) When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

(iii) An Item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset or significant part) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

d. **Depreciation / Amortisation :**

In line with the provisions of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, the Company depreciates significant components of the main asset (which have different useful lives as compared to the main asset) based on the individual useful life of those components. Useful life for such components of property, plant and equipment has been assessed based on the historical experience and internal technical inputs.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided using written down value method on depreciable amount. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013;

The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end, and changes, if any, are accounted prospectively.

e. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent attributable to acquisition / construction of and asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

f. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At each balance sheet date, an assessment is made of whether there is any indication of impairment.

If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.

g. **Financial Instruments**

Financial Assets

i. Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset [other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)] are added to the fair value of the financial assets. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii. Subsequent measurement

(i) Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b. Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(ii) Debt instruments included within the Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Equity instruments: All equity instruments within the scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are classified as held for trading are measured at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to measure the same either at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such selection on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. For equity instruments measured at FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such instruments.

iv) Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii. De-recognition:
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily de-recognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:
- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement, and either:
(i) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
(ii) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

D. Impairment of financial assets:

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on trade receivables and other advances. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss on these financial assets. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

h. **Financial Liabilities**

A. Initial Recognition
Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as :
a. financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss,
b. loans and borrowings, payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs or
c. derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.
The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including derivative financial instruments.

B. Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:
Borrowings:
Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished and the consideration paid is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other gains / (losses).

Borrowings are classified as financial liabilities. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender has agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

Trade and other payables:
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial period which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within twelve months of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within twelve months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

C. De-recognition
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When 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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

D. Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

i. **Tax expenses:**
The tax expense for the period comprises of current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

1. Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Income Tax authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the Balance sheet date.

2. Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

3. Minimum Alternate Tax
Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT Credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT Credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternate Tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the Profit and Loss Statement and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT Credit Entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the sufficient period.

j. **Impairment of assets:**

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets or other Non-Financial Assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

k. **Provisions and contingent liabilities:**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as as result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the case of:
a) a present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
b) a present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
c) a possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.
Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

l. **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events, if any, such as bonus issue, bonus elements in a rights issue to existing shareholders, shares split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

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

m. **First-time adoption-mandatory exceptions, optional exemptions**

Overall Principle

The Company has prepared the opening Balance Sheet as per Ind AS as of the transition date which is 1st April, 2017, by

(a) Recognising all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS;
(b) Not recognising items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS;
(c) Reclassifying items from previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS; and
(d) Applying Ind AS in measurement of recognised assets and liabilities.

However, this principle is subject to certain exceptions and certain optional exemptions availed by the Company as detailed below:

a. De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities
The Company has applied the de-recognition requirements of financial assets and liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on or after 1st April, 2017 (date of transition).

b. Classification of debt instruments
The Company has determined the classification of debt instruments in terms of whether they meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTPL criteria based on the facts and circumstances that existed as of the transaction date. The Company has elected to measure investment and stock of securities in subsidiary/fellow subsidiaries/associates companies at cost.

c. Impairment of financial assets
The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date. Further, the company has not undertaken an exhaustive search for information when determining, at the date of transition to Ind AS, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition, as permitted by Ind AS 101.

d. Deemed cost for property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets
The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets recognised as of 1st April, 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

e. Equity investments at FVTOCI
The Company has designated investment in equity shares as at FVTOCI on the basis of facts and circumstances that existed at the transition date. The Company has elected to measure investment and stock of securities in subsidiary at cost.

f. Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease
The Company has applied Appendix C of Ind AS 17 determining whether an arrangement contains a lease to determine whether an arrangement existing at the transition date contains a lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing at that date.

n. **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:

(a) Operating lease commitments – Company as lessor;
(b) Assessment of functional currency;
(c) Evaluation of recoverability of deferred tax assets

Estimates and assumptions

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets;
b) Fair value measurements of financial instruments ;
c) Impairment of non-financial assets;
d) Taxes;
e) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits);
f) Provisions;
g) Contingencies

2 (a) Cash and cash equivalents

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-March-2019	As at 31-March-2018
Balances with banks	7.19	43.99
	7.19	43.99

(b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-March-2019	As at 31-March-2018
Fixed Deposits	250.00	1,070.00
	250.00	1,070.00

3 Loans (at amortised cost)

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-March-2019	As at 31-March-2018
Loans		
(A)		
(iv) Loans and Advances	284.24	-
Total (A) -Gross	**284.24**	-
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-
Total (A) - Net	**284.24**	-
(B)		
(i) Secured	284.24	-
Total (B)-Gross	284.24	-
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-
Total (B)-Net	284.24	-
(C) Loans in India		
(i) Public Sector	-	-
(ii) Others (to be specified)	284.24	-
Total (C)- Gross	**284.24**	-
Less: Impairment loss allowance		
Total(C)-Net	**284.24**	-

4 Investment (at fair value through profit and loss account)

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-March-2019	As at 31-March-2018
(I)Mutual Fund		
i) Quoted	10.01	-
(II) DebtSecurities		
i) Quoted	600.00	-
Total (A)	610.01	-
(i) Investments outside India	-	-
(ii) Investments in India	610.01	-
Total (B)	610.01	-
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss (B)	-	-
Total C= (A)-(B)	610.01	-

PRINCE JAIN & CO. PRN : 128174W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

5 Other financial assets

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-March-2019	As at 31-March-2018
Interest receivable on financial assets	2.83	2.06
Deposits with banks for more than 12 months		
Advance recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received		
	2.83	**2.06**

6 Deferred tax assets

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-March-2019	As at 31-March-2018
Deferred tax assets		
On account of:		
Timing difference arising on preliminary expenses (Section 35D on Income Tax Act 1961)	2.16	2.85
reporting date		
Less: Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Timing difference arising on depreciation	0.48	-
Income tax assets (net)	**1.68**	**2.85**



7 Plant and equipment

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	Computers	Office Equipment	Total
Gross block			
As at 1 April 2017	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	-	-	-
As at 1 April 2018	-	-	-
Additions	2.23	0.22	2.45
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	2.23	0.22	2.45
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 1 April 2017	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	-	-	-
As at 1 April 2018	-	-	-
Additions	0.60	0.04	0.64
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	0.60	0.04	0.64
Net Block			
As at 31 March 2018	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	1.63	0.18	1.81

8 Intangible Assets

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	Intangible assets	
	Software	Total
Gross block		
As at 1 April 2017	-	-
Additions	-	-
Deductions/adjustments	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	-	-
As at 1 April 2018	-	-
Additions	12.23	12.23
Deductions/adjustments	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	12.23	12.23
Depreciation/amortisation		
As at 1 April 2017	-	-
Additions	-	-
Deductions/adjustments	-	-
As at 31 March 2018	-	-
As at 1 April 2018	-	-
Additions	3.34	3.34
Deductions/adjustments	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	3.34	3.34
Net block		
As at 31 March 2018	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	8.89	8.89

PRINCE JAIN & CO. ★ PRN : 128174W ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

9 Other non-financial assets

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-March-2019	As at 31-March-2018
Prepaid Expense	6,000.00	8,000.00
Balance with Government authorities	3,02,798.00	-
Other advances	26,549.99	-
	3,35,347.99	**8,000.00**

10 Trade Payables

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-March-2019	As at 31-March-2018
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	13,457.00	36,659.00
	13,457.00	**36,659.00**

11 Other financial liabilities

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-March-2019	As at 31-March-2018
Employee dues	70,352.00	57,450.00
	70,352.00	**57,450.00**

12 Provisions:

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-March-2019	As at 31-March-2018
Others: Contingent provisions on standard assets @ 0.25%	71,061.00	-
	71,061.00	**-**

13 Other non-financial liabilities

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-March-2019	As at 31-March-2018
Statutory dues	42,721.01	5,815.00
	42,721.01	**5,815.00**



14 (a) Share Capital

Equity share capital

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-March-2019		As at 31-March-2018	
	Numbers of shares	Amount	Numbers of shares	Amount
Authorized:				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,20,00,000	1,200.00	1,20,00,000	1,200.00
Total		**1,200.00**		**1,200.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up:				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	1,10,10,000	1,101.00	1,10,10,000	1,101.00
Total		**1,101.00**		**1,101.00**

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 share is entitled to one vote per share.

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

Shares held by the holding company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31-March-2019		As at 31-March-2018	
	Numbers of shares	Percentage of shareholding	Numbers of shares	Percentage of shareholding
A. K. Capital Finance Limited	1,10,10,000	100.00%	1,10,10,000	100.00%

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company :

Name of the shareholder	As at 31-March-2019		As at 31-March-2018	
	Numbers of shares	Percentage of shareholding	Numbers of shares	Percentage of shareholding
A. K. Capital Finance Limited	1,10,10,000	100.00%	1,10,10,000	100.00%

(b) Other equity

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-March-2019	As at 31-March-2018
Special Reserve		
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Transfer from retained earning	8.91	-
Closing balance of special reserve	**8.91**	-
Retained Earning		
Opening balance	13.67	-
Add: Profit for the year / period	44.56	13.67
Profit available for appropriation	**58.23**	**13.67**
Appropriations:		
Transfer to special reserves	(8.91)	-
Closing balance of retained earnings	**49.32**	**13.67**
	58.23	**13.67**

PRINCE JAIN & CO. PRN : 128174W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

15 Interest income

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019			For the period ended 31 March 2018		
	On Financial Assets measured at fair value through OCI	On Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost	Interest Income on Securities classified at fair value through profit or loss	On Financial Assets measured at fair value through OCI	On Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost	Interest Income on Securities classified at fair value through profit or loss
Interest on loans	-	16.89	-	-	-	-
Interest income on investments	-	0.53	-	-	-	-
Interest Income on Fixed Deposits	-	62.15	-	-	46.01	-
	-	79.57	-	-	46.01	-

16 Net gain on fair value changes

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the period ended 31 March 2018
Profit on Liquid Funds	5.67	-
	5.67	-

17 Employee benefits expenses

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the period ended 31 March 2018
Salaries and wages	16.59	12.63
Contribution to provident and other funds	0.48	0.17
	17.07	12.80

18 Other expenses

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the period ended 31 March 2018
Rates & Taxes	0.02	0.04
Filling Fees	0.04	0.08
Auditor's remuneration:		
As auditor	0.10	0.12
For other services	-	0.11
Travelling Expenses	0.48	0.25
Membership Fees	0.30	-
Contingent provision against standard assets	0.71	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1.81	14.09
Total	3.46	14.69

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19 Related Party Disclosures:

A Ind AS 24 defines a related party as a person or entity that is related to the reporting entity and it includes (a) a person or a close member of that person's family if that person: (i) has control or joint control over the reporting entity; (ii) has significant influence over the reporting entity; or (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the reporting entity or of a parent of the reporting entity. (b) An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply; (i) The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group. (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity.(iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party. (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity. (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the reporting entity or an entity related to the reporting entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the reporting entity.(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).(vii) A person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

B **Related party relationships:**

Holding Company

A. K. Capital Finance Limited

Fellow subsidiary of Parent Company

A. K. Stockmart Private Limited

Key managerial personnel

Annu Garg

Notes:

a The related party relationships have been determined on the basis of the requirements of the Indian Accounting Standard (AS) - 24 'Related Party Disclosures' and the same have been relied upon by the auditors.

b The relationship as mentionned above pertains to those related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year except, in which case the relationship has been mentioned irrespective of the transaction with the related parties.

ii **Details of Transactions with Related Parties are given as under:**

Disclosure in respect of transactions which are more than 10% of the total transactions of the same type during the year is as under:

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

		Current Year ended 31st March 2019	Previous Period ended 31st March 2018
A)	**Transaction with related parties:**		
	Issue of Equity Share Capital		
	A. K. Capital Finance Limited	-	1,101.00
	Demat Charges		
	A. K. Stockmart Private Limited	-	-
	Director Remuneration		
	Annu Garg	11.18	1.16
	Balance Payable		
	A. K. Stockmart Private Limited	-	-



20 Financial Instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instrument by categories as of 31 March 2019 were as follows:

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	At amortised cost	At Fair value through profit and loss	At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	At cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	7.19	-	-	-	7.19	7.19
Bank balances other than above	250.00	-	-	-	250.00	250.00
Loans	284.24	-	-	-	284.24	284.24
Investments	-	610.01	-	-	610.01	610.01
Other financial assets	2.83	-	-	-	2.83	2.83
TOTAL	544.26	610.01	-	-	1,154.27	1,154.27
Liabilities:						
Trade and other payables	0.13	-	-	-	0.13	0.13
Other financial liabilities	0.70	-	-	-	0.70	0.70
TOTAL	0.83	-	-	-	0.83	0.83

The carrying value and fair value of financial instrument by categories as of 31 March 2018 were as follows:

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	At amortised cost	At Fair value through profit and loss	At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	At cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	43.99	-	-	-	43.99	43.99
Bank balances other than above	1,070.00	-	-	-	1,070.00	1,070.00
Other financial assets	2.06	-	-	-	2.06	2.06
TOTAL	1,116.05	-	-	-	1,116.05	1,116.05
Liabilities:						
Trade and other payables	0.37	-	-	-	0.37	0.37
Other financial liabilities	0.57	-	-	-	0.57	0.57
TOTAL	0.94	-	-	-	0.94	0.94

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21 Risk Management

Financial Risk management

The risk management policies of the Company are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.
The Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.
In performing its operating, investing and financing activities, the Company is exposed to the Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market risk.

Carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities:

The following table summaries the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded at the end of the period by categories:

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalent	7.19	43.99
Bank balances other than above	250.00	1,070.00
Loans	284.24	-
Investments	610.01	-
Other financial assets	2.83	2.06
At the end of the year	**1,154.27**	**1,116.05**
Financial Liabilities		
Trade payables	0.13	0.37
Other financial liabilities	0.70	0.57
At the end of the year	**0.83**	**0.94**

Market Risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

Credit Risk

Revenue/Trade receivables
The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors or specific country risks.

Exposure to credit risk
Financial asset for which loss allowance is measured using expected credit loss model:

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-March-2019	As at 31-March-2018
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	7.19	43.99
Bank balances other than above	250.00	1,070.00
Loans	284.24	-
Investments	610.01	-
Other financial assets	2.83	2.06
At end of the year	**1,154.27**	**1,116.05**

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Balances with banks and other financial assets:

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of Rs.257.19 lacs at 31.3.2019 (31.3.2018: Rs. 1,113.99 lacs). The cash and cash equivalents are held with banks with good credit ratings. Also, the Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposits, which carry no / low mark to market risks for short duration and therefore, does not expose the Company to credit risk.

For banks only high rated banks/institutions are accepted. The Company holds cash and cash equivalents with bank, which are having highest safety ratings based on ratings published by various credit rating agencies. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on external credit ratings of the counterparties.

For other financial assets, the Company assesses and manages credit risk based on reasonable and supportive forward looking information. The Company does not have significant credit risk exposure for these items.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables taking into account historical credit loss experience.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors or specific country risks.

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.

Company has interest rate risk exposure mainly from changes in rate of interest on fixed deposits. The following table analyse the breakdown of the financial assets and liabilities by type of interest rate:

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-March-2019	As at 31-March-2018
Financial assets		
Interest bearing		
- fixed interest rate		
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	250.00	1,070.00
Loans	284.24	-
Investments	610.01	-
Non interest bearing		
Cash and cash equivalents	7.19	43.99
Other financial assets	2.83	2.06
Financial Liabilities		
Non interest bearing		
Trade payables	0.13	0.37
Other financial liabilities	0.70	0.57

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, after the excluding the credit exposure for which interest rate swap has been taken and hence the interest rate is fixed. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	As at 31-March-2019	As at 31-March-2018
Increase in basis points	50.00	50.00
Effect on profit before tax (Rs. Lacs)	-	-
Decrease in basis points	50.00	50.00
Effect on profit before tax (Rs. Lacs)	-	-



Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including debt and overdraft from banks at an optimised cost.

The Company maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2019, 31 March 2018 and 01 April 2017 is the carrying amounts. The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is about 15 days. The other payables are with short-term durations. The carrying amounts are assumed to be a reasonable approximation of fair value. The following table analysis financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities:

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years
Year ended 31 March 2019					
Trade and other payables	0.13	-	-	-	-
Other financial liablities	0.70	-	-	-	-
	0.83	-	-	-	-
Year ended 31 March 2018					
Trade and other payables	0.37	-	-	-	-
Other financial liablities	0.57	-	-	-	-
	0.94	-	-	-	-

Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

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 net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep optimum gearing ratio. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Trade payables	0.13	0.37
Other financial liabilities	0.70	0.57
Net debt (A)	**0.83**	**0.94**
Equity share capital	1,101.00	1,101.00
Other equity	58.23	13.67
Total member's capital (B)	**1,159.23**	**1,114.67**
Capital and net debt (C=A+B)	**1,160.06**	**1,115.61**
Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)	**0.07**	**0.08**

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2019, and 31 March 2018

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22 Fair Value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of 31 March 2019:

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-March-2019	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting		
		Level I	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	7.19	7.19	-	-
Bank balances other than (a) above	250.00	250.00	-	-
Loans	284.24	-	284.24	-
Investments	610.01	10.01	-	600.00
Other financial assets	2.83	-	2.83	-
Liabilities				
Trade Payable	0.13	-	0.13	-
Other financial liabilities	0.70	-	0.70	-

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of 31 March 2018:

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31-March-2018	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting		
		Level I	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	43.99	43.99	-	-
Bank balances other than (a) above	1,070.00	1,070.00	-	-
Other financial assets	2.06	2.06	-	-
Liabilities				
Trade Payable	0.37	-	0.37	-
Other financial liabilities	0.57	-	0.57	-

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, Trade receivable and other financial asset, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to short term maturity of these instruments.



23 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years are:

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	15.00	7.70
Adjustments in respect of previous year	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	15.00	7.70

The reconciliation between the provision of income tax of the Company and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Profit before income tax	60.73	18.52
Rate of Income tax	26.00%	26.00%
Computed expected tax expenses	15.00	7.70
Tax effect due to non-taxable income	-	-
Tax effect due to non-deductable expenses	-	-
Lesser deduction on donation	-	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**15.00**	**7.70**

The Gross movement in the current income tax asset/(Liability) for the year ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 is as follows:

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Net current income tax asset/(liability) at the beginning	(3.31)	-
Income tax paid	9.52	4.39
Current tax expenses	(15.00)	(7.70)
Excess short provision of earlier year	-	-
Net current income tax asset/(liability) at the end	**(8.79)**	**(3.31)**

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24 The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide its notification in the Official Gazette dated February 16,2015 notified the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) applicable to certain classes of companies. Ind AS would replace the existing Indian GAAP prescribed under section 133 of The Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules,2014. For Family Home Finance Private Limited, Ind AS would be applicable for the accounting period beginning April 1, 2018, with a transition date of April 1, 2017.

Transition to Ind AS

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For the year ended 31st March, 2018, the Comapny had prepared its financial statements in accordance with Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2014, notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other relevant provisions of the Act ('IGAAP'). The accounting policies set out in Note 1 have been applied in preparing these Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018. As the company was incorporated on 29 June 2017 the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet on the date of transition (i.e. 1st April, 2017) is not available. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Comapny in restating its Financial Statements prepared in accordance with IGAAP, and how the transition from IGAAP to Ind AS has impacted the Company financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

Exemptions and exceptions availed

In preparing the Financial Statement, the Company has availed the below mentioned optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions.

A Reconciliation of Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

Amount in (Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018		
	IGAAP	Ind AS	Change
ASSETS			
(1) Financial assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	1,113.99	43.99	1,070.00
(b) Bank balances other than (a) above	-	1,070.00	(1,070.00)
(d) Other financial assets	2.06	2.06	-
Total financial assets	**1,116.05**	**1,116.05**	**-**
(2) Non-financial assets			
(a) Current tax assets (net)	-	-	-
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	2.85	2.85	-
(d) Other non financial assets	0.08	0.08	-
Total non-financial assets	**2.93**	**2.93**	**-**
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,118.98**	**1,118.98**	**-**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
(1) Financial liabilities			
(a) Payables			
(I) Trade payables			
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	0.37	0.37	-
Total financial liabilities	**0.37**	**0.37**	**-**
(2) Non-financial liabilities			
(a) Current tax liabilities (net)	3.31	3.31	-
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	0.63	0.06	0.57
Total non-financial liabilities	**3.94**	**3.37**	**0.57**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**4.31**	**3.74**	**0.57**
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	1,101.00	1,101.00	-
(b) Other equity	13.67	13.67	-
TOTAL EQUITY	**1,114.67**	**1,114.67**	**-**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**1,118.98**	**1,118.41**	**0.57**

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B Reconciliation of Equity as at 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018
As reported under IGAAP	
(a) Share capital	1,101.00
(b) Other equity	13.67
Total	1,114.67
Equity as per IND AS	1,114.67

Comprises of	
Share capital	1,101.00
Other equity	13.67

C Reconciliation of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2018

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Profit as per IGAAP	13.67
Profit as per IND AS	13.67
Other comprehensive income for the year net of Tax	-
Total Comprehensive Income as per IND AS	13.67

Cash and cash equivalent
As per Ind AS, cash and cash equivalents are shown as a separate item and other bank balances are shown separately.

D Reconciliation of Cash flow for the year ended 31 March 2018

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018 (IGAAP)	As at 31 March 2018 (IND AS)	Change
Cash flow from operating activities	(30.96)	(31.53)	0.57
Cash flow from financing activities	43.95	43.95	-
Cash flow from investing activities	1,101.00	1,101.00	-



25 Earnings Per Share:

Particulars	Current Year FY 2018-19	Previous Period FY 2017-18
Net profit after tax as per profit and loss account (Rs. in lacs)	44.56	13.67
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period/year for basic earnings per share (No.)	1,10,10,000	1,10,10,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	0.40	0.16
Nominal value of share (Rs.)	10	10

26 The Company has been incorporated on 29 June 2017 as a non deposit taking housing finance company. The company has applied for the license from National Housing Bank during the year. The company was granted certificate of registration from National Housing Bank on 09 April 2018. As the company's assets size is less than 50 Crores and the company being a non deposit taking housing finance company the disclosures pursuant to Housing Finance Companies - Corporate Governance (National Housing Bank) Direction, 2016 vide National Housing Bank ('NHB') Notification No. NHB.HFC.CG.-DIR.1/MD&CEO/2016 is not applicable

27 The Company has not received any intimation from its suppliers regarding their registration under the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006'. Hence, no disclosure has been made.

28 Previous year figures have been regrouped or rearranged wherever considered necessary,to confirm with the current year's presentation.

Signatures to 1 to 28

As per our report of even date attached

For Prince Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 128174W

PRINCE JAIN & CO. PRN : 128174W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Prince Jain
Proprietor
Membership No. 113887

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 22, 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vikas Jain
Director
DIN-07837754

Annu Garg
Director
DIN-07817550

Mahesh Bhootra
Chief Finance Officer

Tejas Davda
Company Secretary
(ACS:A27660)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 22, 2019