

Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of YES Capital (India) Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of YES Capital (India) Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. 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 ('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 Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2019, and its loss and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 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 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.

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

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. Other information does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.



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YES Capital (India) Private Limited Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. Reporting under this section is not applicable as no other information is obtained at the date of this auditor's report.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

5. 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 and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
6. 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.
7. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

8. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.



YES Capital (India) Private Limited **Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal 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 management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
10. 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

11. The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company since the Company is not a public company as defined under section 2(71) of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) is not applicable.
12. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
13. Further to our comments in Annexure I, 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;



YES Capital (India) Private Limited
Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

- 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 standalone financial statements 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 Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended);
- e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
- f) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as on 31 March 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 27 June 2019 as per Annexure II expressed an unmodified opinion;
- g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. the Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2019;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2019;
 - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2019; and
 - iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, which are not relevant to these standalone financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Manish Gujral
Partner
Membership No.: 105117

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 June 2019

**YES Capital (India) Private Limited
Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of YES Capital (India) Private Limited, on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property plant and equipment.
 - (b) The property plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the property plant and equipment is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
 - (c) The Company does not hold any immovable property (in the nature of 'property plant and equipment'). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i) (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has granted interest bearing unsecured loans to companies covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act; and with respect to the same:
 - (a) In our opinion the terms and conditions of grant of such loans are not, prima facie, prejudicial to the Company's interest
 - (b) the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment/receipts of the principal amount and the interest are regular;
 - (c) there is no overdue amount in respect of loans granted to such company.
- (iv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (v) In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vii)(a) Undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, goods and service tax, profession tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, has not been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities and there has been a significant delay in a few cases. Further, Undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof, which were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable are as follows:

Statement of arrears of statutory dues outstanding for more than six months

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (₹)	Period to which the amount relates	Due Date	Date of Payment	Remarks, if any
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	State Goods and Services Tax	54,000	May 2018	20 June 2018	Not yet paid	Non-payment is on account of reverse charge mechanism.



YES Capital (India) Private Limited
Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Annexure I (Contd)

- (b) There are no dues in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax and goods and service tax that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any financial institution or any dues to debenture-holders during the year. Further the Company did not have any loan or borrowing from any bank or government.
- (ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). In our opinion, the term loans were applied for the purposes for which the loans were obtained, though surplus funds which were not required for immediate utilisation have been invested in liquid investments, payable on demand.
- (x) No fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (xi) The provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the company since the company is not a public company as defined under Section 2(71) of the Act. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. Further, in our opinion, the Company is not required to constitute audit committee under Section 177 of the Act and accordingly, to this extent the provision of clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.
- (xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) The Company is required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and such registration has been obtained by the Company.

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Manish Gujral
Partner
Membership No.: 105117

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 June 2019

YES Capital (India) Private Limited
Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of YES Capital (India) Private Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

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

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of YES Capital (India) Private Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2019, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting ('IFCoFR') of the Company as at that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors 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 Control over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by Institute of Chartered Accountant of India (the "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 the Company's 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's IFCoFR based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCoFR, and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. 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 IFCoFR were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the IFCoFR and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of IFCoFR includes obtaining an understanding of IFCoFR, 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.
5. 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 IFCoFR.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. A company's IFCoFR is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's IFCoFR include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of standalone financial



YES Capital (India) Private Limited
Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Annexure II (Contd)

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 standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

7. Because of the inherent limitations of IFCoFR, 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 IFCoFR to future periods are subject to the risk that the IFCoFR may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such controls 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 issued by the ICAI .

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Manish Gujral
Partner
Membership No.: 105117

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 June 2019

YES Capital (India) Private Limited
Balance sheet as at 31st March 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' funds			
Share capital	4	238,03,810	238,03,810
Reserves and surplus	5	220,94,418	4614,01,134
		458,98,228	4852,04,944
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	6	51858,57,173	66633,53,020
		51858,57,173	66633,53,020
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	7	21250,00,000	-
Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		15,29,776	6,16,900
Other current liabilities	8	783,35,711	1,47,228
		22048,65,487	7,64,128
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		74366,20,888	71493,22,092
II. ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment			
Tangible assets	9	1,92,616	-
Non-current investments	10	73112,50,000	71276,40,100
Long-term loans and advances	11	8,767	30,046
		73114,51,383	71276,70,146
Current assets			
Current investments	10	1113,85,592	200,00,000
Cash and bank balances	12	60,93,269	8,20,247
Short-term loans and advances	13	76,90,644	7,97,178
Other current assets	14		34,521
		1251,69,505	216,51,946
TOTAL ASSETS		74366,20,888	71493,22,092

The accompanying notes from 1 to 27 are an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Balance sheet referred to in our report of even date

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Manish Gujral
Partner
Membership No.: 105117

Place : Mumbai
Date : 27th June 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
YES Capital (India) Private Limited



Raakhe Kapoor Tandon
Director
DIN: 00601988

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25th June 2019



Roshini Kapoor
Director
DIN: 05167806

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25th June 2019



Rutva Oza
Company Secretary
Membership No A30774

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25th June 2019



YES Capital (India) Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Revenue from operations	15	2577,94,934	1853,74,288
Other income	16	2,52,134	-
Total revenue		2580,47,068	1853,74,288
Expenses:			
Employee benefits expense	17	17,41,668	-
Finance cost	18	6891,33,047	5339,94,861
Depreciation and amortization expense	9	10,392	-
Other Expenses	19	64,68,677	4,69,331
Total expenses		6973,53,784	5344,64,192
Loss before tax		(4393,06,716)	(3490,89,904)
Tax expense			
Loss for the year		(4393,06,716)	(3490,89,904)
Earnings per share	20		
(1) Basic		(184.55)	(280.45)
(2) Diluted		(184.55)	(280.45)

The accompanying notes from 1 to 27 are an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date

For Walker ChandioK & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Manish Gujral
Partner
Membership No.: 105117

Place : Mumbai
Date : 27th June 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
YES Capital (India) Private Limited



Raakhe Kapoor Tandon
Director
DIN: 00601988

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25th June 2019



Roshini Kapoor
Director
DIN: 05167806

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25th June 2019



Rutva Oza
Company Secretary
Membership No A30774

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25th June 2019



YES Capital (India) Private Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(4393,06,716)	(3490,89,904)
Adjustments for:		
Interest Income	(2,274)	-
Depreciation and amortization expense	10,392	-
Property, plant and equipment written off	-	25,000
Premium on redemption of debentures	3225,04,153	3633,53,020
Operating loss before working capital changes	(1167,94,445)	142,88,116
Adjustments for:		
Increase in investment in units of mutual fund	(913,85,592)	(148,84,057)
Increase in loans & advances	(68,93,466)	(7,97,178)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	34,521	(34,521)
Increase in trade payable	9,12,876	87,040
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	781,88,483	(780,44,236)
Cash used in operations	(1359,37,623)	(793,84,836)
Direct taxes (paid)/refunded (net)	23,553	(3,836)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1359,14,070)	(793,88,672)
Cash from investment activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2,03,008)	-
Investment in equity share of subsidiaries	(2036,09,900)	(52200,00,000)
Acquisition of equity share of subsidiaries	(110,00,000)	-
Proceeds from sale of subsidiaries	310,00,000	-
Net cash used in investment activities	(1838,12,908)	(52200,00,000)
Cash from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	-	63000,00,000
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(18000,00,000)	(10000,00,000)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	63350,00,000	47500,00,000
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(42100,00,000)	(47500,00,000)
Net cash from financing activities	3250,00,000	53000,00,000
Net increase in cash or cash equivalents	52,73,022	6,11,328
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	8,20,247	2,08,919
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	60,93,269	8,20,247
Cash and cash equivalents comprise (Refer note 13)		
Balances with banks		
In current account	60,75,127	8,19,362
Cash on hand	18,142	885
Total cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	60,93,269	8,20,247
Non-cash investing and financing transaction		
Acquisition of equity share of subsidiaries by issue of equity shares (Refer note 4 D)	-	3520,05,000

Note :

- The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Accounting Standard 3, "Cash Flow Statements", prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- Figures in brackets represent outflows.

The accompanying notes from 1 to 27 are an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Cash flow statement referred to in our report of even date

For Walker ChandioK & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Manish Gujral
Partner
Membership No.: 105117

Place : Mumbai
Date : 27th June 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
YES Capital (India) Private Limited



Raakhe Kapoor Tandon
Director
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Roshini Kapoor
Director
DIN: 05167806

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25th June 2019



Rutva Oza
Company Secretary
Membership No A30774

Place : Mumbai
Date : 25th June 2019



YES Capital (India) Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

1 Company overview

Yes Capital (India) Private Limited (the 'Company') was incorporated as a private limited company on 8th May 2003. The Company is Non-Deposit taking Systemically Important-Core Investment Company ("CIC-ND-SI") registered with the RBI vide Certificate No N-13.02253 dated 5th June 2018.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India under the historical cost convention on accrual basis. Pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the relevant amendment rules issued thereafter. The Company complies with the prudential norms relating to income recognition, asset classification and provisioning for non-performing assets and other matters as prescribed by RBI vide Master Direction - Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 ("the CIC Directions").

These financial statements have been prepared under going concern basis under the historical cost convention on accrual basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India. The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the company.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of activities of the company and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current / non current classification of assets and liabilities.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon management's knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the current and future periods.

3.2 Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost directly attributable to acquisition are capitalised until the Property, plant and equipment's are ready to use, as intended by the management, The company depreciate property, plant and equipment over the useful life of the assets prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, using the straight line method.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual value are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end.

Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.3 Impairment of assets

The Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. For the purposes of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, is considered as a cash generating unit. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If at the Balance Sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists or may have decreased, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount.

3.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis, except in case of interest on non-performing assets which are recognised only when realised.

Dividend

Revenue is recognised when the company right to receive the payment is established.

3.5 Classification and provisioning of loan portfolio

- (i) Loans are classified as standard, sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets in accordance with the CIC Directions, as amended from time to time.
- (ii) Loans are provided for as per the management's estimates, subject to the minimum provision required as per the CIC Directions, as amended from time to time.



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3.6 Taxes

Tax expense for the period, comprising current tax and deferred tax, are included in the determination of the net profit or loss for the period. Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the taxation laws prevailing in the respective jurisdictions.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences, being the differences between the taxable income and the accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for timing differences of items other than unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward losses only to the extent that reasonable certainty exists that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which these can be realised. However, if there are unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward of losses, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty that there will be sufficient future taxable income available to realise the assets. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date for their realisability

Minimum Alternate Tax credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit is written down to the extent that there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

3.7 Investments

Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as non-current investments. Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Non-current investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognise a decline, other than temporary, in the value of the non-current investments.

On initial recognition, all investments are measured at cost. The cost comprise purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties. On disposal of an investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.

3.8 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation 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 there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

3.9 Cash and cash equivalents

In the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

3.10 Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.11 Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / loss attributable to the equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting year. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue equity shares were exercised or converted during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / loss after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year.

In computing dilutive earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that reduce profit / increase loss per share are included.



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YES Capital (India) Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

4 Share Capital

	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	25,00,000	250,00,000	25,00,000	250,00,000
	25,00,000	250,00,000	25,00,000	250,00,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	23,80,381	238,03,810	23,80,381	238,03,810
	23,80,381	238,03,810	23,80,381	238,03,810

4 A Reconciliation of number of shares

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	23,80,381	238,03,810	11,05,000	110,50,000
Issued during the year			12,75,381	127,53,810
At the end of the year	23,80,381	238,03,810	23,80,381	238,03,810

4 B Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend, if proposed by the Board of Directors, will be subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining asset 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.

4 C Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Raakhe Kapoor Tandon	7,93,461	33.34%	7,93,461	33.34%
Radha Kapoor Khanna	7,93,460	33.33%	7,93,460	33.33%
Roshini Kapoor	7,93,460	33.33%	7,93,460	33.33%

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders/members the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

4 D Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash and bonus shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

Particulars	Financial year	No of shares
Equity shares allotted as fully paid-up share of Rs. 10 at premium of Rs. 266 pursuant to acquisition of equity shares of subsidiary which were held by minority share holders.	2017-18	12,75,381

5 Reserves and surplus

	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Securities premium		
At the beginning of the year	3392,51,190	-
Premium on issue of equity shares during the year		3392,51,190
At the end of the year	3392,51,190	3392,51,190
Surplus/(Deficit) in the statement of profit and loss		
At the beginning of the year	1221,49,944	4712,39,848
Loss for the year	(4393,06,716)	(3490,89,904)
At the end of the year	(3171,56,772)	1221,49,944
	220,94,418	4614,01,134



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YES Capital (India) Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
6 Long-term borrowings		
Unsecured		
Redeemable non convertible debentures	45000,00,000	63000,00,000
Redemption premium accrued but not due on debentures	6858,57,173	3633,53,020
	51858,57,173	66633,53,020

Terms of unsecured redeemable non convertible debentures

Particulars	Terms of repayment	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
4,500 (6300 as at March 31, 2018) Unsecured redeemable non convertible debentures of Rs.1,000,000 each	Redeemable at the end of 37 months from the date of disbursement i.e. 12th October 2020. Redemption amount (including premium) is INR 595.39 Cr (as at 31st March 2018: INR 833.55 Cr)	45000,00,000	63000,00,000

	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
7 Short-term borrowings		
Unsecured		
Loan from related parties (Refer Note : 21)	8000,00,000	-
Loan from other body corporate	13250,00,000	-
	21250,00,000	-

Terms of repayment

Unsecured loan from related parties and other body corporate is repayable on 365 days from date of disbursement i.e. between 1st October 2019 to 15th February 2020 and carries interest rate of 9.50%-11.50%.

8 Other current Liabilities		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	685,74,637	-
Employee related liabilities	5,75,561	-
Statutory dues	91,85,513	1,47,228
	783,35,711	1,47,228

9 Property, plant and equipment

Description	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Gross block			
Gross block as at 1st April 2017	5,00,000	-	5,00,000
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments*	(5,00,000)	-	(5,00,000)
Gross block as at 31st March 2018	-	-	-
Additions	-	2,03,008	2,03,008
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-
Gross block as at 31st March 2019	-	2,03,008	2,03,008
Accumulated depreciation			
Accumulated depreciation as at 1st April 2017	4,75,000	-	4,75,000
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments*	(4,75,000)	-	(4,75,000)
Accumulated depreciation as at 31st March 2018	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	10,392	10,392
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 31st March 2019	-	10,392	10,392
Net carrying amount as at 31st March 2018	-	-	-
Net carrying amount as at 31st March 2019	-	1,92,616	1,92,616

* Vehicle having carrying value of INR 25,000 has been written off and charged to statement of profit & loss during the financial year 2017-18.



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YES Capital (India) Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018	
	Qty	Amount	Qty	Amount
10 Investments				
Non current investments				
Trade Investments				
Investment in equity instruments (fully paid)				
A In subsidiaries (unquoted)				
ART Capital (India) Private Limited (face value of Rs. 10 each)	7160,00,000	71600,00,000	6976,39,010	69763,90,100
		71600,00,000		69763,90,100
B In other body corporates (quoted)				
Yes Bank Limited (face value of Rs. 2 each)	756,25,000	1512,50,000	756,25,000	1512,50,000
		1512,50,000		1512,50,000
Total non current investments		73112,50,000		71276,40,100
Current Investments				
Trade Investments				
A Investment in mutual funds (unquoted)				
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund - Growth - Direct Plan	3,79,418.77	1113,85,592	73,208.39	200,00,000
		1113,85,592		200,00,000
Total current investments		1113,85,592		200,00,000
Aggregate book value of all quoted investments				
Non-current		1512,50,000		1512,50,000
Current		-		-
Market value of all quoted investments				
Non-current		208044,37,500		230542,81,250
Current		-		-
Aggregate book value of all unquoted investments				
Non-current		71600,00,000		69763,90,100
Current		1113,85,592		200,00,000

	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
11 Long-term loans and advances (Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Advance income tax	8,767	30,046
	8,767	30,046
12 Cash and bank balances		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
In current account	60,75,127	8,19,362
Cash on hand	18,142	885
	60,93,269	8,20,247
13 Short-term loans and advances (Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Balance with government authorities	10,18,590	6,51,614
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	66,51,672	1,45,564
Prepaid expenses	20,382	-
	76,90,644	7,97,178
14 Other current assets		
Interest accrued on loans to related parties (Refer Note : 21)		34,521
		34,521



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YES Capital (India) Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
15 Revenue from operations		
Dividend income	2041,87,500	1815,00,000
Profit on sale of mutual fund units	535,19,763	38,35,930
Interest Income		
On loan to related parties (Refer Note : 21)	87,671	38,358
	2577,94,934	1853,74,288
16 Other Income		
Interest Income		
On income tax refund	2,274	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	2,49,860	-
	2,52,134	-
17 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages & bonus	17,41,668	-
	17,41,668	-
18 Finance cost		
Interest expense		
On term loan from financial institution	-	247,53,408
On term loan from other body corporate	382,98,150	-
On demand loan from related parties (Refer Note : 21)	424,10,961	-
On demand loan from other body corporate	585,17,428	1398,63,013
On statutory dues	1,900	11,405
Premium on redemption of debentures	5466,03,408	3633,53,020
Ancillary borrowing cost of non-convertible debentures	33,01,200	60,14,015
	6891,33,047	5339,94,861
19 Other expenses		
Legal and Professional fees	17,35,808	2,23,858
Rent	22,17,224	-
Expenses for increase in share capital	-	64,900
Property, plant and equipment written off	-	25,000
Electricity charges	1,58,217	-
Rates and taxes	10,23,226	2,400
Office maintenance	7,06,057	-
Payments to auditors (Refer note below)	4,22,890	1,50,000
Miscellaneous expenses	2,05,255	3,173
	64,68,677	4,69,331
Details of payments to auditors		
Audit fee	2,75,000	1,50,000
Other services	1,47,890	-
	4,22,890	1,50,000
20 Earnings per share (EPS)		

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Net profit/(loss) for calculation of basic & diluted EPS	(4393,06,716)	(3490,89,904)
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic & diluted EPS	23,80,381	12,44,768
Basic & diluted earnings per share (INR)	(184.55)	(280.45)
Nominal value per equity share (INR)	10.00	10.00



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YES Capital (India) Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

21 Related party disclosures

List of related parties and relationships with whom transaction have taken place and relationships of control.

Nature of relationship	Name of related parties
Key managerial personnel (KMP)	Radha Kapoor Khanna - Director Raakhe Kapoor Tandon - Director Roshini Kapoor - Director Rutva Oza - Company Secretary
Subsidiaries	ART Capital (India) Private Limited DoIT Smart Infrastructure (India) Private Limited (w.e.f. 25th June 2018 to 12th July 2018)
Step-down subsidiaries	ART Business & Consumer Finance (India) Private Limited ART Special Situations Finance (India) Limited

Transactions with related parties

Nature of transaction	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Investment in equity shares of subsidiaries		
ART Capital (India) Private Limited	1836,09,900	52200,00,000
DoIT Smart Infrastructure (India) Private Limited	200,00,000	-
Acquisition of equity shares of subsidiaries		
ART Capital (India) Private Limited	100,00,000	-
Radha Kapoor Khanna	-	1173,35,000
Raakhe Kapoor Tandon	-	1173,35,000
Roshini Kapoor	-	1173,35,000
Sale of equity shares of subsidiaries		
ART Capital (India) Private Limited	100,00,000	-
Issue of equity shares		
Radha Kapoor Khanna	-	1173,35,000
Raakhe Kapoor Tandon	-	1173,35,000
Roshini Kapoor	-	1173,35,000
Unsecured loan given		
ART Capital (India) Private Limited	200,00,000	200,00,000
Unsecured loan repayment received		
ART Capital (India) Private Limited	200,00,000	200,00,000
Interest income on loan given		
ART Capital (India) Private Limited	87,671	38,358
Unsecured loan taken		
ART Business & Consumer Finance (India) Private Limited	1000,00,000	-
ART Capital (India) Private Limited	1000,00,000	-
ART Special Situations Finance (India) Limited	9150,00,000	-
Unsecured loan repaid		
ART Business & Consumer Finance (India) Private Limited	1000,00,000	-
ART Capital (India) Private Limited	1000,00,000	-
ART Special Situations Finance (India) Limited	1150,00,000	-
Interest expense on loan taken		
ART Business & Consumer Finance (India) Private Limited	9,58,904	-
ART Capital (India) Private Limited	6,02,740	-
ART Special Situations Finance (India) Limited	408,49,315	-
Infra sharing charges (Including GST)		
ART Capital (India) Private Limited	1,82,522	-
Remuneration to KMP*		
Rutva Oza	14,08,334	-

* Including the bonus provision of INR 3,16,667 (31st March 2018 : NIL)



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YES Capital (India) Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

Balances with related parties

Nature of transaction	Year ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2018
Interest accrued on loans given		
ART Capital (India) Private Limited	-	34,521
Unsecured loan taken		
ART Special Situations Finance (India) Limited	8000,00,000	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings		
ART Special Situations Finance (India) Limited	341,06,301	-
Trade payable		
ART Capital (India) Private Limited	1,82,522	-

22 Segment Reporting

Considering the nature of company's business and operations, there are no separate reportable segments (business and/ or geographical) in accordance with the requirements of AS 17 'Segment Reporting' and hence, there are no additional disclosures required to be provided.

23 Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED) which came into force from 2nd October 2006, certain disclosure are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with the management, there are no outstanding dues to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises development Act, 2006.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year/period	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year/period	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year/period) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year/period; and	Nil	Nil
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	Nil	Nil

24 Exposure to real estate sector

The company does not have any exposure to real estate sector



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YES Capital (India) Private Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019
(All amounts in INR, unless otherwise stated)

2) Assets side :	Amount outstanding as at 31st March 2019	Amount outstanding as at 31st March 2018
Break-up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (3) below]		
(a) Secured		
(b) Unsecured	76,99,411	8,27,224
Total	76,99,411	8,27,224
3) Break up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and other assets counting towards AFC activities		
(i) Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors:		
(a) Financial lease		
(b) Operating lease		
(ii) Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors:		
(a) Assets on hire		
(b) Repossessed Assets		
(iii) Other loans counting towards AFC activities		
(a) Loans where assets have been repossessed		
(b) Loans other than (a) above		
4) Break-up of Investments :	Amount outstanding as at 31st March 2019	Amount outstanding as at 31st March 2018
Current Investments :		
1. Quoted		
(i) Shares : (a) Equity		
(b) Preference		
(ii) Debentures and bonds		
(iii) Units of mutual funds	1113,85,592	200,00,000
(iv) Government Securities		
(v) Others (please specify)		
2. Unquoted		
(i) Shares : (a) Equity		
(b) Preference		
(ii) Debentures and bonds		
(iii) Units of mutual funds		
(iv) Government Securities		
(v) Others (please specify)		
Long term Investments :		
1. Quoted		
(i) Shares : (a) Equity	1512,50,000	1512,50,000
(b) Preference		
(ii) Debentures and bonds		
(iii) Units of mutual funds		
(iv) Government Securities		
(v) Others (please specify)		
2. Unquoted		
(i) Shares : (a) Equity	71600,00,000	69763,90,100
(b) Preference		
(ii) Debentures and bonds		
(iii) Units of mutual funds		
(iv) Government Securities		
(v) Others (please specify)		
Total	74226,35,592	71476,40,100



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5) Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (2) and (3) above:	Amount net of provision as at 31st March 2019			Amount net of provision as at 31st March 2018		
	Secured	Unsecured	Total	Secured	Unsecured	Total
Category						
1. Related Parties						
(a) Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Companies in the same group	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Other related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Other than related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

6) Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted)	As at 31st March 2019		As at 31st March 2018	
	Market Value / Break up or fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of provisions)	Market Value / Break up or fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of provisions)
Category				
1. Related Parties				
(a) Subsidiaries	71600,00,000	71600,00,000	69763,90,100	69763,90,100
(b) Companies in the same group	208044,37,500	1512,50,000	230542,81,250	1512,50,000
(c) Other related parties	1139,91,134	1113,85,592	204,48,172	200,00,000
2. Other than related parties				
Total	280784,28,634	74226,35,592	300511,19,522	71476,40,100

7) Other Information	Amount as at 31st March 2019	Amount as at 31st March 2018
Particulars		
(i) Gross Non- Performing Assets		
(a) Related parties		
(b) Other than related parties		
(ii) Net Non- Performing Assets		
(a) Related Parties		
(b) Other than related parties		
(iii) Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt		

27 Previous year's figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to this year's classification.

For Walker Chandlok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013


Manish Gujral
Partner
Membership No.: 105117

Place : Mumbai
Date : 27th June 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
YES Capital (India) Private Limited

  
Raakhe Kapoor Tandon Roshini Kapoor Rutva Oza
Director Director Company Secretary
DIN: 00601988 DIN: 05167806 Membership No A30774

Place : Mumbai Place : Mumbai Place : Mumbai
Date : 25th June 2019 Date : 25th June 2019 Date : 25th June 2019

