



319-320, REX CHAMBERS, W. H. MARG, BALLARD ESTATE, MUMBAI - 400 001.
OFF. : 2269 5182 □ TEL. / FAX : 2261 8117 □ RESI. : 2872 2479 - 2872 7639

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

PENINSULA INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **PENINSULA INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs(financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by 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 Ind AS, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March, 2019, and its deficit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended 31st March 2019.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the 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 Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

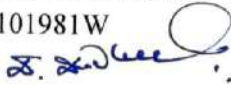


- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the 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 Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules, 2017, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - a) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements;
 - b) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For D. DADHEECH & CO

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 101981W



(DEVESH DADHEECH)

Proprietor

Membership No. 033909



Place: Mumbai

Date: 27/05/2019

ANNEXURE 'A'

TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **PENINSULA INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED** on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019]

- (i) In respect of Fixed Assets:
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - (b) Fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) The Company does not hold immovable properties and accordingly, said clause is not applicable.
- (ii) The Company is a service company primarily rendering investment management services. Accordingly, it does not hold any inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not given any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, and limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.
- (iv) The Company has neither granted any loans to any director or any person in whom director is interested nor made investment in any Company as specified in section 185 and 186 of the Act. Thus, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits from the public and accordingly, directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed there under are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.



- (vii) (a) The company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it.

(b) Apart from following there is no dispute with the revenue authorities regarding any duty or tax payable.

Act	Year	Amount involved	Status as on 31 st March 2019
Service tax	2014-15	Rs 8,69,026.00	Commissioner of service tax (Appeal)

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not taken any loan. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable.
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans.
- (x) Based on our audit procedures and the information and explanation made available to us no such fraud noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanation given to us, no managerial remuneration has been paid or provided during the year. Thus, Paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a chit fund or a Nidhi/mutual benefit fund/society. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. Section 177 of the Act is applicable to the listed companies hence, not applicable to the company.

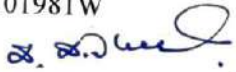


- (xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For D. DADHEECH & CO

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 101981W



(DEVESH DADHEECH)

Proprietor

Membership No. 033909



Place: Mumbai

Date: 27/05/2019

ANNEXURE 'B'

TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **PENINSULA INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED** on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting 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 **PENINSULA INVESTMENTS MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS 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 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, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For D. DADHEECH & CO

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 101981W



(DEVESH DADHEECH)

Proprietor

Membership No. 033909



Place: Mumbai

Date: 27/05/2019

Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Standalone balance sheet

as at 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	2	2
(b) Other intangible assets	4	-	-
(c) Investments in joint venture	5	16,64,36,800	16,64,36,800
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	6	39,07,919	52,93,054
(e) Other non-current assets	7	81,31,477	77,94,679
Total non-current assets		17,84,76,198	17,95,24,535
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	1,023	980
(ii) Trade receivables	9	-	7,29,93,950
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,16,63,850	45,77,881
(iv) Other financial assets	11	12,89,519	91,84,024
(b) Other current assets	12	45,080	1,617
Total current assets		1,29,99,472	8,67,58,452
TOTAL ASSETS		19,14,75,670	26,62,82,987
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	10,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
(b) Other equity			
(i) Retained earnings (including items of other comprehensive income)		(6,31,02,676)	2,13,22,850
Total equity		3,68,97,324	12,13,22,850
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	14	11,08,50,000	11,08,50,000
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	21	-	-
(c) Other non-current liabilities	15	4,31,22,579	3,31,46,079
Total Non-current liabilities		15,39,72,579	14,39,96,079
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	16	4,09,100	8,08,348
(b) Other current liabilities	17	1,96,667	1,55,710
Total current liabilities		6,05,767	9,64,058
Total liabilities		15,45,78,346	14,49,60,137
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		19,14,75,670	26,62,82,987

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For D. Dadheech & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101981W

[Signature]

Devesh Dadheech

Proprietor

Membership No: 33909



Mumbai

Date: 27 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

CIN : U67110MH2005PLC158070

[Signature]

Rajeev Piramal

Managing Director

DIN : 00044983

[Signature]

Prashant Desai

Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai

Date: 27 May 2019

[Signature]

Mahesh Gupta

Director

DIN : 00046810

[Signature]

Shardul Doshi

Company Secretary

ACS No: A14722

Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Standalone statement of profit and loss

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Other income	18	20,54,911	10,68,302
Total income		20,54,911	10,68,302
Finance costs	19	99,76,500	1,00,10,562
Depreciation and amortization expenses	3 & 4	-	336
Other expenses	20	7,65,03,937	26,26,788
Total expenses		8,64,80,437	1,26,37,686
Loss before tax		(8,44,25,526)	(1,15,69,384)
Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	21	-	-
Loss for the year		(8,44,25,526)	(1,15,69,384)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(8,44,25,526)	(1,15,69,384)
Earnings per equity share of par value Rs. 10 each (31 March 2018 Rs. 10 each)	22		
Basic		(8.44)	(1.16)
Diluted		(8.44)	(1.16)

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For D. Dadheech & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101981W

D. Dadheech

Devesh Dadheech

Proprietor

Membership No: 33909



Mumbai

Date: 27 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

CIN : U67110MH2005PLC158070

Rajeev Piramal
Rajeev Piramal
Managing Director
DIN : 00044983

Prashant Desai
Prashant Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai

Date: 27 May 2019

Mahesh Gupta
Mahesh Gupta
Director
DIN : 00046810

Shardul Doshi
Shardul Doshi
Company Secretary
ACS No: A14722

Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(8,44,25,526)	(1,15,69,384)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash used in		
Depreciation and amortization	-	336
Income from investments	(3,26,225)	(9,92,267)
Financial assets at FVTPL - net change in fair value	9,17,237	5,43,402
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	34,062
	(8,38,34,514)	(1,19,83,851)
Working capital adjustments		
(Increase)/ decrease in trade and other receivables	7,29,93,950	-
Increase in liabilities	96,18,210	1,02,58,903
Decrease in other financial assets	(9,17,237)	(5,43,402)
Decrease in other current liab	-	(34,062)
Increase in loans and advances	77,41,768	(5,42,772)
	56,02,176	(28,45,183)
Income tax paid (net of income tax refund)	(2,27,523)	(56,936)
Net cash flows from operating activities	53,74,653	(29,02,119)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Investment /sale of investment during the year	13,85,135	32,73,388
Redemption proceeds received from mutual fund	34,804	25,908
Income received from investments	2,91,377	9,66,322
Net cash flows from investing activities	17,11,316	42,65,618
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	70,85,969	13,63,499
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	45,77,881	32,14,382
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,16,63,850	45,77,881
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet		
Cash and bank balances as per Balance Sheet [Note 10]	1,16,63,850	45,77,881
Cash and cash equivalents as restated as at the year end	1,16,63,850	45,77,881

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (IND AS) 7 - "Cash Flow Statements".

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached.

For D. Dadheech & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101981W

Devesh Dadheech
Proprietor
Membership No: 33909



Mumbai
Date: 27 May 2019

Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited
CIN : U67110MH2005PLC158070

Rajeev Piramal
Managing Director
DIN : 00044983

Prashant Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai
Date: 27 May 2019

Mahesh Gupta
Director
DIN : 00046810

Shardul Doshi
Company Secretary
ACS No: A14722

Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Standalone statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

A. Equity share capital

	Amount Rs.
Balance as at 1 April 2017	10,00,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	10,00,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	10,00,00,000

B. Other equity

Particulars	Other equity				Total equity
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Account	Reserves & Surplus Deemed Equity	Retained earnings	
Balance at 31 March 2017	-	-	88,833	3,28,03,400	3,28,92,234
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,15,69,384)	(1,15,69,384)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(1,15,69,384)	(1,15,69,384)
Balance at 31 March 2018	-	-	88,833	2,12,34,016	2,13,22,850
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(8,44,25,526)	(8,44,25,526)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(8,44,25,526)	(8,44,25,526)
Balance at 31 March 2019	-	-	88,833	(6,31,91,510)	(6,31,02,676)

Note:

The Company does not have any items in the nature of 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

For D. Dadheech & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101981W

D. Dadheech

Devesh Dadheech

Proprietor

Membership No: 33909



Mumbai

Date: 27 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

CIN : U67110MH2005PLC158070

Rajeev Piramal

Rajeev Piramal

Managing Director

DIN : 00044983

Prashant Desai

Prashant Desai

Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai

Date: 27 May 2019

Mahesh Gupta

Mahesh Gupta

Director

DIN : 00046810

Shardul Doshi

Shardul Doshi

Company Secretary

ACS No: A14722

Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

1. Background

Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on 15 December 2005. The principle objective of the Company is to originate, acquire, manage, monitor and dispose portfolio investments of Venture Capital Fund. The Company is the Investment Manager to PReF Indigo Scheme, a scheme of Peninsula Realty Fund ('Fund') based on an investment management agreement between the Company and Peninsula Trustee Limited ('Trustee Company') dated 13 March 2006 pursuant to amended from time to time.

2. Basis of preparation

A. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

B. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest rupees, unless otherwise indicated.

C. Current/ Non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in its normal operating cycle;
- b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

2. Basis of preparation (Continued)

C. Current/ Non-current classification (Continued)

A liability is current when:

- a) It is expected to be settled in its normal operating cycle;
- b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

D. Basis of measurement

The statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value

E. Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2019 is included in the following notes:

Note 27 – impairment of financial assets



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (*Continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

2. Basis of preparation (*Continued*)

F. Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial instruments.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in 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 asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

Note 27 – financial instruments.

Financial instruments

Investments and other financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses is recorded in profit or loss.



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (*Continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

2. Basis of preparation (*Continued*)

F. Measurement of fair values (*Continued*)

Financial instruments (*Continued*)

Investments and other financial assets (*Continued*)

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost.

Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments

All equity investments other than investment in joint venture are measured at fair value. The Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/ (losses) in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTPL are not reported separately from other changes in fair value

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

2. Basis of preparation (Continued)

F. Measurement of fair values (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Subsequent expenditure

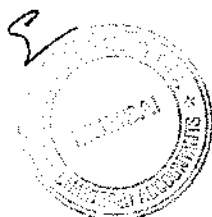
Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss which is as follows:

Class of Fixed Asset	Useful life (years)
Computer Software	3
Computers	3
Office equipment	5
Furniture and fixture	10

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (*Continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

2. Basis of preparation (*Continued*)

F. Measurement of fair values (*Continued*)

Financial instruments (*Continued*)

Property, plant and equipment (*Continued*)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets including those acquired by the Company are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is included in depreciation and amortisation in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

Impairment of assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (*Continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

2. Basis of preparation (*Continued*)

F. Measurement of fair values (*Continued*)

Financial instruments (*Continued*)

Property, plant and equipment (*Continued*)

Impairment of non-financial assets (*Continued*)

In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

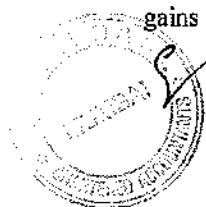
Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan ('the asset ceiling'). In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements.

Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (*Continued*)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

2. Basis of preparation (*Continued*)

F. Measurement of fair values (*Continued*)

Financial instruments (*Continued*)

Property, plant and equipment (*Continued*)

Provisions (other than for employee benefits)

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for

Revenue

Rendering of services

Management fees

Management fees (net of service tax) are recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms of an investment management agreement between the Company and Trustee Company. The Company has not charged management fees to the fund w.e.f 1 April 2014 vide board resolution dated 19 September 2014.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Income from investment

Income from investment is accounted in accordance with contribution agreement.

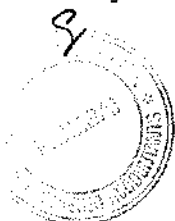
Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements *(Continued)*

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

2. Basis of preparation *(Continued)*

F. Measurement of fair values *(Continued)*

Financial instruments *(Continued)*

Revenue *(Continued)*

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

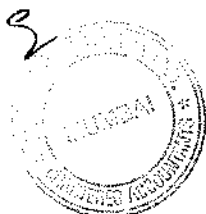
The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

Trade receivable and payable

Trade receivable and trade payable are recognised at carrying cost which are considered to be same as their fair values due to their short-term nature.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 *Financial Instruments*, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Reconciliation of carrying amount

	Plant and equipment- computer	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Total
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)	-	-	-	-
Balance at 1 April 2017	10,10,641	17,874	16,761	10,45,276
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2018	10,10,641	17,874	16,761	10,45,276
Balance at 1 April 2018	10,10,641	17,874	16,761	10,45,276
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2019	10,10,641	17,874	16,761	10,45,276
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at 1 April 2017	10,10,641	17,536	16,761	10,44,938
Depreciation for the year		336		336
Balance at 31 March 2018	10,10,641	17,872	16,761	10,45,274
Balance at 1 April 2018	10,10,641	17,872	16,761	10,45,274
Depreciation for the year		-		-
Balance at 31 March 2019	10,10,641	17,872	16,761	10,45,274
Carrying amounts (net)				-
At 31 March 2018	-	2	-	2
At 31 March 2019	-	2	-	2



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

4 Intangibles

Reconciliation of carrying amount

	Computer Software	Total
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)	-	-
Balance at 1 April 2017	27,01,446	27,01,446
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2018	27,01,446	27,01,446
Balance at 1 April 2018	27,01,446	27,01,446
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2019	27,01,446	27,01,446
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at 1 April 2017	27,01,446	27,01,446
Depreciation for the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2018	27,01,446	27,01,446
Balance at 1 April 2018	27,01,446	27,01,446
Depreciation for the year	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2019	27,01,446	27,01,446
Carrying amounts (net)		-
At 31 March 2018	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2019	-	-



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
5 Investments in joint ventures		
Investment carried at cost		
Investments in equity instruments (fully paid) unquoted		
4,900 (Previous Year: 4,900) Class A Equity share of Rs. 10 each of PenBrook Capital Advisors Private Limited (refer note a)	49,000	49,000
10,000 (Previous Year: 10,000) Class C Equity share of Rs. 10 each of PenBrook Capital Advisors Private Limited (refer note a)	1,00,000	1,00,000
Investment in preference shares (fully paid) unquoted		
16,62,878 (Previous Year : 16,62,878) 0.01% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares of Rs. 100 each of PenBrook Capital Advisors Private Limited (formerly known as Peninsula Brookfield Investment Managers Private Limited) (refer note b)	16,62,87,800	16,62,87,800
	16,64,36,800	16,64,36,800

a Terms / rights attached to equity shares

"Class A Shares" means a class of equity shares with face value of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten) with, (i) the right of one vote per share; (ii) no rights to any dividend or other form of returns from the Company; and (iii) a pari-passu right to all the residual assets of the Fund Manager at the time of liquidation or winding up of the Fund Manager after the dues of all the creditors and preference shares are settled;

"Class C Shares" means a class of equity shares of the Fund Manager with face value of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten) with (i) no voting rights attached to such shares; (ii) rights as to dividend from the profits of the Company; and (iii) a pari-passu right to all the residual assets of the Fund Manager at the time of liquidation or winding up of the Fund Manager after the dues of all the creditors and preference shares are settled.

b Terms / rights attached to cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS)

CCPS shall be entitled to cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 0.01% (Zero Point Zero One percent) per annum, to be paid in cash, in accordance with applicable law. CCPS shall have no voting rights attached to them. CCPS shall rank senior to all the Equity Shares issued by the Company from time to time. Accordingly, the dividend due and amounts payable to the holder of CCPS shall be paid by the Company in priority to all other payments to any other shareholder (including in case of the liquidation of the Company). It is clarified that no other kind of Equity Shares issued by the Company (including Class A Shares or Class B Shares or Class C Shares) would have a right to be repaid the capital or paid any dividend thereon until the payment of the amounts due on the buy back of the CCPS together with all dividends thereon is made. Investor shall have the right, to be exercised at its discretion, to convert the Peninsula CCPS into Class C Shares. Each CCPS shall convert to 1 (One) Class C Share.

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
6 Financial assets - investments		
Units in alternative investment fund at FVTPL		
40,83432 (Previous year: 45,5134) Class B units of Rs. 1,00,000 each of Peninsula Brookfield Real Estate Fund	39,07,919	52,93,054
	39,07,919	52,93,054
7 Other non-current assets		
Advance payment of income tax (net of provision for tax as at 31 March 2019 Rs. 25,384,971; 31 March 2018: Rs. 25,384,971)	62,27,146	59,99,623
Service tax credit receivable	8,69,026	8,69,026
GST credit receivable	10,35,305	9,26,030
	81,31,477	77,94,679



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
8 Current investment		
Units in Venture Capital Fund		
10 (Previous year : 10) Class C Units of Rs. 100,000 each of PReF Indigo, a Scheme of Peninsula Realty Fund	-	-
Less: Diminution in value of investments	-	-
	-	-
Investment in mutual funds		
10.139 (31 March 2018: 9.707) ICICI Prudential daily dividend scheme, floating rate plan	1,023	980
	<u>1,023</u>	<u>980</u>
9 Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	-	7,29,93,950
Doubtful	-	-
	-	<u>7,29,93,950</u>
Loss allowance		
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Doubtful	-	-
	-	-
Net trade receivables	-	<u>7,29,93,950</u>
Non-current	-	-
Current	-	<u>7,29,93,950</u>
	-	<u>7,29,93,950</u>
Of the above trade receivables includes :		
Total trade receivable from related parties (refer note 23)	-	7,29,93,950
Loss allowance	-	-
Net trade receivables	-	<u>7,29,93,950</u>
10 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks:		
In current account	1,61,838	10,75,469
Balances with banks in deposit account (maturity upto three months)	1,15,00,000	35,00,000
Cash in hand	2,012	2,412
	<u>1,16,63,850</u>	<u>45,77,881</u>
11 Other financial assets		
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind		
- Related party (refer note 23)	12,76,418	91,70,923
- Others	13,101	13,101
	<u>12,89,519</u>	<u>91,84,024</u>
12 Other current assets		
Prepaid expenses	844	1,377
Accrued interest on term deposit	44,236	240
	<u>45,080</u>	<u>1,617</u>



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

Particular	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
13 Share Capital		
a Authorised :		
100,00,000 (Previous Year: 100,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	10,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
16,00,000 (Previous Year: 16,00,000) redeemable cumulative non convertible Preference shares of Rs. 100 each	16,00,00,000	16,00,00,000
TOTAL	26,00,00,000	26,00,00,000
b Issued and Subscribed and Paid up:		
10,00,000 (Previous Year: 10,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid up	10,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
TOTAL	10,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
c Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :		
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Equity shares bought back during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000

d 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 shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. At the time of winding up or liquidation, all the shareholders have equal rights on the assets and liabilities of the company.

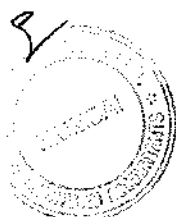
e Equity shares in the company held by its holding company

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Peninsula Holdings and Investments Private Limited - Holding Company	75,00,000	7,50,00,000	75,00,000	7,50,00,000
Peninsula Holdings and Investments Private Limited jointly with Urvi A. Piramal	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000

f Shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the company is set out below:

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	No. of Shares	No of shares %	No. of Shares	No of shares %
Peninsula Holdings and Investment Private Limited	75,01,000	75	75	75,01,000
Mahesh S. Gupta	5,00,000	5	5	5,00,000
Mrs. Urvi A. Piramal	10,00,000	10	10	10,00,000

g No shares have been allotted without payment being received in cash or by way of bonus shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the Balance Sheet date.



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
14 Borrowings		
Proceeds from issue of redeemable cumulative non convertible preference shares	11,08,50,000	11,08,50,000
Less: Transaction costs	-	-
Carrying amount	11,08,50,000	11,08,50,000
Terms / rights attached to preference shares		
The Company has issued Redeemable, Cumulative, Non-convertible Preference Shares of face value Rs. 100/- each carrying dividend at the rate of 9% p.a. The preference shareholders shall have priority over equity shareholders of the Company in the payment of dividend or repayment of capital. The preference shares are redeemable at face value and will be redeemable within period of 15 years from the date of allotment at such time as the Board may deem fit.		
15 Other non-current liabilities		
Interest on preference shares	4,31,22,579	3,31,46,079
Liability for transfer of employees to related party	-	-
	4,31,22,579	3,31,46,079
16 Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 29)	1,90,680	1,99,193
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	2,18,420	6,09,155
	4,09,100	8,08,348
17 Other current liabilities		
Statutory dues payables	1,96,667	1,55,710
	1,96,667	1,55,710



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
18 Other income		
Income from investments	3,26,225	9,92,267
Interest on income tax refunds	-	2,559
Miscellaneous income	17,28,686	73,476
	<u>20,54,911</u>	<u>10,68,302</u>
19 Finance costs		
Dividend on redeemable preference shares classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	99,76,500	99,76,500
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	34,062
	<u>99,76,500</u>	<u>1,00,10,562</u>
20 Other expenses		
Rates and taxes	-	-
Financial assets at FVTPL - net change in fair value	9,17,237	5,43,402
Payment to auditors		
- Audit fees	1,00,000	1,00,000
- Reimbursement of expenses	-	1,500
Legal and professional charges	19,83,500	15,79,642
Management fees income reversed*	7,29,93,950	-
Miscellaneous expenses	5,09,250	4,02,244
	<u>7,65,03,936</u>	<u>26,26,788</u>

* Management fee receivable from Fund is no more receivable as Fund assets post liquidation have been distributed among unit holder without payment of fee.



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

21 Income tax

A (a) Movement in deferred tax balances

Particulars	Net balance 1 April 2018	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Other	31 March 2019		
					Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	2,456	-	-	-
Provision on dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	1,12,11,871	-	-	-
Provision on investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unabsorbed tax losses	-	-	-	14,51,613	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	-	-	-	1,26,65,939	-	-	-
Set off tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net deferred tax assets	-	-	-	1,26,65,939	-	-	-

Movement in deferred tax balances

Particulars	Net balance 1 April 2017	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Other	31 March 2018		
					Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	3,291	-	-	-
Provision on dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	85,35,115	-	-	-
Provision on investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unabsorbed tax losses	-	-	-	11,69,141	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	-	-	-	97,07,547	-	-	-
Set off tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net deferred tax assets	-	-	-	97,07,547	-	-	-

Note

In absence of sufficient future taxable income, the Company has not recognised deferred tax asset as at 31 March 2019 (Previous year: Rs. Nil)

B Tax losses carried forward

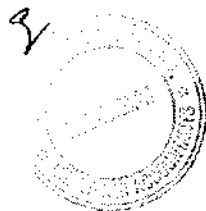
	31 March 2019	Expiry date	31 March 2018	Expiry date
Expire	55,83,127	2024-28	55,87,994	2024-25
Never Expire	-	-	-	-

C Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Loss before tax	(8,44,25,526)	(1,15,69,384)

The Company's domestic tax rate is 26% (F. Y. 2018-19 - 26%)

On account of brought forward tax losses and absence of sufficient future taxable income, effective tax rate will be Nil.



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

22 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holder of the parent by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holder of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

	2019	2018
i. Loss attributable to Equity holder of company		
Loss attributable to equity holder of the Company	(8,44,25,526)	(1,15,69,384)
Loss attributable to equity holder of the Company	(8,44,25,526)	(1,15,69,384)
ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares		
Issued ordinary shares at 1 April	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Effect of shares issued	-	-
Weighted average number of shares at 31 March for basic EPS	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Effect of dilution	-	-
Weighted average number of shares at 31 March for diluted EPS	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share (in Rs.)	(8.44)	(1.16)
Diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	(8.44)	(1.16)



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

23 Related party relationships, transactions and balances

List of related parties and transactions during the year:

a. Controlling entity - ultimate holding company

(i) Peninsula Land Limited

b. Holding company

(i) Peninsula Holdings and Investments Private Limited

c. Joint ventures

(i) PenBrook Capital Advisors Private Limited (formerly known as Peninsula Brookfield Investment Managers Private Limited)

(ii) PenBrook Investment Manager LLP (subsidiary of PenBrook Capital Advisors Private Limited)

d. Fellow subsidiary

(i) Peninsula Trustee Limited

e. Entity under common control

(i) Peninsula Realty Fund - Scheme PReF Indigo a scheme of Peninsula Realty Fund

(ii) Peninsula Brookfield India Real Estate Fund

f. Key management personnel

(i) Mr. Rajeev A Piramal

g. Key management personnel of parent company

(i) Urvi Ashok Piramal

(ii) Subheshchandra Madanlal Kashimpuria (resigned on 31/08/2017)

(iii) Mahesh Shrikishna Gupta

(iv) Rajendar Kumar Rawari (resigned on 31/08/2017)

(v) Prakash Shetty

(vi) Bharat Sanghavi (resign on 17/10/2018)

(vii) Prashant Sagwekar (resigned on 24/05/2018)

(viii) Shardul Doshi (appointed on 08 April 2019)

(ix) Prashant Desai (appointed on 11 June 2018)

(x) Vijay Shankar

Related Party transactions other than those with key management personnel

	Transaction value		Balance outstanding	
	Year Ended 31 March 2019	Year Ended 31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind				
Peninsula Realty Fund - Recovery of expenses claimed	16,74,587	2,50,585	8,09,187	80,56,342
Peninsula Realty Fund - Recovery amount received	89,21,743	-	-	-
Peninsula Brookfield India Real Estate Fund	16,279	8,282	3,87,920	10,51,899
Peninsula Brookfield India Real Estate Fund - Accrued income re	2,24,772	2,81,116	-	-
PenBrook Capital Advisors Private Limited	16,629	16,629	79,311	62,682
Trade receivables				
Peninsula Realty Fund - reversal	(7,29,93,950)	-	-	7,29,93,950
Investments made				
PenBrook Capital Advisors Private Limited				
- Equity shares	-	-	1,49,000	1,49,000
- Preference shares	-	-	16,62,87,800	16,62,87,800
Peninsula Brookfield India Real Estate Fund				
- Investment in units	-	-	39,07,919	52,93,054
- Redemption in units	4,67,898	27,29,986	-	-
Distribution income received during year				
Peninsula Brookfield India Real Estate Fund	3,26,181	9,92,229	-	-
Borrowings from				
Peninsula Land Limited	-	-	11,08,50,000	11,08,50,000
Finance cost				
Peninsula Land Limited	99,76,500	99,76,500	4,31,22,579	3,31,46,879



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

24 Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The board of directors seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio at 31 March 2019 was as follows

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Total liabilities	15,45,78,346	14,49,60,137
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	<u>1,16,63,850</u>	<u>45,77,881</u>
Adjusted net debt	<u>14,29,14,496</u>	<u>14,03,82,255</u>
Total equity	<u>3,68,97,324</u>	<u>12,13,22,850</u>
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	<u>3.87</u>	<u>1.16</u>

25 Employee Benefits

Since there are no employees as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018, disclosure on employee benefits is not provided.



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements *(Continued)*

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

26. Operating segments

Basis for segmentation

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available.

The Company operates in only one business segment viz. fund management to Peninsula Realty Fund and all of its operations are in India. Accordingly, the financial statements are reflective of the information required by IND AS 108 Operating segments.



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

27 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

31 March 2019	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Carrying amount		Total	Fair value			Total
			Amortised Cost	Other financial assets - amortized Cost		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Non-current investments	39,07,919	-	-	-	39,07,919	-	-	39,07,919	39,07,919
Current investments	1,023	-	-	-	1,023	1,023	-	-	1,023
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	-	12,39,519	12,39,519	-	-	-	-
Investments in joint venture	-	-	-	16,64,36,800	16,64,36,800	-	-	-	-
	39,08,942	-	-	16,77,26,319	17,16,35,261	1,023	-	39,07,919	39,08,942
Financial liabilities measured at fair value									
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	11,08,50,000	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	4,31,22,579	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	4,09,100	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,96,667	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	15,45,78,346	-	-	-	-

5



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements (Continued)
for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

27 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

A. Accounting classification and fair values (Continued)

31 March 2018	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Carrying amount Other financial assets - amortised Cost	Other financial liabilities	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Fair value Level 3	Total
Financial assets measured at fair value										
Non-current investments	52,93,094	-	-	-	-	52,93,054	-	-	52,93,054	52,93,054
Current investments	980	-	-	-	-	980	980	-	-	980
Financial assets not measured at fair value										
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	7,29,93,950	-	7,29,93,950	-	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	-	91,84,024	-	91,84,024	-	-	-	-
Investments in joint venture	-	-	-	16,64,36,800	-	16,64,36,800	-	-	-	-
	52,94,034	-	-	24,86,14,774	-	25,39,06,808	980	-	52,93,054	52,94,034
Financial liabilities measured at fair value										
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value										
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	11,08,50,000	11,08,50,000	-	-	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	3,31,46,079	3,31,46,079	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	8,08,348	8,08,348	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,55,710	1,55,710	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	14,49,60,137	14,49,60,137	-	-	-	-



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

27 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique
Non-current investments	This investment relates to investment in units of Peninsula Brookfield India Real Estate Fund. The said investment is valued on the basis of Net asset value. Net asset value is derived by deducting fair value of assets from liabilities of the fund. Such value is used to calculate NAV applicable to each unit in the fund.
Current investments	This investment is related to Mutual fund. The said investment is valued on the basis of Net asset value as informed by the fund
Other non-current liabilities	This amount payable to Peninsula Land Ltd. Valuation is done based on effective interest rate method over the expected tenure of loan

C. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities

The Company's risk management policies 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 Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and conservative control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

2



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

27 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

C. Financial risk management (Continued)

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

Impairment

The ageing of trade receivables that were not impaired was as follows.

	Carrying amount	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Neither past due nor impaired	-	-
Past due 1-30 days	-	-
Past due 31-90 days	-	-
Past due 91-120 days	-	7,29,93,950
	<u>-</u>	<u>7,29,93,950</u>

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 60 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk.

Based on managements assessment of the trade receivables, the Company expects to receive/recover all the amounts

Cash and cash equivalents

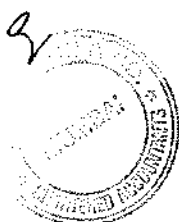
The Company holds cash and cash equivalents of INR 1,16,63,850 at 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018: INR 45,77,881). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit ratings

Investment in units of Peninsula Brookfield India Real Estate Fund ("the Fund")

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Based on the management assessment, the Company does not expect significant impact on the repayment of units.

Investment in units of Peninsula Realty Fund ("the Fund")

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company has made investments in the Fund as per SEBI requirement. Company is also acting as Fund manager to the Fund. Based on the management assessment, the Company has made provision on these investment in previous year.



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

27 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

C. Financial risk management (Continued)

iii. Liquidity risk

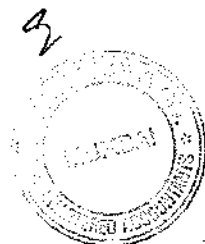
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows. This monitoring includes financial ratios and takes into account the accessibility of cash and cash equivalents. Besides this the Company can call for capital if required.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

			Contractual cash flows			
31 March 2019	Carrying amount	Total	Within 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade payables	4,09,100	4,09,100	4,09,100	-	-	-
31 March 2018	Carrying amount	Total	Within 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Contractual cash flows						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Trade payables	8,08,348	8,08,348	8,08,348	-	-	-



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements *(Continued)*

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

27 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management *(Continued)*

C. Financial risk management *(Continued)*

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. The Company does not have exposure to market risk and therefore, the changes in market risk will not impact profit or loss.

v. Currency risk

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee. The Company does not have exposure to currency risk and therefore, the changes in currency risk will not impact profit or loss.



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to standalone financial statements *(Continued)*

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

27 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management *(Continued)*

C. Financial risk management *(Continued)*

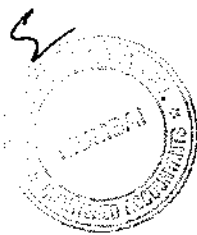
Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company does not have exposure in investment in fixed or floating rate instrument, hence the interest risk will not have impact on the profit and loss account.

The Company does not have any additional impact on equity other than the impact on retained earnings.



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

28. Contingent Liability and capital commitment

The contingent liability and commitment of the Company are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Unpaid capital call in relation to investment in fund	702,000	702,000
Dividend distribution tax on preference shares	2,051,168	2,133,383

The Company has assessed its obligations arising in the normal course of business, including pending litigations, proceedings pending with tax authorities and other contracts including derivative and long term contracts. Based on such assessment, the Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial statements.

29. Due to Micro and small suppliers

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the year		
- Principal	1,90,680	1,99,193
- Interest	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer as per the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006)	-	-
The amounts of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
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 the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

The above information regarding micro, small and medium enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the statutory auditors of the Company.



Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Amount in INR)

30. Recent accounting pronouncements

There are no recent accounting pronouncements that will have an impact the company's financials statements.

31. Subsequent events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events, as defined under IND AS 10 "Events after the reporting period" through 27 May 2019 and no material subsequent event have been identified.

As per our report of even date attached

For **D. Dadheech & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101981W

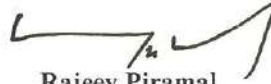


Devesh Dadheech
Proprietor
Membership No: 33909

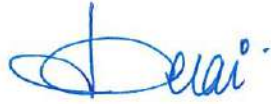


Mumbai
Date: 27 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Peninsula Investment Management Company Limited
CIN : U67110MH2005PLC158070



Rajeev Piramal
Managing Director
DIN: 00044983



Prashant Desai
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai
Date: 27 May 2019



Mahesh Gupta
Director
DIN: 00046810



Shardul Doshi
Company Secretary
ACS No: A14722