

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-19

#InvestForGood

DSP
INVESTMENT MANAGERS



INVESTMENT MANAGERS

Notice of Twenty-Third Annual General Meeting of DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty-Third Annual General Meeting of the Members of the DSP Investment Managers Private Limited will be held on Monday, September 23, 2019 at 11:00 a.m. at Kanha, the Board Room, Mafatlal Centre, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400021 to transact the following business -

Ordinary Business:

- (1) To receive, consider and adopt:
 - (a) the Audited Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 and the Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon; and
 - (b) the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 and the Reports of the Auditors thereon.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE COMPANY

Sd/-
PRITESH MAJMUDAR (Dr.)
COMPANY SECRETARY

REGISTERED OFFICE:
Mafatlal Centre, 10th Floor, Nariman Point,
Mumbai - 400 021

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 14, 2019

DSP INVESTMENT MANAGERS PRIVATE LIMITED
(formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Registered Office Mafatlal Centre, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021, India
CIN U74140MH1996PTC099483 · +91 22 6657 8000 · www.dspim.com



INVESTMENT MANAGERS

NOTES:

- (i) A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE INSTEAD OF HIMSELF/HERSELF AND THE PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.
- (ii) Instrument of proxy, for use at the above meeting, must be lodged at the Registered Office of the Company not later than 48 hours before the time fixed for the Meeting.
- (iii) Corporate Members are requested to send to the Registered Office of the Company a duly certified copy of the Board Resolution, under Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013, authorizing their representative to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting.
- (iv) The Company's Statutory Auditors, M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants, Mumbai (Firm Registration No. 117366W/W-100018), were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a period of five consecutive years at the Twenty-first Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Members held on September 7, 2017 on a remuneration to be mutually agreed upon by the Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditors.

Their appointment was subject to ratification by the Members at every subsequent AGM. Pursuant to the amendments made to Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017 effective from May 7, 2018, the requirement of seeking ratification of the Members for the appointment of the Statutory Auditors has been withdrawn from the Statute.

In view of the above, ratification by the Members for continuance of their appointment at this AGM is not being sought. The Statutory Auditors have given a confirmation to the effect that they are eligible to continue with their appointment and that they have not been disqualified in any manner from continuing as Statutory Auditors.

- (v) As there is no Special Business to be conducted, no Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of Companies Act, 2013, is annexed.
- (vi) Relevant documents referred to in the accompanying Notice are open for inspection by the members at the Registered Office of the company on all working days, except Saturdays, during business hours up to the date of the AGM.
- (vii) The Statutory Registers maintained by the Company under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, will be available for inspection of members at the Annual General Meeting.
- (viii) The Members are requested to notify promptly any change in their address to the Company and are requested to register their e-mail address (if not provided earlier) and changes if any, therein, to enable the Company to send all communications to shareholders in electronic mode/e-mail.
- (ix) Map of the venue of the Annual General Meeting is given at the end of the notice.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE COMPANY

Sd/-
PRITESH MAJMUDAR (Dr.)
COMPANY SECRETARY

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Mafatlal Centre, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021

Place: Mumbai

Date: August 14, 2019

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ATTENDANCE SLIP

23RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2019

Name	:	
Address	:	
DP ID No.	:	
Client ID	:	
No. of Equity Shares held	:	

I certify that I am a registered member/proxy for the Registered Member of the Company.

I hereby record my presence at the 23rd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company to be held at Kanha, the Board Room, Mafatlal Centre, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400021 on Monday, September 23, 2019 at 11:00 a.m.

Member's/Proxy's Signature

NOTES:

1. Members/Proxy holders are requested to bring the attendance slip with them when they come to the meeting and hand it over at the entrance after affixing signature.
2. Members are requested to bring their copy of the Annual Report along with them to the meeting.

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INVESTMENT MANAGERS

**Form No. MGT-11
PROXY FORM**

(Pursuant to section 105(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 19(3) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014)

CIN of Company : U74140MH1996PTC099483

Name of Company : DSP Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd. (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Address of its Registered Office : Mafatlal Centre, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021

Name of the shareholder(s)

Registered address

E-mail Id

Folio No / Client ID

DP ID

I/We, being the shareholder(s) ofshares of the above named company, hereby appoint :

Name

Address

Email-id Signature Or failing him

Name

Address

Email-id Signature Or failing him

Name

Address

Email-id Signature Or failing him

As my / our proxy to attend and vote (on a poll) for me/us and on my/our behalf at the 23rd Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Monday, September 23, 2019 at 11:00 a.m. at Kanha, The Board Room, Mafatlal Centre, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021 and at any adjournment thereof in respect of such resolutions as are indicated below :

Resoluti on No.	Type of Resolution	Resolutions
		Ordinary Business
1	Ordinary Resolution	To receive, consider and adopt: (a) the Audited Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 and the Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon; and (b) the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 and the Reports of the Auditors thereon.

Signed this day of 2019

Signature of shareholder

Signature of Proxy holder(s)



Note: This form of proxy in order to be effective should be duly completed and deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, not less than 48 hours before the commencement of the Meeting.

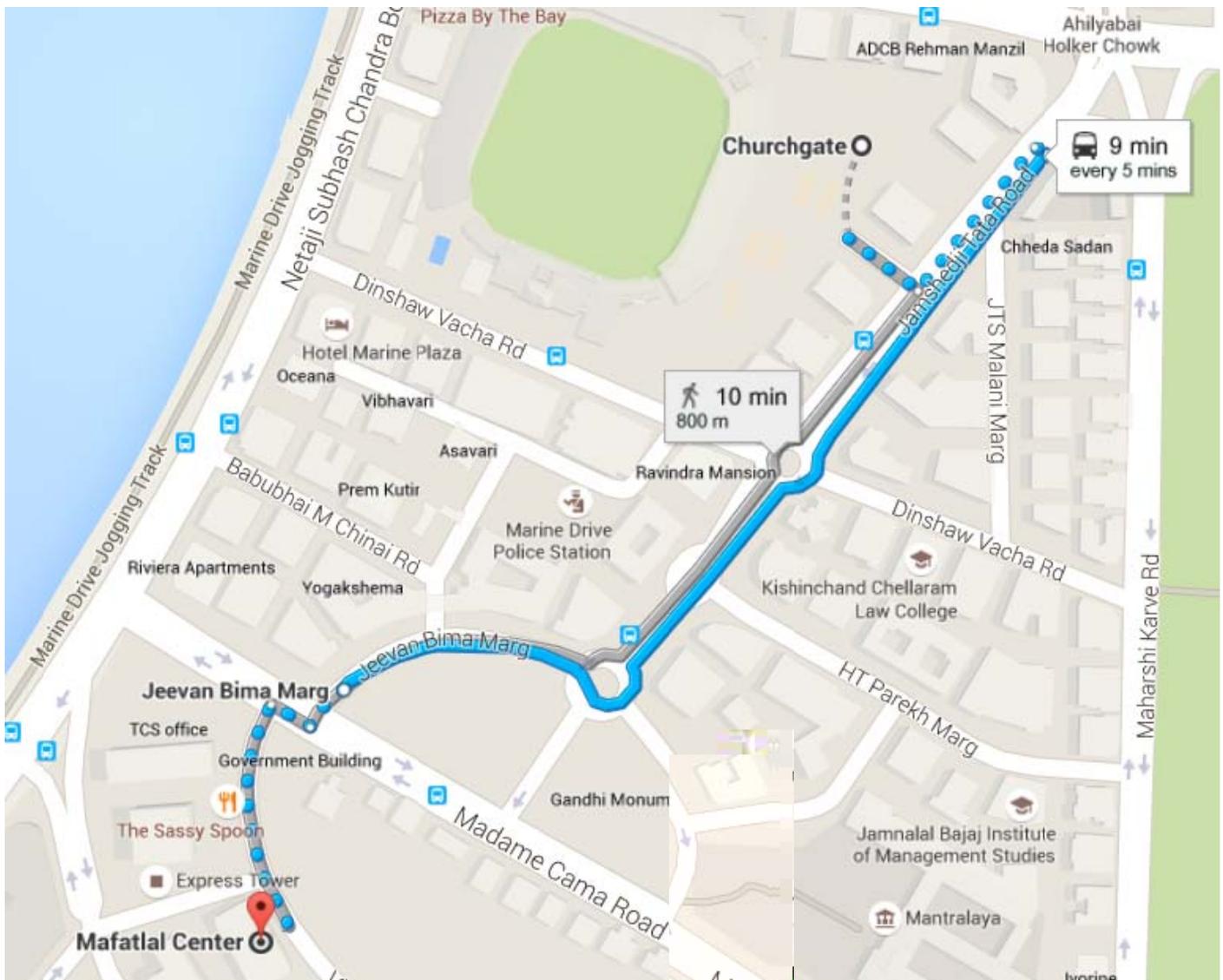
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Map of the Venue of the Annual General Meeting



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Directors' Report

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

To the Members,

Your Directors are pleased to present the 23rd Annual Report together with the audited financial statement of your Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2019.

1. Company Profile:

The Company/AMC is Investment Manager to DSP Mutual Fund ('Mutual Fund'), a mutual fund registered under Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI') (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 ('Mutual Fund Regulations'). The Company is also Investment Manager to DSP Alternative Investment Fund - Category III ('AIF Fund'), an Alternative Investment Fund registered under SEBI (Alternative Investment Funds) Regulations, 2012.

The AMC offers non-binding investment advisory services to offshore funds /Investment Management Company (IMCs) for investment in Indian securities in terms of approval granted by SEBI. The AMC also offers investment advisory services to DSP Investment Managers (Mauritius) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the AMC, which is an asset management company to offshore funds based in Mauritius.

The AMC also provides investment management and trade execution related services to offshore sovereign funds.

The AMC proposes to provide investment management advice and execution services to DSP ICAV, an umbrella type Irish Collective Asset-management Vehicle. The AMC is the holding company to DSP Pension Fund Managers Pvt. Ltd.

2. Change of Name of the Company:

During the year under consideration, BlackRock Advisors Singapore Pte. Ltd. sold its entire stake (40%) in the Company to DSP Entities (comprising of DSP HMK Holdings Private Limited, DSP ADIKO Holdings Private Limited), along with Ms. Aditi Kothari Desai, and Ms. Shuchi Kothari.

Pursuant to the same, the name of the Company was changed from DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited to DSP Investment Managers Private Limited.

3. Share Capital and Issue of Bonus Shares:

The Company made a Bonus allotment of twenty-three crores Bonus Shares of face value of Rs. 10/- each in ratio of 11.5:1 (i.e. eleven and half fully paid equity shares for every one equity share held) to the Members on November 28, 2018.

With this allotment, the total Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up capital of the Company has increased to Rs. 250 crores comprising of 25 crores equity shares of face value of Rs. 10/- each (Previous Year Rs. 20 crores comprising of 2 crores equity shares of face value of Rs. 10/- each).

4. Financials:

The summarized financial results of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019, as compared with the previous financial year, are as under:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rs. In Millions)	Year ended March 31, 2018 (Rs. In Millions)
Income	7,220.00	7,568.32
Profit before tax	3687.66	3019.51
Provision of Taxation	1201.89	921.71
Profit after Taxation	2485.78	2097.80
Balance brought forward	8,405.11	6,300.76
Balance carried to General Reserves	Nil	2.4
Other deductions during the year on account of issue of bonus shares	(2,300.00)	-
Share based payments	1.84	-
Share Issue Expenses - Increase in authorised capital	(27.02)	-
Share Issue Expenses - Issuance of Bonus Shares	(2.30)	-
Transfer to P&L Account	2,485.28	2,104.35
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	8,562.92	8,405.11

The net worth of the Company has increased to Rs. 11,062.92 million as of March 31, 2019, against Rs. 8,605.11 million, as of March 31, 2018.

5. Dividends:

Though your Company continued to register profits during the financial year ended March 31, 2019, your Directors consider it prudent to conserve resources and therefore do not recommend any dividend for the financial year ended March 31, 2019.

6. Transfer to Reserve:

The Board of Directors of your Company, has decided not to transfer any amount to the Reserves for the year under review.

7. Consolidated Financial Statements:

In terms of Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with relevant Indian Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and forms an integral part of this Report.

8. Business Review:

a. Mutual Fund

The Company manages funds of the Scheme(s) of the Mutual Fund in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Management Agreement executed by the Company with DSP Trustee Private Limited (formerly known as DSP BlackRock Trustee Company Pvt. Ltd.), the Trust Deed constituting the Mutual Fund, Mutual Fund Regulations, and the investment objectives and strategy of the Scheme(s). The Company managed 38 open ended schemes and 35 closed ended schemes as on March 31, 2019.

The Company manages assets of the following open ended schemes of the Mutual Fund:

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Sr. No.	Name of Scheme
1	DSP Low Duration Fund	20	DSP Liquid ETF
2	DSP World Gold Fund	21	DSP Focus Fund
3	DSP Tax Saver Fund	22	DSP Savings Fund
4	DSP US Flexible Equity Fund	23	DSP Government Securities Fund
5	DSP Nifty 50 Index Fund	24	DSP Equity Fund
6	DSP Nifty Next 50 Index Fund	25	DSP Regular Savings Fund
7	DSP Overnight Fund	26	DSP World Energy Fund
8	DSP Natural Resources and New Energy Fund	27	DSP Short Term Fund
9	DSP Strategic Bond Fund	28	DSP Corporate Bond Fund
10	DSP Equity Opportunities	29	DSP Credit Risk Fund
11	DSP TOP 100 Equity	30	DSP Arbitrage Fund
12	DSP Small Cap Fund	31	DSP Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund
13	DSP Equal Nifty 50 Fund	32	DSP World Agriculture Fund
14	DSP World Mining Fund	33	DSP Liquidity Fund
15	DSP 10Y G-Sec Fund	34	DSP Equity & Bond Fund
16	DSP Banking and PSU Debt Fund	35	DSP Global Allocation Fund
17	DSP Ultra Short Fund	36	DSP India T.I.G.E.R Fund
18	DSP Healthcare Fund	37	DSP Midcap Fund
19	DSP Bond Fund	38	DSP Equity Savings Fund

The AMC also manages close ended debt oriented schemes viz. Fixed Maturity Plans and Dual Advantage Funds and close ended equity scheme viz. DSP 3 Years Close Ended Equity Fund, DSP A.C.E. Fund (Analyst's Conviction Equalized) - Series 1 and DSP A.C.E. Fund (Analyst's Conviction Equalized) - Series 2.

b. Alternative Investment Fund:

DSP India Enhanced Equity Fund, an open ended scheme was the first scheme offered by DSP Alternative Investment Fund ('AIF Fund') in April 2014. Further, the AIF Fund launched DSP Emerging Stars Fund, a close ended scheme in December 2015. The Fund also launched DSP AIF Pharma Fund, a close ended scheme in August 2016; DSP Core Fund, a close ended scheme in September 2016; and DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund, an open ended scheme in February 2017 and DSP High Conviction Fund, an close ended scheme in January 2018.

c. Non-Binding Advisory Services:

Under its non-binding advisory services, the Company advised to various offshore entities and the assets under the advisory business as on March 31, 2019 are Rs. 5,455.793 crores

9. Subsidiaries:

DSP Investment Managers (Mauritius) Ltd. ('Mauritius IMC')

Mauritius IMC is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and is registered under laws of Mauritius. Mauritius IMC acts as the Investment Manager to offshore fund(s) seeking to invest in Indian securities market. The Company provides non-binding advisory services to Mauritius IMC. As on March 31, 2019 the assets under management of Mauritius IMC was USD 212.51 million.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rs. in million)
Income	33.11
Profit After Taxation	-22.02
Net worth	0.16

DSP Pension Fund Managers Pvt. Ltd. ('DSP-PFM') (formerly known as DSP BlackRock Pension Fund Managers Pvt. Ltd.)

The Company holds 62.50% of equity share capital of DSP-PFM. DSP-PFM ceased to be Pension Fund Managers under the National Pension System with effect from July 31, 2014 consequent to its decision to not to match the lowest bid (Investment Management Fee was 0.01% p.a.) under the Request for Proposal issued by PFRDA dated January 16, 2014, since it was commercially unviable. The scheme assets (net of liabilities) managed by DSP-PFM as on July 31, 2014 were transferred to the default Pension Fund, SBI Pension Funds Pvt. Ltd., on August 1, 2014.

The summarized financial results of DSP-PFM for the year ended March 31, 2019 are as under:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019 (Rs. in million)
Income	22.73
Profit before tax	22.33
Provision of Taxation	(2.26)
Profit After Taxation	24.58
Balance brought forward	28.83
Balance carried to Balance Sheet	53.42
Net worth	323.42

There are no changes in subsidiaries during the financial year ended March 31, 2019. The statement containing the salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries of the Company in the prescribed format AOC-1 is appended as Annexure I to the Report. Further, the audited financial statements in respect of subsidiaries of the Company are available at the Registered Office of the Company for review of members.

10. Material changes:

During the year, there were no material changes and commitments, affecting the financial position of the company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the Report.

11. Board of Directors and Committee(s) of Directors:

Board of Directors:

The Board of Directors of the Company currently comprises of six Directors. There were changes in the constitution of the Board of Directors, since the date of last Annual General Meeting. Mr. David Graham resigned with effect from July 16, 2018; Mr. Ryan Stork, Mr. Andrew Reynolds and Mr. Ranjan Pant resigned with effect from August 16, 2018; Mr. Subhash S Mundra was appointed as an Independent Director with effect from July 30, 2018 and Mr. Piyush Mankad and Mr. Omkar Goswami resigned with effect from February 14, 2019.

Committee(s) of Directors:

The Board has constituted following Committee(s) of Directors:

1. Audit Committee

The Audit Committee comprises of Mr. Uday Khanna - Chairman (Independent Director), Mr. Subhash Mundra (Independent Director, inducted as member of Committee w.e.f. November 28, 2018), and Mr. Dhananjay Mungale (Independent Director).

The terms of reference of the Audit Committee includes reviewing the half yearly and annual financial statements of Mutual Fund, annual financial statements of the Company, internal control systems, internal audit plan, SEBI inspection reports, audit reports and observations of statutory and internal auditors, implementation of audit recommendations as well as compliance of regulations with regard to operations of the Company, the Mutual Fund and the Alternative Investment Fund.

2. Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

The Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') Committee was constituted during financial year ended March 31, 2015 under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). The CSR Committee comprises of Mr.

Three meetings of Corporate Social Responsibility Committee meetings were held during the financial year ended March 31, 2019. These meetings were held on June 25, 2018, October 23, 2018 and February 14, 2019.

One meeting of Nomination & Remuneration Committee was held on December 18, 2018 during the Financial Year ended on March 31, 2019.

The details of attendance of the Directors in the meeting of the Board of Directors and Committee(s) of Directors during the financial year ended March 31, 2019 are given below:

Sr No	Name	Designation	No. of Board meetings attended	No. of Audit Committee meetings attended	No. of CSR Committee meetings attended	No. of NRC Committee meetings attended
1	Mr. Hemendra Kothari	Chairman	7	N.A.	3	1
2	Mr. Ranjan Pant*	Independent Director^	4	3	N.A.	N.A.
3	Dr. Omkar Goswami*	Independent Director^	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Mr. Piyush Mankad*	Independent Director^	7	6	3	N.A.
5	Mr. Uday Khanna	Independent Director^	5	4	2	1
6	Mr. Ryan Stork*	Director	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7	Mr. Ramadorai Subramaniam	Independent Director^	6	N.A.	N.A.	1
8	Mr. David Graham*	Director	2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9	Mr. Andrew Reynolds*	Director	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10	Ms. Aditi Kothari Desai	Director	7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
11	Mr. Dhananjay Mungale	Independent Director^	7	6	N.A.	1
12	Mr. Subhash S Mundra#	Independent Director^	6	1	N.A.	N.A.
Total Number of meetings held			7	6	3	1

N.A. - Not a member of the Committee

^ Independent Director in terms of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

* Changes in Directorship:

Mr. David Graham resigned with effect from July 16, 2018; Mr. Ryan Stork, Mr. Andrew Reynolds and Mr. Ranjan Pant resigned with effect from August 16, 2018; Mr. Subhash S Mundra was appointed as an Independent Director with effect from July 30, 2018 and Mr. Piyush Mankad and Mr. Omkar Goswami resigned with effect from February 14, 2019.

Mr. Subhash S Mundra was appointed as a member of the Audit Committee w.e.f. November 28, 2018.

12. Statutory Auditors:

The Company's Statutory Auditors, M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants, Mumbai (Firm Registration No. 117366W/W-100018), were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a period of five consecutive years at the Twenty-first Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Members held on September 7, 2017 on a remuneration to be mutually agreed upon by the Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditors.

Their appointment was subject to ratification by the Members at every subsequent AGM. Pursuant to the amendments made to Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 by the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017 effective from May 7, 2018, the requirement of seeking ratification of the Members for the appointment of the Statutory Auditors has been withdrawn from the Statute.

In view of the above, ratification by the Members for continuance of their appointment at this AGM is not being sought. The Statutory Auditors have given a confirmation to the effect that they are eligible to continue with their appointment and that they have not been disqualified in any manner from continuing as Statutory Auditors.

13. Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Exports/Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo:

a. Energy Conservation and Technology Absorption:

The Company does not carry any manufacturing activity. Hence, the particulars required to be furnished in the Directors' Report under section 134(3)(m) of the Act read with Rule 8(3)(A) and (B) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 relating to energy conservation and technology absorption are not applicable to the Company.

b. Foreign Exchange earnings and outgo:

The earnings in foreign currency for the FY 2018-19 is Rs. 901,503,400 and the total expenditure incurred in foreign currency is Rs. 51,366,799.51 as per the audited financials.

14. Directors' Responsibility Statement:

Pursuant to section 134(3) (c) of the Act, the Directors of your Company state that:

1. in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along

18. Particulars of contracts or arrangements with related parties:

There were no related party transactions in terms of section 188(1) of the Act.

19. Risk management:

Your Company has committed to follow the highest standards of risk management. To this effect the following measures have been taken:

- I. Rolled out Compliance manual which lays down internal control parameters including internal control systems.
- II. The Company has following policies to mitigate regulatory, financial and legal risk:
 - a) Business Contingencies Plan
 - b) Investment & RQA Oversight Process
 - c) Operating Event Policy
 - d) Information Security & Privacy Policy
 - e) Code of Business Conduct and Ethics
 - f) Policy Regarding Business Activities with Government Official
 - g) Outsourcing Policy
 - h) Anti-Money Laundering Policy
 - i) Privacy Policy
 - j) Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy
 - k) Anti-Fraud Policy

Further, the Legal and Compliance Department of the Company obtains Compliance Certificate from concerned Head of Functions confirming compliance with the applicable Acts, Rules and Regulations applicable to the respective Department on quarterly basis.

20. Internal Financial Controls:

The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. During the year, such controls were tested and no reportable material weakness in the design or operation were observed.

21. Reporting of Fraud:

There was no instance of fraud during the year under review, which required the Statutory Auditors to report to the Audit Committee and / or Board under Section 143(12) of Act and Rules framed thereunder.

22. Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace:

In line with the requirement of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, the Company has adopted a policy on prohibition of sexual harassment at workplace. There were no cases filed of any sexual harassment by any employee including visitors or other non-employees during the financial year ended March 31, 2019.

23. Loans, guarantee, security and acquisition made by the company:

The details of loans, guarantee, security and acquisition made by the company during the financial year ended March 31, 2019 annexed herewith as Annexure IV.

24. Particulars of Employees:

The details of employees in receipt of remuneration pursuant to Section 197 read with Rule, 5 of The Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, are not applicable to the Company.

25. Registrar and Transfer Agents:

Karvy Computershare Private Limited are the Registrar and Transfer Agents of the Company.

26. Employee Stock Option Scheme:

With the objective of rewarding and motivating employees for their long association and in recognition of their dedicated service to the Company and also to attract and retain the best talent, the Company introduced 'Employees Stock Option Scheme 2019' ('ESOP Scheme') to grant incentive stock options to certain key employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Board of Directors of the Company ('Board') have constituted the Nomination and Remuneration Committee ('NRC') and at its meeting held on November 28, 2018 gave powers to formulate an Employees Stock Options Scheme for the Company. A detailed report with respect to options exercised, vested, lapsed, exercise price, vesting period etc. during year under consideration is as follows:-

1. Options granted- The Board has approved to grant 1,04,16,667 Options as per the ESOP Scheme in one or more tranches. The NRC Committee during the FY 2018-19 has approved to grant 78,69,500 options to the eligible employees as per the ESOP scheme.
2. Options vested: NIL
3. Options exercised: NIL
4. The total number of shares arising as a result of exercise of option: NIL
5. Options lapsed: 10,000
6. The exercise price: Rs. 70.40 per share
7. Variation of terms of options: There is no variation in ESOP Scheme during FY 2018-19.
8. Money realized by exercise of options: NIL
9. Total number of options in force: 78,59,000
10. Employee wise details of options granted to:-
 - a. Key managerial personnel: Not Applicable
 - b. Any other employee who receives a grant of options in any one year of option amounting to five percent or more of options granted during that year: There were 4 employees who have received grant of options amounting to 5% or more under the Scheme
 - c. Identified employees who were granted option, during any one year, equal to or exceeding one percent of the issued capital (excluding outstanding warrants and conversions) of the company at the time of grant: No employee has received options equal to or exceeding one percent of the issued capital of the company during the year.- None

27. General:

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items during the year under review:

1. Details relating to deposits covered under Chapter V of the Act - as the Company has not accepted any deposits during the year.
2. Details of significant and material orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals which impacts the going concern status and Company's operations in future - as no significant and material order has been passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals which impacts the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

28. Appreciation:

The Directors would like to express their appreciation to the Government of India, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Association of Mutual Funds of India (AMFI), Indian Private Equity and Venture Capital Association (IVCA), and the Trustees for their continued support and guidance.

Form AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in Rs.in lakhs)

1.	Name of the subsidiary	DSP Investment Managers (Mauritius) Ltd.	DSP Pension Fund Managers Pvt. Ltd.
2.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
3.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	INR (Exchange rate as on March 31, 2019: 69.1713)	INR
4.	Share capital	1205.17	2700.00
5.	Reserves & surplus	-1203.22	534.22
6.	Total assets	223.22	3345.63
7.	Total Liabilities	221.59	111.41
8.	Investments	Nil	3324.89
9.	Turnover	330.05	227.30
10.	Profit / (Loss) before taxation	-220.30	223.26
11.	Provision for taxation	Nil	-22.57
12.	Profit / (Loss) after taxation	-220.30	245.83
13.	Proposed Dividend	Nil	Nil
14.	% of shareholding	100.00	62.50

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

Sl. No.	Name of associates/Joint Ventures	Name
1	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	-
2	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end (No., Amount of Investment in Associates/Joint Venture, Extend of Holding%)	-
3	Description of how there is significant influence	-
4	Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	-
5	Net worth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	-
6	Profit/Loss for the year	-
	i Considered in Consolidation	-
	i Not Considered in Consolidation	-

ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES TO BE INCLUDED IN THE BOARD'S REPORT

1. A brief outline of the company's CSR policy, including overview of projects or programs proposed to be undertaken and a reference to the web-link to the CSR policy and projects or programs.

In order to create a meaningful impact it is important to focus on fewer projects. The Company concentrates its CSR efforts around the following themes which will account for 80% of the fund allocations:

- i. **Education and Empowerment of Children:** with special emphasis on underprivileged children, education and empowerment of adolescent girl children.
- ii. **Skill Development:** including employment enhancing vocation skills.
- iii. **Wildlife & Environment Protection** - Projects focused on restoring ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, protection of animals including collaborative efforts required to train and empower institutions protecting wildlife and raise awareness amongst the people.

The Company shall also undertake other CSR projects/activities as listed in Schedule VII of the Act. However, allocation of funds to such projects/activities shall not exceed 20% of the yearly CSR budget. The CSR projects/activities shall be undertaken in locations within India. The CSR Policy is annexed to the Report as Annexure A.

The CSR Policy may be accessed on the Company's website at the link: <https://dspim.com/docs//dspim-csr-policy.pdf>

2. The Composition of the CSR Committee are as follows:

In accordance with Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 the CSR Committee comprises of Mr. Hemendra Kothari (Chairman) and Mr. Uday Khanna (Independent Director).

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 3. Average net profit of the company for last three financial years | Rs. 18,154.22 lakhs |
| 4. Prescribed CSR Expenditure (two per cent. of the amount as in item 3 above) | Rs. 363.08 lakhs |
| 5. Details of CSR spent during the financial year. | |
| (a) Total amount to be spent for the financial year; | Rs. 343.21 lakhs |
| (b) Amount unspent, if any; | Rs. 19.87 lakhs* |

*unspent during the year 2018-2019 than the prescribed CSR expenditure

(c) Manner in which the amount spent during the financial year is detailed below:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sr. No.	CSR project or activity identified.	Sector in which the Project is covered.	Projects or programs (1) Local area or other (2) Specify the State and district where projects or a program was undertaken	Amount outlay (budget/limit) project or programs wise (in Rs.)	Amount spent on the projects or programs Sub-heads: (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs. (2) Overheads : (in Rs.)	Cumulative expenditure upto to the reporting period. (in Rs.)	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency
1	Seva Sahayog Foundation	Seva Sahayog Foundation has been serving for over 10 years towards the development and welfare for the underprivileged section of the urban slum lives.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	433,200	7,500	4,40,700	Direct
2	The Aangan Trust	Protection of vulnerable group of children to assure of a childhood free from trafficking, child marriage, hazardous work, violence & exploitation.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	20,00,000	-	20,00,000	Direct
3	Impact Foundation (India)	Dasra Giving Circle (DGC) 10 to 19 is a high impact platform that unites funders, technical experts, the government and social organizations to reach 5 million adolescents, and move the needle on outcomes key to adolescent empowerment. Key objectives are: 1. Delay marriage age 2. Delay age at first pregnancy 3. Complete secondary education	Mumbai, Maharashtra	33,50,000	-	33,50,000	Direct
4	Paragon Charitable Trust (Muktangan)	The focus of this initiative is on child friendly education through innovative	Mumbai, Maharashtra	30,04,000	-	30,04,000	Direct

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sr. No.	CSR project or activity identified.	Sector in which the Project is covered.	Projects or programs (1) Local area or other (2) Specify the State and district where projects or a program was undertaken	Amount outlay (budget/limit) project or programs wise (in Rs.)	Amount spent on the projects or programs Sub-heads: (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs. (2) Overheads : (in Rs.)	Cumulative expenditure upto to the reporting period. (in Rs.)	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency
		pedagogy for the urban, under-served community with the principle "education for the community, by the community".					
5	SAHAARA CHARITABLE SOCIETY	Sahaara Charitable Society exists to serve and equip these marginalized people to grow into positive contributors of society. The Sahaara Charitable Society has many initiatives like the Anandalay Girls, Mahima Girls, Parivartan, and Pragati but DSP is closely related to their Anandalay Girls Project.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	12,00,525	43,379	12,43,904	Direct
6	Prerana	Prerana intervenes in the red light areas of Mumbai to end intergenerational prostitution trafficking by supporting education, offering shelter to mothers and children during the most dangerous hours of the night, placing at-risk children in secure long term institutions and more. Prerana empowers mothers to work actively to protect their children from the sex trade and to bring them security and success throughout childhood and beyond. Prerana advocates to	Mumbai, Maharashtra	17,38,178	-	17,38,178	Direct

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sr. No.	CSR project or activity identified.	Sector in which the Project is covered.	Projects or programs (1) Local area or other (2) Specify the State and district where projects or a program was undertaken	Amount outlay (budget/limit) project or programs wise (in Rs.)	Amount spent on the projects or programs Sub-heads: (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs. (2) Overheads : (in Rs.)	Cumulative expenditure upto to the reporting period. (in Rs.)	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency
		policymakers and influencers to create systemic change on behalf of trafficked persons.					
7	CEQUIN - Centre For Equity And Inclusion (A Unit Of Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Trust)	Goal is empowerment of women and girls to enable them lead a life of dignity , exercise their choices and develop capacities. To create a gender equitable society by: 1. Addressing Gender based Violence 2. Building leadership 3. Promoting education 4. Facilitating economic empowerment 5. Enhancing health and wellbeing	Delhi	10,00,000	-	10,00,000	Direct
8	SD FOUNDATION	This Foundation creates the backbone of Vidyadhan by selecting deserving yet needy students for an opportunity to be sponsored as it has done for over 15 years.	Kerala	6,25,000	-	6,25,000	Direct
9	Bhartiya Jain Sanghata (BJS)	To enhance water storage capacity of all water bodies of a Taluka through de-silting program.	Akola, Maharashtra	40,00,000	-	40,00,000	Direct
10	Wildlife Conservation Trust (WCT)	To upgrade the status of key tiger bearing forests....	Tadoba, Nagpur	30,56,000	5,20,298	35,76,298	Direct

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sr. No.	CSR project or activity identified.	Sector in which the Project is covered.	Projects or programs (1) Local area or other (2) Specify the State and district where projects or a program was undertaken	Amount outlay (budget/limit) project or programs wise (in Rs.)	Amount spent on the projects or programs Sub-heads: (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs. (2) Overheads : (in Rs.)	Cumulative expenditure upto to the reporting period. (in Rs.)	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency
11	Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation	The Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation envisions a world where every child is free, safe, healthy and educated.	Delhi	34,55,878	-	34,55,878	Direct
12	ISHA EDUCATION	To make quality education accessible & affordable to the rural poor. Means: 1. Building & running rural schools, providing scholarships to those who cannot afford to pay 2. Critical interventions & training in Govt schools to enhance their quality	Coimbatore	20,00,000	-	20,00,000	Direct
13	SNEHA (Society For Nutrition, Education And Health Action)	To improve the quality and coverage of maternal and child health services of ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme) and to strengthen linkages between community volunteers and public health and nutrition system.	Mumbai	22,00,000	-	22,00,000	Direct
14	Goonj	Goonj aims to collaboratively devise solutions with communities to address diverse issues by using urban surplus material and community efforts as two alternate currencies. Major	Kerala	286,967	-	286,967	Direct

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sr. No.	CSR project or activity identified.	Sector in which the Project is covered.	Projects or programs (1) Local area or other (2) Specify the State and district where projects or a program was undertaken	Amount outlay (budget/limit) project or programs wise (in Rs.)	Amount spent on the projects or programs Sub-heads: (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs. (2) Overheads : (in Rs.)	Cumulative expenditure upto to the reporting period. (in Rs.)	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency
		intervention areas are water, Infrastructure and Community Spaces, Sanitation, agriculture, environment, education, Livelihood, disaster relief and rehabilitation and menstrual health.					
15	CMDRF-Kerala	Chief Minister's Distress Relief Fund (CMDRF) is an emergency assistance release mechanism granting immediate relief to families and individuals distressed.	Kerala	8,60,901	-	8,60,901	Direct
16	MRT NO:1 CHARITABLE TRUST	Plays an active role in supporting the underprivileged, with a special focus on healthcare and education.	Chennai	2,00,000	-	200,000	Direct
17	United Way Of Mumbai (MUMBAI MARATHON)	United Way Mumbai improves lives by mobilizing the caring power of communities to advance the common good.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	136,000	97,132	2,33,132	Direct
18	Apang Kalyan	Looks after the welfare of persons with disabilities.	Pune	50,000	-	50,000	Direct
19	Foundation For Promotion Of Sports And Games	Is committed to bridging the gap between the best athletes in India and the best athletes in the world thus helping Indian athletes to win	Mumbai	5,00,000	-	5,00,000	Direct

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sr. No.	CSR project or activity identified.	Sector in which the Project is covered.	Projects or programs (1) Local area or other (2) Specify the State and district where projects or a program was undertaken	Amount outlay (budget/limit) project or programs wise (in Rs.)	Amount spent on the projects or programs Sub-heads: (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs. (2) Overheads : (in Rs.)	Cumulative expenditure upto to the reporting period. (in Rs.)	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency
		Olympic Gold medals.					
20	The Akshaya Patra Foundation	Implementing the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in Government & Government - aided schools	Rourkela, Odisha	8,69,274	-	8,69,274	Direct
21	Ammada Trust	Aims to address the needs of marginalised people living in extreme squalor, pverty, hunger & deprivation.	Uttar Pradesh	4,00,000	-	4,00,000	Direct
22	Parikrma	Parikrama supports children right from age 5 till they turn 25 and provides them better education. They bear the costs of children's further education as well, either in the form of formal college education or vocational training. They conduct vocational and skills enrichment workshops to ensure basic hygiene, alcohol de-addiction camps, basic health check-ups, financial planning, counselling for distressed families.	Bangalore	11,50,727	-	11,50,727	Direct
23	Clean Mumbai Foundation	CMF is an NGO that works towards cleanliness and beautification of Mumbai along with BMC and Resident associations.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	45,750	-	45,750	Direct

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sr. No.	CSR project or activity identified.	Sector in which the Project is covered.	Projects or programs (1) Local area or other (2) Specify the State and district where projects or a program was undertaken	Amount outlay (budget/limit) project or programs wise (in Rs.)	Amount spent on the projects or programs Sub-heads: (1) Direct expenditure on projects or programs. (2) Overheads : (in Rs.)	Cumulative expenditure upto to the reporting period. (in Rs.)	Amount spent: Direct or through implementing agency
24	Abhinav Bindra Foundation	To sponsor the training and guide athletes through pragmatic way of training to achieve their goals in the national & international forums.	Mohali	15,00,000	-	15,00,000	Direct
25	The Anchorage	The main objective of Anchorage is to continue to provide vocational training and arrange for appropriate job work for mentally challenged adults.		3,00,000	-	3,00,000	Direct
26	*Maximus Mice & Media Solutions Pvt Ltd			(40,932)	40,932		
Total				34,321,468	7,09,241	35,030,709	

*Pertains to FY: 2017-18, now transferred to CSR admin expense account from CSR expense account.

6. In case the company has failed to spend the two per cent of the average net profit of the last three financial years or any part thereof, the company shall provide the reasons for not spending the amount in its Board report.

The Company has allocated resources for CSR activities only after due diligence and identification of eligible Projects/Programs. The Company shall endeavor to identify more eligible projects for utilization of the allocated budget for CSR activities in the coming years.

7. Responsibility Statement.

The implementation and monitoring of CSR Policy, is in compliance with CSR objectives and policy of the Company.

Hemendra Kothari
Chairman
DIN: 00009873

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 22, 2019

**CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) POLICY
(U/S 135 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013)****I. Background**

- a. The Companies Act, 2013 (The Act) requires both public and private companies in India which have either
- i. net worth of INR 5 billion or more or
 - ii. turnover of INR 10 billion or more or
 - iii. net profit of INR 50 million or more

within the immediately preceding financial year, to contribute 2% of their average net profits of the three preceding financial years to Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives, or specify their reasons for not spending that amount in their Board of Director's annual reports.

- b. The CSR spending of each company is to be overseen by a sub-committee of the company's board of directors, whose duties include developing a CSR policy, recommending CSR activities to be undertaken and the amount of spending on each activity, and monitoring the company's CSR policy. The company's board of directors is responsible for ensuring that at least 2% of the average net profit of the company over the three immediately preceding financial years is spent on CSR initiatives in pursuance of its CSR Policy.

- c. The Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 ("the Rules") further clarify that:

- i. a company's CSR policy shall specify the CSR projects and programs to be undertaken, modalities of execution, implementation schedules and monitoring processes;
- ii. companies may choose to conduct their CSR programs through trusts, societies or charitable companies operating in India, provided that if the entity is not set up by the company, its holding or subsidiary or associated company, that entity has been carrying out related activities for at least three years;
- iii. companies may collaborate or pool resources with other companies to undertake their CSR activities, so long as the companies can report separately on those CSR activities;
- iv. CSR activities must be undertaken within India;
- v. activities that are for the exclusive benefit of employees of the company or their families, contributions to political parties and activities in the normal course of business are excluded from the CSR spending; and
- vi. up to 5% of a company's annual CSR expenditures including expenditure on administrative overheads, may be used for capacity building of the company's own personnel or of their implementing agencies.

- d. The Rules also set out the disclosure requirements for the Board of Directors' Annual Report where a company meets the section 135 threshold. The information to be disclosed to the Registrar in the Board's Annual Report includes the CSR policy and projects, composition of their CSR Committees, average net profits for the last three fiscal years, prescribed CSR expenditures, details of CSR spending during the fiscal year, reasons for failing to meet their CSR spending if the company has failed to spend the 2% required, and a statement by the CSR Committee that the implementation and monitoring of the CSR policy is in compliance with the CSR objectives and Policy. The Board must also display the company's CSR policy on its website, if such a website exists.

- e. Schedule VII of the Act (appended as Annexure I to this Policy) has prescribed the types of activities for which CSR expenditures can be made:

II. Policy Statement

- a. DSP Investment Managers Pvt Ltd (The "Company") commits to conduct its business in a responsible, fair, transparent and ethical manner and extend its responsibility to create a meaningful social impact to the local communities.

- b. In this endeavour, the Company commits to undertake CSR activities in accordance with the provisions of Section 135 of the Indian Companies Act, 2013 and related Rules.

III. CSR Objectives, Projects - Activities

- a. In order to create a meaningful impact it is important to focus on fewer projects. The Company will concentrate its CSR efforts around the following themes which will account for 80% of the fund allocations:
- i. **Education and Empowerment of Children:** with special emphasis on underprivileged children, education and empowerment of adolescent girl children.
 - ii. **Skill Development:** including employment enhancing vocation skills.
 - iii. **Wildlife & Environment Protection** - Projects focused on restoring ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, protection of animals including collaborative efforts required to train and empower institutions protecting wildlife and raise awareness amongst the people.
- b. The Company shall also undertake other CSR projects/activities as listed in Schedule VII of the Act. However, allocation of funds to such projects/activities shall not exceed 20% of the yearly CSR budget.
- c. The CSR projects/activities shall be undertaken in locations within India.

IV. CSR Organization:

- a. **CSR Committee:** The Committee shall comprise of two or more directors. Following shall be the scope of the CSR Committee:
- i. formulate and recommend to the Board, a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy which shall indicate the projects/activities to be undertaken by the Company in areas or subject, as specified in Schedule VII;
 - ii. recommend the amount of expenditure to be incurred on CSR projects/activities.
 - iii. shall institute a transparent monitoring mechanism for implementation of the CSR projects/activities undertaken by the Company.
 - iv. Submit an annual report of CSR projects/activities to the Board.
- b. **DSP Gives Committee:** This committee shall comprise of employees drawn from various functions and shall have the following duties and responsibilities:
- i. Recommend Policy changes to the CSR committee
 - ii. Develop CSR strategies and project identification mechanism
 - iii. Evaluation of NGOs, their proposals and allocation of funds.
 - iv. Coordinate CSR projects/activities.
 - v. Administration of CSR budget and its allocation.
 - vi. Periodic assessment of the activities of NGOs supported by the Company and the impact generated.
 - vii. Periodic reporting to the CSR committee.

V. Modalities of Execution

- a. The day to day implementation and execution of CSR activities/projects shall be carried out through the DSP Gives Committee.
- b. Execution will largely be in the form of support to non-profit and voluntary organizations (NGOs) focusing on activities/projects included in paragraph III above.
- c. The Company will also support non-profit organizations which play the role of a catalyst in the themes/sectors identified in paragraph III (a) above by working with both philanthropists and social entrepreneurs and bring together knowledge, funding and people. Their activities could be in the form of providing research on social issues to funders, conducting workshops and training for NGOs to build skills, providing a platform or forum for philanthropists to identify competent NGOs and for NGOs to raise funds.
- d. All such organisations shall have an established track record as specified in the Act (currently three years).

- e. The Company shall consider the following modes of support.
 - i. financial support (monetary donations, grants,)
 - ii. Sponsorship to workshops and training programs for NGOs to provide skill sets necessary to build and maintain a sustainable and scalable organisation and accelerate their impact.
 - iii. in-kind giving
 - iv. other material support
 - v. employee volunteering (making time, skills, mentoring, etc.)
- f. The Company could seek assistance from firms specializing in the social sector for research on social issues, to identify NGOs with good track record, good governance standards, and a sustainable model and post funding monitoring of NGO's progress. It is equally important to continuously monitor the activities of the NGOs being supported to ensure that they meet the targeted levels of impact committed at the time of funding.
- g. The Company will also encourage its employees to contribute to CSR initiatives by matching charitable donations rupee for rupee through a Matching Gifts Program.
- h. The Company will encourage its employees to donate their time to local causes and will accommodate reasonable requests for time away from the office to engage in community activities.
- i. The following activities do not qualify as CSR Activities under the Companies Act, 2013:
 - i. Projects or activities not falling within Schedule VII (Annexure 1);
 - ii. Activities undertaken in pursuance of normal course of business;
 - iii. Projects or programs or activities that benefit only the employees of the Company and their families
 - iv. Direct or indirect contribution to any political party.

VI. CSR Budget

- a. At the commencement of each fiscal year the Board will agree an amount which should be allocated to CSR programs. This amount shall not be less than as prescribed by the Act (Currently, a minimum of 2% of its average Net Profits in the immediately preceding three (3) financial years). Average Net profits shall mean the net profits of the Company as per the Profit & Loss Statement prepared in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013; Net Profits shall exclude (a) profits arising from any overseas branch or branches of the Company (whether operated as a separate company or otherwise); or (b) dividend received from other companies in India.
- b. The surplus arising out of the CSR activities or projects shall not form part of the business profit of the Company.
- c. Contributions by employees may also be received and utilized in respect of the CSR activities undertaken.
- d. The Company will aim to grow this core amount over time and, depending on the profitability of the Company, may make specific one-off donations.

The Policy would at all times comply with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder, as may be amended from time to time.

Activities which may be included in the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy as per Schedule VII of the Act

- I. eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting preventive health care and sanitation including contribution to the Swach Bharat Kosh set-up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation and making available safe drinking water;
- II. promoting education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly, and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects;
- III. promoting gender equality, empowering women, setting up homes and hostels for women and orphans; setting up old age homes, day care centres and such other facilities for senior citizens and measures for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups;
- IV. ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water including contribution to the Clean Ganga Fund setup by the Central Government for rejuvenation of river Ganga;
- V. protection of national heritage, art and culture including restoration of buildings and sites of historical importance and works of art; setting up public libraries; promotion and development of traditional arts and handicrafts;
- VI. measures for the benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows and their dependents;
- VII. training to promote rural sports, nationally recognised sports, paralympic sports and Olympic sports;
- VIII. contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund or any other fund set up by the Central Government for socio-economic development and relief and welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes, minorities and women;
- IX. contributions or funds provided to technology incubators located within

Form No. MGT- 9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN AS ON THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2019

[Pursuant to section 92 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12 (1) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

i.	CIN	U74140MH1996PTC099483
ii.	Registration Date	May 13, 1996
iii.	Name of the Company	DSP Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd.
iv.	Category/Sub-Category of the Company	Category: Company Limited by Shares Sub-Category: Indian Non Government Company
v.	Address of the Registered office and contact details	Registered Office: Mafatlal Centre, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021 Contact details:+91 22 66578000
vi.	Whether listed company	No
vii.	Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	Name: M/s. Karvy Computershare Private Limited Address: Karvy Selenium Tower B, Plot No 31 & 32, 1th Floor, Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally-Hyderabad - 500 032, Telangana Contact details: Tel. No.: 022 67720300 / 67720400

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10% or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated:-

Sr. No.	Name and Description of main products/ services	NIC Code of the Product/ Service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Fund Management Activities	6630	100

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

Sr. No.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/ GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary /Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1	Name: DSP ADIKO Holdings Pvt. Ltd. Address: Mafatlal Centre, 11th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021	U65990MH1983PTC029547	Holding	54.00	2(46)
2	Name: DSP Pension Fund Managers Pvt. Ltd. Address: Mafatlal Centre, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021	U67190MH2012PTC238252	Subsidiary	62.50	2(87)(ii)
3	Name: DSP Investment Managers (Mauritius) Ltd. Address: 34 Cybercity, 4th Floor, Ebene Heights, Ebene, Mauritius	Not Applicable	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	100.00	2(87)(ii)

Funds									
i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total(B)(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Non Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Indian									
(ii) Overseas									
b) Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh									
(ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs 1 lakh									
Others(Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total(B)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+ (B)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (A+B+C)	2,00,00,000	-	2,00,00,000	100	25,00,00,000	-	25,00,00,000	100	-

ii. *Shareholding of Promoters*

Sr. No	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year			Shareholding at the end of the year			% change in share holding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	BlackRock Advisors Singapore Pte. Ltd.	80,00,000	40	-	-	-	-	(40)
2	DSP HMK Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	40,00,000	20	-	8,50,00,000	34	-	14

3	DSP ADIKO Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	80,00,000	40	-	13,50,00,000	54	-	14
4	Ms. Aditi Kothari Desai	-	-	-	1,50,00,000	6	-	6
5	Ms. Shuchi Kothari	-	-	-	1,50,00,000	6	-	6
	Total	2,00,00,000	100	-	25,00,00,000	100	-	-

iii. Change in Promoters' Shareholding (please specify, if there is no change)

Sr. no	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
BlackRock Advisors Singapore Pte. Ltd.					
1	At the beginning of the year	80,00,000	40	80,00,000	40
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	(80,00,000)	(40)	(80,00,000)	(40)
		Due to transfer to DSP HMK Holdings Pvt. Ltd., DSP ADIKO Holdings Pvt. Ltd., Ms. Aditi Kothari Desai and Ms. Shuchi Kothari on August 16, 2018			
3	At the End of the year	-	-	-	-
DSP HMK Holdings Pvt. Ltd.					
1	At the beginning of the year	40,00,000	20	40,00,000	20
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	8,10,00,000	14	8,50,00,000	34
		Due to: i. Transfer from BlackRock Advisors Singapore Pte. Ltd. on August 16, 2018. ii. Allotment of bonus shares on November 28, 2018.			
3	At the End of the year	8,50,00,000	34	8,50,00,000	34
DSP ADIKO Holdings Pvt. Ltd.					
1	At the beginning of the year	80,00,000	40	80,00,000	40
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in	12,70,00,000	14	13,50,00,000	54

Sr. no	Particulars	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
	Promoters Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	Due to: i. Transfer from BlackRock Advisors Singapore Pte. Ltd. on August 16, 2018. ii. Allotment of bonus shares on November 28, 2018.			
3	At the End of the year	13,50,00,000	54	13,50,00,000	54
Mrs. Aditi Kothari Desai					
1	At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	1,50,00,000	6	1,50,00,000	6
		Due to: i. Transfer from BlackRock Advisors Singapore Pte. Ltd. on August 16, 2018. ii. Allotment of bonus shares on November 28, 2018.			
3	At the End of the year	1,50,00,000	6	1,50,00,000	6
Ms. Shuchi Kothari					
1	At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Promoters Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	1,50,00,000	6	1,50,00,000	6
		Due to: i. Transfer from BlackRock Advisors Singapore Pte. Ltd. on August 16, 2018. ii. Allotment of bonus shares on November 28, 2018.			
3	At the End of the year	1,50,00,000	6	1,50,00,000	6

iv. Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs):N.A.

Sl. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
2	Date wise Increase/Decrease in Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/decrease (e.g. allotment/ transfer/ bonus/sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
3	At the End of the year (or on the date of separation, if separated during the year)	-	-	-	-

v. Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel: NA

Sl. No.	For Each of the Directors and KMP	Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
1	At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
2	Date wise Increase / Decrease in Share holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase / decrease (e.g. allotment / transfer / bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
3	At the End of the year	-	-	-	-

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment:

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount	12,660,302.37	Nil	Nil	12,660,302.37
ii) Interest due but not paid	-			-
iii) Interest accrued but not	-			-
Total (i+ii+iii)	12,660,302.37	Nil	Nil	12,660,302.37
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
- Addition	7,016,412.00	Nil	Nil	7,016,412.00
- Reduction	19,676,710.00			19,676,710.00
Net Change	12,660,298.00	Nil	Nil	12,660,298.00
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year				
i) Principal Amount		Nil	Nil	
ii) Interest due but not paid				
iii) Interest accrued but not due				
Total (i+ii+iii)	4.37	Nil	Nil	4.37

[INR]

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/ Manager				Total Amount
		-	-	-	-	
1	Gross salary (a)Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (b)Value of perquisites u/s 17(2)Income-tax Act, 1961 (c)Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income- tax Act,1961	-	-	-	-	-
2	Stock Option	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-	-
4	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify...	-	-	-	-	-
5	Others, please specify	-	-	-	-	-
6	Total(A)	-	-	-	-	-
	Ceiling as per the Act	-	-	-	-	-

B. Remuneration to other directors:

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors							Total Amount	
		Mr. S. Ramadorai	Mr. Ranjan Pant	Mr. David Graham	Mr. Dhananjay Mungale	Mr. Omkar Goswami	Mr. Subhash Mundra	Mr. Piyush Mankad		Mr. Uday Khanna
1	Independent Directors - Fee for attending board committee meetings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Other Non-Executive Directors - Fee for attending board committee meetings	13,00,000	11,00,000	4,00,000	21,00,000	8,00,000	13,00,000	20,00,000	15,00,000	1,05,00,000
	- Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Others, please specify	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[INR]

	Total(B)=(1+2)	13,00,000	11,00,000	4,00,000	21,00,000	8,00,000	13,00,000	20,00,000	15,00,000	1,05,00,000
	Total Managerial Remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel Other Than MD/Manager/WTD

Sl. no.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			
		CEO	Company Secretary	CFO	Total
1.	Gross salary (a)Salary as per provisions contained in section17(1)of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (b)Value of perquisites u/s 17(2)Income-tax Act, 1961 (c)Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3)Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
2.	Stock Option	-	-	-	-
3.	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-
4.	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify...	-	-	-	-
5.	Others, please specify	-	-	-	-
6.	Total	-	-	-	-

VI. PENALTIES/PUNISHMENT/COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief description	Details of Penalty/ Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD /NCLT/Court]	Appeal made. If any (give details)
A. Company					
Penalty	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Punishment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compounding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
B. Directors					
Penalty	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Punishment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Compounding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
C. Other Officers In Default					
Penalty	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Punishment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief description	Details of Penalty/ Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD /NCLT/Court]	Appeal made. If any (give details)
Compounding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Hemendra Kothari
Chairman
(DIN: 00009873)

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 22, 2019

Annexure IV

Details of loans, guarantee, security and acquisition made by the company (as on March 31, 2019)

Nature of transaction (loan / guarantee/ security / acquisition)	Date of transaction	Name of the person or body corporate to whom loan/ guarantee is made or whose securities have been acquired (Listed / Unlisted entities)	Amount of loan/ security /acquisition guarantee (Rs.)	Purpose of transaction	Number and kind of securities	Nominal value and paid up value
Acquisition	10-04-2018	DSP Investment Managers (Mauritius) Ltd	19,434,000	Wholly Owned Subsidiary - Additional Capitalization		

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited) Report on the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of DSP Investment Managers Private Limited ("the Company" formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Reporting on comparatives in case of first Ind AS financial statements

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2018 and the related transition date opening balance sheet as at 1st April 2017 included in these standalone financial statements, have been prepared after adjusting previously issued the standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 to comply with Ind AS. Adjustments made to the previously issued standalone financial statements to comply with Ind AS have been audited by us.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements is not modified in respect of this the above matters on the comparative financial information.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit on the standalone financial statements 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 including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows 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 financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - g) The Company is a private company and hence the provision of section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply to the Company.
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
2. 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 B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Sd/-
Rakesh N. Sharma
Partner

Membership No. 102042

UDIN-19102042AAAAAS3078

Place: Mumbai

Mumbai, 22nd July, 2019

“A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT
under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory
Requirements’

Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (“the Company” formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited) as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on “the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India 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.

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company 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”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the

preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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.

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

Sd/-
Rakesh N. Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 102042
UDIN-19102042AAAAAS3078

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22nd July, 2019

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) Some of the fixed assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building hence reporting under clause (i) (c) of the CARO 2016 Order is not applicable.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause (ii) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the companies act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans and making investments. The company has not provided any guarantee or security.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year. There are no unclaimed deposits.
- (vi) Having regard to the nature of the Company's business/ activities, reporting under clause (vi) of CARO 2016 is not applicable.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods & Service Tax, Customs Duty, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.
 - (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods & Service Tax, Customs Duty, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) Details of dues of Income-tax and Service Tax which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2019 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of dues	Forum where the dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals)	FY 2005-06	0.89
		Commissioner of Income-Tax (Appeals)	FY 2013-14	38.36
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	Commissioner of CGST, Mumbai	FY 2011-12 to FY 2014-15	299.07
	Interest on Delayed Payment	Superintendent (Audit) GR V- Central Excise	FY 2006-07	24.12
	Service Tax	Deputy Commissioner of CGST, Mumbai	FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17	21.19

- (viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government and has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause (viii) of CARO 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) of the CARO 2016 Order is not applicable.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply to the Company.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the CARO 2016 Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) The Company is a private company and hence the provision of section 177 and second proviso to section 188(1) of the companies act 2013 are not applicable to the company. The Company has complied with the other provision of section 188 of the act where applicable, as regards the transactions with related parties. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us the company has disclosed the details of related party transactions in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

- (xiv) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of CARO 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its subsidiary companies or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

Sd/-
Rakesh N. Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 102042
UDIN-19102042AAAAAS3078

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22nd July 2019

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)
Standalone Ind AS Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

(Rs.in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	As at March31,2019	As at March31,2018	As at April 01,2017
Assets				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5	513.71	358.82	596.75
Trade Receivables	6	4,974.97	7,905.59	7,711.29
Loans	7	89.59	53.21	71.40
Investments	8	104,212.44	80,227.99	57,735.96
Other Financial assets	9A	782.84	542.23	441.93
Non-financial Assets				
Current Tax Assets (Net)	10A	2,535.08	1,137.21	2,949.21
Property, Plant and Equipment	11	1,592.15	1,959.88	1,651.19
Other Intangible Assets	12	179.95	285.46	353.63
Other non-financial assets	9B	1,401.75	1,975.72	754.97
Total assets		116,282.48	94,446.11	72,266.33
Liabilities and Equity				
Financial Liabilities				
Payables	13			
(I) Trade Payables				
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		16.15	12.65	10.71
(ii) total outstanding dues of enterprises other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,912.76	6,227.33	4,523.07
(II) Other Payables				
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		18.96	122.05	72.76
Borrowings	14	-	126.60	102.21
Non-financial liabilities				
Provisions	15	1,390.27	1,371.16	1,444.82
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	10B	979.76	97.93	803.74
Other non-financial liabilities	16	335.40	437.30	301.46
		5,653.30	8,395.02	7,258.77
Equity				
Equity share capital	17	25,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Other equity	18	85,629.18	84,051.09	63,007.56
Total equity		110,629.18	86,051.09	65,007.56
Total liabilities and equity		116,282.48	94,446.11	72,266.33

Corporate Information and Significant accounting Policies 1 - 4B
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements 31-41

In terms of our report attached.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Rakesh N. Sharma
Partner

Sd/-
Hemendra Kothari
Chairman
DIN: 00009873

Sd/-
Dhananjay Mungale
Director
DIN: 00079129

Sd/-
Gaurav Nagori
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Pritesh Majmudar
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22-July-2019

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22-July-2019

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)
Standalone Ind AS Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2019

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
	Revenue from operations			
	Fees and commission Income	19	65,311.92	71,653.57
(I)	Total Revenue from operations		65,311.92	71,653.57
(II)	Other Income	20	6,888.07	4,029.64
(III)	Total Income (I+II)		72,199.99	75,683.21
	Expenses			
(i)	Finance Costs	22	17.17	9.74
(ii)	Fees, Commission and other scheme expenses	23	11,752.06	23,153.57
(iii)	Employee Benefits Expenses	24	14,289.89	13,355.32
(iv)	Depreciation, amortization and impairment	25	813.58	756.60
(v)	Other expenses	26	8,450.70	8,212.88
(IV)	Total Expenses (IV)		35,323.40	45,488.11
(V)	Profit before tax (III-IV)		36,876.59	30,195.10
(VI)	Tax Expense:			
	(1) Current Tax	27	11,134.43	9,958.17
	(2) Deferred Tax	28	884.45	(741.03)
			12,018.88	9,217.14
(VII)	Profit for the period (V-VI)		24,857.71	20,977.96
(VIII)	Other Comprehensive Income	29		
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans;		(7.49)	100.79
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		2.62	(35.22)
	Other Comprehensive Income		(4.87)	65.57
(IX)	Total Comprehensive Income for the period		24,852.84	21,043.53
(X)	Earnings per equity share			
	Basic (Rs.)	30	9.94	8.39
	Diluted (Rs.)	30	9.94	8.39

Corporate Information and Significant Accounting Policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

1- 4B
31-41

In terms of our report attached.
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Rakesh N. Sharma
Partner

Sd/-
Hemendra Kothari
Chairman
DIN: 00009873

Sd/-
Dhananjay Mungale
Director
DIN: 00079129

Sd/-
Gaurav Nagori
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Pritesh Majmudar
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22-July-2019

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22-July-2019

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

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

Equity share capital

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 1-April-2017	2,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31-March-2018	2,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	
Issue of Bonus Shares	23,000.00
Balance as at 31-March-2019	25,000.00

Other equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Reserves and Surplus			Items of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	Total
	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	ESOP Reserve	Re-measurements of net defined benefit plans	
Balance as at April 1, 2017	24.00	62,983.56	-	-	63,007.56
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	24.00	62,983.56	-	-	63,007.56
Transfer to/from retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-
Other Additions/Deductions during the year (to be specified)	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	20,977.96	-	-	20,977.96
Other Comprehensive Income for the year before income tax	-	-	-	100.79	100.79
Less: Income Tax on Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(35.22)	(35.22)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	20,977.96	-	65.57	21,043.53
Balance as at March 31, 2018	24.00	83,961.52	-	65.57	84,051.09
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	24.00	83,961.52	-	65.57	84,051.09
Other deductions during the year on account of issue of bonus shares	(24.00)	(22,976.00)	-	-	(23,000.00)
Profit for the year after income tax	-	24,857.71	-	-	24,857.71
Other Comprehensive Income for the year before income tax	-	-	-	(7.49)	(7.49)
Less: Income Tax on Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	2.62	2.62
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	24,857.71	-	(4.87)	24,852.84
Share based payments	-	-	18.44	-	18.44
Share Issue Expenses - Increase in authorised capital	-	(270.19)	-	-	(270.19)
Share Issue Expenses - Issuance of Bonus Shares	-	(23.00)	-	-	(23.00)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	-	85,550.04	18.44	60.70	85,629.18

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)
Standalone Ind AS Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019		Year ended March 31, 2018	
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit for the year		36,876.59		30,195.10
Adjustments for:				
Dividend income	(112.98)		(10.51)	
Interest income	(6.36)		(5.81)	
Finance Cost	17.17		9.74	
Share based payments	18.44		-	
Net loss on derecognition of property, plant and equipment	27.92		28.71	
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss account	(6,563.33)		(4,082.27)	
Provision for diminution In value of non-current investments	-		355.34	
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	813.58		756.60	
		(5,805.56)		(2,948.20)
Operating profit before working capital changes		31,071.03		27,246.90
Changes in working capital:				
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:				
Trade Receivables	2,930.62		(194.30)	
Other financial assets	(240.61)		(100.30)	
Other non - financial assets	592.18		(1,301.08)	
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:				
Provisions	11.62		27.13	
Trade Payables	(3,311.07)		1,706.20	
Other non - financial liabilities	(101.90)	(119.16)	135.84	273.49
Cash generated from operations		30,951.87		27,520.39
Income taxes paid		(12,532.30)		(8,146.16)
Net cash generated from operating activities		18,419.57		19,374.23
Cash flows from investing activities				
Payments to acquire financial assets	(119,050.60)		(82,753.88)	
Proceeds on sale of financial assets	101,629.44		63,988.80	
Dividend Received	112.98		10.51	
Interest received	6.36		5.81	
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(534.69)		(901.23)	
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	45.17		4.99	
Loans to employees (Net)	(36.38)		18.19	
Net cash used in investing activities		(17,827.72)		(19,626.81)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from borrowings	-		84.39	
Repayment of borrowings	(126.60)		(60.00)	
Share Issue Expenses - Increase in authorised capital	(270.19)		-	
Share Issue Expenses - Issuance of Bonus Shares	(23.00)		-	
Interest paid	(17.17)		(9.74)	
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		(436.96)		14.65
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		154.89		(237.93)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		358.82		596.75
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		513.71		358.82

Corporate Information and Significant Accounting Policies 1- 4B
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements 31-41

Changes in the Liabilities arising from financing activities		(Rs. in Lakhs)
Type of Financing activities		
Lease Liabilities		
As at 1st April 2017		102.21
Cash-flows:		
Additional Borrowings		84.39
Repayment		(60.00)
As at 31st March , 2018		126.60
Repayment		(126.60)
As at 31st March , 2019		-

- The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS -7 "Cash flow Statement"
- During the current year the company has issued Bonus shares amounting to Rs 23,000 Lakhs for no consideration.

In terms of our report attached.
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Rakesh N. Sharma
Partner

Sd/-
Hemendra Kothari
Chairman
DIN: 00009873

Sd/-
Dhananjay Mungale
Director
DIN: 00079129

Sd/-
Gaurav Nagori
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Pritesh Majmudar
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22-July-2019

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22-July-2019

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited

1) Corporate Information

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (“the Company” formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited) was incorporated in India on May 13, 1996. The Company operates as an ‘Asset Management Company’ for schemes of DSP Mutual Fund (MF) (formerly known as DSP BlackRock Mutual Fund), registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), in India. The Company also renders non-binding investment management advisory services to offshore entities. The Company also functions as Investment Manager for all the schemes of DSP Alternative Investment Fund (AIF), which was registered with SEBI on June 13, 2013. The Registered office of the Company is at Mumbai, Maharashtra.

The DSP Group (comprising of DSP HMK Holdings Private Limited, DSP ADIKO Holdings Private Limited), along with Ms. Aditi Kothari Desai, and Ms. Shuchi Kothari purchased the entire 40% stake held by BlackRock Advisors Singapore Pte. Ltd. in the Company on August 16, 2018 as per Share Purchase Agreement entered on May 7, 2018. Consequently, the Company changed its name from DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited to DSP Investment Managers Private Limited.

2) Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The Standalone Financial Statements (SFS) of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

For all periods upto and including the year ended 31st March, 2018, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 (Indian GAAP or previous GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer Note 30A for the details of first-time adoption exemptions availed by the Company.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

The financial statements are presented in Rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

3) Significant accounting policies

a. Property, plant and equipment

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP) Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of acquisition is inclusive of taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses related to acquisition and installation of the assets. As on April 01, 2017 i.e. its date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has used Indian GAAP carrying value as deemed cost.

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

The capital advances include cost of fixed assets that are not ready for their intended use and also includes advances paid to acquire fixed assets.

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method as prescribed under Schedule II of the Company's Act 2013. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment as stipulated under Schedule II of the Company Act, 2013 and adopted by management for various block of assets in as under:-

Asset	Useful life of asset (Years)
Office Equipment	5
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Vehicles	8
Computers and Allied Equipments	3 and 6

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the lower of the lease period and management's estimate of the useful life of the asset.

b. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over useful life of three years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. As on April 01, 2017 i.e. its date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has used Indian GAAP carrying value as deemed cost.

An intangible asset is derecognised when no future economic benefit is expected from use. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c. Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

d. Employee benefits

Short Term Benefits:

Short Term Employee Benefits are accounted for in the period during which the services have been rendered.

Post-Employment Benefits

a) Defined Contribution Plan

The Company has defined contribution plans for post-employment benefits in the form of Provident fund.

Under the Provident Fund plan, the company contributes to a Government administered Provident Fund on behalf of employees. The Company has no further legal or constructive obligation to pay further amount to the provident fund. The Company's contribution to the Government Provident Fund is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

b) Defined Benefit Plan

Employee Benefits under Defined benefit Plan i.e. gratuity which fall due for payment after a period of twelve months from rendering service or after completion of employment are measured by the projected unit credit method (PUCM) on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by third party actuaries at each balance sheet date.

Remeasurements:

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Other Long Term employee benefit obligation Compensated Absences

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits (compensated absences) is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

e. Share based payments - Employee Stock Option Scheme ('ESOP')

The fair value of options granted under Employee Stock Option Plan is recognized as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options. The total expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognizes the impact of the revision, if any, in the Statement of Profit and Loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. Upon exercise of share options, the proceeds received are

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

allocated to share capital up to the par value of the shares issued with any excess being recorded as share premium.

f. Foreign currency transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in Rupees, which is also its functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Company are accounted at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction or at rates that closely approximate the rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items of the Company are restated at the prevailing rates of exchange at the Balance Sheet date. All gains and losses arising out of fluctuations in exchange rates are accounted for in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

g. Revenue recognition

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Ind AS 115-Revenue from Contracts with Customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found within Ind AS.

The company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115:

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one obligation, the company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements.

The contracts include a single performance obligation that is satisfied over time and the fees earned is considered as variable consideration that is included in the transaction price to the extent that no significant revenue reversal is expected to occur.

(i) Fees from mutual fund operations:

Investment management fees are recognised net of taxes on an accrual basis as a percentage of the daily net assets of the schemes of DSP Mutual Fund, in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI') (Mutual Fund) Regulations, 1996 (the 'SEBI Regulations') as amended from time to time.

(ii) Alternate Investment Fund (Category III):

Investment management fees are recognized net of taxes on an accrual basis as a percentage of the net assets of the AIF schemes, in accordance with the Private Placement Memorandum (PPM) and Contribution Agreement (CA) signed by the contributors.

Performance fee, if any, is accrued in accordance with the PPM and CA signed by the contributors.

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

(iii) Advisory Services:

Advisory fees are computed in accordance with the relevant agreements and are based on the assets under management of the funds as computed and provided by independent third party fund accountants / custodians.

h. Fees, Commission and other scheme expenses

Expenses incurred upto 21st October 2018 related to the schemes of DSP Mutual Fund in excess of the fees accrued in the schemes and in excess of the limits prescribed by SEBI are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss, in accordance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

Further, amount charged under 'Fees, Commission and other scheme expenses' also include new fund offer expenses, and other expenses relating to the schemes which do not fall under regulation 52(4) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) regulation 1996.

Expenses accrued by the Schemes of Alternate Investments Fund are subject to limits specified in private placement memorandum. Expenses in excess of accruals by the Schemes are required to be borne by the Company and as such, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

i. Leasing

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating Leases as a lessee:

Lease rentals are recognised as expense on a straight line basis with reference to lease terms and other considerations.

Finance leases as lessee:

- (i) A finance lease is recognized as an asset and a liability at the commencement of the lease, at the lower of the fair value of the asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss for the period they are incurred.
- (ii) A leased asset is amortised over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is amortised over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

j. Tax Expense

Tax expense represents the sum of the income tax, currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on 'taxable profit' for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance-sheet approach. Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

k. Earnings Per Share

The Company reports basic and diluted Earnings per Share (EPS) in accordance with Ind AS 33 on Earnings per Share. Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year as adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where the results are anti-dilutive.

l. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is considered remote.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

m. Cash Flow statement

The Cash Flow Statement is prepared by the indirect method set out in Ind AS 7 on Cash Flow Statements and presents the cash flows by operating, investing and financing activities of the Company. Cash and Cash equivalents presented in the Cash Flow Statement consist of cash on hand and unencumbered bank balances.

n. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss .

Financial assets

Financial instruments are recognized on the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for financial assets that are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For the impairment policy on financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer Note below. All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and amounts paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for financial assets other than those that are classified as at FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial assets.

For trade receivables and any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance if any, at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised as gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss .

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and amounts paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Key sources of estimation uncertainty:

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

1. Income taxes:

Significant management judgment is required in determining provision for current income tax and deferred income tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

2. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:

As described above, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. There was no change in the useful life of property, plant and equipment as compared to previous year.

3. Contingencies:

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. There are certain obligations which management has concluded and disclosed in the Financial Statements as contingent liabilities based on all available facts and circumstances which show that it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. Although there can be no assurance of the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company is involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have material effect on its financial position or profitability.

4B. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ind AS 116 Leases :

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. A reliable estimate of the quantitative impact of the same on the Financial Statements will only be possible once the assessment has been completed.

Ind AS 12 Income taxes (amendments relating to income tax consequences of dividend and uncertainty over income tax treatments)

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual

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Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. A reliable estimate of the quantitative impact of the same on the Financial Statements will only be possible once the assessment has been completed

Ind AS 19 – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement.

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. A reliable estimate of the quantitative impact of the same on the Financial Statements will only be possible once the assessment has been completed.

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Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

5. Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Balances with Banks in Current Accounts	513.71	358.82	596.75
Total	513.71	358.82	596.75

6. Trade Receivables

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Trade Receivables			
Unsecured, considered good	4,974.97	7,905.59	7,711.29
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	-	-
Total	4,974.97	7,905.59	7,711.29

No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company.
The credit period is upto 45 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables.

A significant portion of the Company's services is to the DSP Mutual Fund and DSP AIF to which the company is an investment manager. DSP Mutual Fund and DSP AIF accounted for approximately 86.20% and approximately 91.27% of the Company's revenues for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Accounts receivable from the DSP Mutual Fund and DSP AIF approximated 86.63% and 86.86% of total accounts receivable as at March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Based on the certainty of the recovery basis past experience, the high credit worthiness of the customer and confirmations received from them, there is no need to create provisioning on the outstanding debtors.

Ageing of financial assets due but not impaired

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Mar-19	0-30 days	31- 90 days	Total
Trade Receivables	4,648.58	326.39	4,974.97
Mar-18	0-30 days	31- 90days	Total
Trade Receivables	7,484.11	421.48	7,905.59
Apr-17	0-30 days	31- 90days	Total
Trade Receivables	7,711.29	-	7,711.29

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Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

8. Investments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018			As at April 1, 2017		
	Through profit and loss account	At cost	Total	Through profit and loss account	At cost	Total	Through profit and loss account	At cost	Total
	1	2	(3=1+2)	1	2	(3=1+2)	1	2	(3=1+2)
Investments									
Mutual fund units	95,204.72	-	95,204.72	73,462.00	-	73,462.00	52,378.28	-	52,378.28
Equity instruments	5.00	-	5.00	5.00	-	5.00	5.00	-	5.00
Subsidiaries	-	2,892.67	2,892.67	-	2,892.67	2,892.67	-	2,537.33	2,537.33
Others -Investment in AIF	7,315.22	-	7,315.22	5,073.49	-	5,073.49	3,665.18	-	3,665.18
Total – Gross (A)	102,524.94	2,892.67	105,417.61	78,540.49	2,892.67	81,433.16	56,048.46	2,537.33	58,585.79
(i) Overseas Investments	-	1,205.17	1,205.17	-	1,205.17	1,205.17	-	849.83	849.83
(ii) Investments in India	102,524.94	1,687.50	104,212.44	78,540.49	1,687.50	80,227.99	56,048.46	1,687.50	57,735.96
Total (B)	102,524.94	2,892.67	105,417.61	78,540.49	2,892.67	81,433.16	56,048.46	2,537.33	58,585.79
Less: Impairment loss allowance (C)	-	1,205.17	1,205.17	-	1,205.17	1,205.17	-	849.83	849.83
Total – Net D= (A)-(C)	102,524.94	1,687.50	104,212.44	78,540.49	1,687.50	80,227.99	56,048.46	1,687.50	57,735.96

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Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

9.A. Other Financial Assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Security Deposits			
Considered Good	483.08	449.91	441.93
Considered Doubtful	5.90	5.90	5.90
Less : Provision for doubtful deposits	(5.90)	(5.90)	(5.90)
Net Doubtful	-	-	-
Total Security Deposit	483.08	449.91	441.93
Contractually reimbursable expenses	299.76	92.32	-
Total	782.84	542.23	441.93

9.B. Other Non-financial Assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Prepaid expenses	224.24	424.88	371.46
Capital Advances	22.81	4.64	84.94
Advances to suppliers	233.12	44.02	64.45
Balances with Government authorities	891.47	1,485.16	231.83
Others	30.11	17.02	2.29
Total	1,401.75	1,975.72	754.97

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Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

10A Current tax assets and liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Current tax assets			
Tax refund receivable	661.66	134.91	134.90
Advance Tax	36,957.86	34,024.92	24,935.00
Less : Income Tax Provision set off	(35,084.44)	(33,022.62)	(22,120.69)
Total	2,535.08	1,137.21	2,949.21

10B Deferred tax balances

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Deferred tax assets	1,680.58	1,719.23	1,397.89
Deferred tax liabilities	2,660.34	1,817.16	2,201.63
Deferred tax liability (net)	979.76	97.93	803.74

2018-2019	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
Written down value of assets	257.65	79.19	-	336.84
Provision for Bonus	561.31	(124.51)	-	436.80
Provision for Gratuity (Section 43B)	366.90	1.78	2.62	371.30
Provision for Leave Encashment (Section 43B)	112.23	2.28	-	114.51
Provision for diminution in value of investments	421.14	(0.01)	-	421.13
Fair valuation of investments in mutual funds	(1,817.16)	(843.18)	-	(2,660.34)
Sub Total	(97.93)	(884.45)	2.62	(979.76)

2017-2018	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
Written down value of assets	206.96	50.69	-	257.65
Provision for Bonus	396.80	164.51	-	561.31
Provision for Gratuity (Section 43B)	378.77	23.35	(35.22)	366.90
Provision for Leave Encashment (Section 43B)	121.25	(9.02)	-	112.23
Provision for diminution in value of investments	294.11	127.03	-	421.14
Fair valuation of investments in mutual funds	(2,201.63)	384.47	-	(1,817.16)
Sub Total	(803.74)	741.03	(35.22)	(97.93)

The company has utilised its capital tax losses brought forward from earlier years during the financial year 2017-18 aggregating to Rs 220 lakhs.

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Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

11. Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Computers & Allied Equipments	Office Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Improvements to Leasehold property	Vehicles	Total	Computers & Allied Equipments	Office Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Improvements to Leasehold property	Vehicles	Total
At deemed cost	928.24	556.72	94.87	568.02	362.40	2,510.25	711.95	305.91	56.70	257.46	319.17	1,651.19
Additions	174.66	44.62	19.73	-	74.36	313.37	217.25	252.30	38.46	310.56	79.45	898.02
Disposals	(3.04)	(0.31)	(0.27)	-	(47.71)	(51.33)	(0.96)	(1.49)	(0.29)	-	(36.22)	(38.96)

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Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

12. Other Intangible assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	Software	Software
At Deemed Cost	486.34	353.63
Additions	72.14	132.80
Disposals	-	(0.09)
Total Deemed Cost	558.48	486.34
Accumulated amortization and impairment:		
At beginning of the year	200.88	-
Amortization	177.65	200.88
Disposals	-	-
Total amortization and impairment	378.53	200.88
Net carrying amount	179.95	285.46

The amortisable amount of intangible assets is allocated over the best estimate of its useful life of three years on a straight-line basis.

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Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

13 Payables

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
	At Amortised Cost	At Amortised Cost	At Amortised Cost
(I) Trade Payables			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	16.15	12.65	10.71
(ii) total outstanding dues of enterprises other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,912.76	6,227.33	4,523.07
(I) Other Payables			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18.96	122.05	72.76
Total	2,947.87	6,362.03	4,606.54

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019	As at 31 March, 2018	As at 31 March, 2017
(a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;	16.15	12.65	10.71
(b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-	-
(c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-	-
(d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year;	-	-	-
(e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-	-
Total	16.15	12.65	10.71

Note :Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

14. Borrowings

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
	At Amortised Cost	At Amortised Cost	At Amortised Cost
Finance lease obligations	-	126.60	102.21
Borrowings in India	-	126.60	102.21
Borrowings outside India	-	-	-
Total	-	126.60	102.21

Details of security :

Secured by hypothecation of vehicles acquired under Auto Loan Scheme. Loans carry interest rates in the range of 8.75% to 10.75% p.a.

Terms of repayment :

Repayable in 36 / 48 equated monthly installments.

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Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

15. Provisions

				(Rs. in Lakhs)
	Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
	Provisions for Compensated Absences	327.70	321.18	350.36
	Provisions for Gratuity	1,062.57	1,049.98	1,094.46
	Total	1,390.27	1,371.16	1,444.82

Equity

17 Equity Share Capital

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the reporting year
For the year ended 31st March , 2018	2,000	-	2,000
For the year ended 31st March , 2019	2,000	23,000	25,000

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
(a) Authorised Capital			
Equity shares of the par value of Rs.10 each (1,00,00,00,000 as at 31st March, 2019 and 3,00,00,00,000 as at 31st March, 2018)	100,000	3,000	3,000
(b) Issued , subscribed and fully paid up			
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up (25,00,00,000 as at 31st March, 2019 and 2,00,00,000 as at 31st March, 2018)	25,000	2,000	2,000

(c) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance at the beginning of the year	20,000,000	20,000,000
Bonus shares issued during the year	230,000,000	-
Balance at the end of the year	250,000,000	20,000,000

(d) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. Dividend, if proposed by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of the shareholders. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(e) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Name of the Shareholders	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018		As at April 01, 2017	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
DSP HMK Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	85,000,000	34.00%	4,000,000	20.00%	4,000,000	20.00%
DSP ADIKO Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	135,000,000	54.00%	8,000,000	40.00%	8,000,000	40.00%
Ms Aditi Kothari Desai	15,000,000	6.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Ms Shuchi Kothari	15,000,000	6.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
BlackRock Advisors Singapore Pte. Ltd.	-	0.00%	8,000,000	40.00%	8,000,000	40.00%

(f) Ordinary Shares allotted as fully paid up Bonus Shares

Particulars	For the year ended 2019 (no of shares)
Bonus Shares issued in 2018-19	230,000,000

(g) Employee Stock Option Plan

Each Option entitles the holder thereof to apply for and be allotted one Ordinary Share of the Company of Rs. 10 each upon payment of the exercise price during the exercise period. The Options are granted under the ESOP Series 2019 Scheme. Further details of DSP Employee Stock Option Schemes are provided in Note 40.

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Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

18. Other Equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Surplus in profit or loss account	85,550.04	83,961.52	62,983.56
General Reserve	-	24.00	24.00
Other Comprehensive Income	60.70	65.57	-
Employee Stock Option Reserve	18.44	-	-
Total	85,629.18	84,051.09	63,007.56

Other equity movement

Surplus in profit or loss account

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance at beginning of the year	83,961.52	62,983.56
Profit for the year	24,857.71	20,977.96
Utilised for issue of Bonus shares	(22,976.00)	-
Utilised for increase in authorised capital	(270.19)	-
Utilised for share issue expenses on Bonus shares	(23.00)	-
Balance at end of the year	85,550.04	83,961.52

General Reserve

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance at beginning of the year	24.00	24.00
Utilised for issue of Bonus shares	(24.00)	-
Balance at end of the year	-	24.00

Other Comprehensive Income

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Remeasurement of Defined benefit plan		
Balance at beginning of the year	65.57	-
Provisions made during the year	(7.49)	100.79
Income tax on above	2.62	(35.22)
Balance at end of the year	60.70	65.57

Nature and purpose of reserve

Surplus in profit or loss account

Surplus in profit or loss account represent surplus/accumulated profit of the company and are available for distribution to shareholders.

General Reserve

General reserve represents appropriation of surplus profit and loss.

Other Comprehensive Income

Other Comprehensive Income represents effects of remeasurement of defined benefit obligations, net of taxes.

Share Options Outstanding Account

This Reserve relates to stock options granted by the Company to employees under DSP Employee Stock Option Schemes. This Reserve is transferred to Securities Premium Account or Retained Earnings on exercise or cancellation of vested options.

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Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

19. Fees and Commission Income

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Asset Management Fees	56,296.89	65,524.12
Offshore Non Binding Advisory Fees	9,015.03	6,129.45
Total	65,311.92	71,653.57

20. Other income

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Net gain on fair value changes (Refer Note 21 below)	6,563.33	4,082.27
Interest on income tax refund	206.76	-
Dividend Income	112.98	10.51
Interest Income on Staff Loans	6.36	5.81
Net gain / (loss) on foreign currency transaction and translation	26.56	(40.24)
Net loss on derecognition of property, plant and equipment	(27.92)	(28.71)
Total	6,888.07	4,029.64

21. Net gain on fair value changes

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss account		
On financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss account	6,563.33	4,082.27
Total Net gain on fair value changes	6,563.33	4,082.27
Fair Value changes- Realised	2,441.21	3,518.87
Fair Value changes- Un Realised	4,122.12	563.40
Total	6,563.33	4,082.27

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Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

22. Finance cost

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Interest on borrowings	17.17	9.74
Total	17.17	9.74

23. Fees, Commission and other scheme expenses (Refer note below)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Referral Fees	2,189.05	1,870.34
Brokerage	7,076.75	18,050.88
Advertisement and publicity	1,648.88	2,728.81
Scheme Expenses	837.38	503.54
Total	11,752.06	23,153.57

Note : Fees, Commission and other scheme expenses are shown net of reimbursement. Refer Sr No. 9 and 10 of sub clause (ii) of Note no 33.

24. Employee benefits

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Salaries and wages including bonus	13,649.05	12,706.51
Contribution to provident and other funds	475.33	498.18
Employee stock option plan expenses	18.44	-
Staff welfare expenses	147.07	150.63
Total	14,289.89	13,355.32

25. Depreciation , Amortisation and Impairment

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
On Tangible Assets	635.93	555.72
On Intangible Assets	177.65	200.88
Total	813.58	756.60

26. Other expenses (Refer note below)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Rent, taxes and energy costs	1,665.55	1,658.73
Business promotion expenses	620.73	-
Repairs and maintenance	849.19	843.83
Communication Costs	257.54	367.27
Printing and stationery	95.65	82.41
Technology and Infrastructure Cost	634.74	613.16
Director's fees, allowances and expenses	105.00	60.75
Risk reporting fees	156.41	144.61
Auditor's fees and expenses	43.13	25.02
Legal and Professional charges	2,137.44	2,379.18
Subscriptions and membership charges	537.37	452.01
Insurance	124.81	205.71
Corporate Social Responsibility Expense	343.21	189.68
Travelling & Conveyance	406.73	365.67
Provision of Value of investment carried at Cost	-	355.34
Other expenditure	473.20	469.51
Total	8,450.70	8,212.88

Note : Other expenses are shown net of reimbursement. Refer Sr No. 9 sub clause (ii) of Note no 33.

Expenses towards Corporate Social Responsibility

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2018
Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure :		
a) Expenditure related to Corporate Social Responsibility	343.21	189.68
b) Gross amount required to be spent during the year (as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII thereof)	363.08	201.45

Payments to the auditors comprise (net of taxes)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2019	For the year ended 31 March, 2018
Payments to the auditors comprise (net of taxes)		
As auditors - statutory audit	21.25	19.00
As auditors - tax audit	3.40	3.40
As auditors - other services	18.25	2.25
Reimbursement of expenses	0.23	0.37
Total	43.13	25.02

27. Current Tax

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Amount recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax for the year	11,167.32	9,958.17
Tax for earlier years	(32.89)	-
Total current tax	11,134.43	9,958.17

28. Deferred Tax

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Amount recognised in profit or loss		
Deferred tax for the year	884.45	(741.03)
Total Deferred tax	884.45	(741.03)

29. Other Comprehensive Income

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
The tax (charge)/credit arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income is as follows		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
- Remeasurements (losses) / gain on defined benefit plans	(7.49)	100.79
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	2.62	(35.22)
Total	(4.87)	65.57

The reconciliation of estimated income tax to provision for income taxes:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Profit before tax from continuing operations	36,876.59	30,195.10
Income tax expense calculated at 34.944% (2017-2018: 34.608%)	12,886.16	10,450.00
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(39.48)	(3.64)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	90.29	63.03
Effect on deferred tax balances due to the change in income tax rate from 34.608% to 34.94% and other differences (effective April 1, 2018)	-	18.00
Income tax refund considered in return of AY 2018-19 but account in AY 19-20	(51.00)	-
Effect of tax income chargeable at different rates	(836.82)	(1,274.47)
Total	12,049.15	9,252.36
Effect of Deferred Tax (Liability)/Asset	(881.83)	705.81
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	(32.89)	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	11,134.43	9,958.17

30. Earning per share

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Basic/ Diluted	Rs. per share	Rs. per share
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	24,857.71	20,977.96
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	2,500.00	2,500.00
Basic (in Rs.)	9.94	8.39
Diluted EPS (in Rs.)	9.94	8.39

Note:

There is no dilution to the basic EPS as the effect of potential ordinary shares (in the nature of ESOP) is anti-dilutive, hence the same has been ignored for diluted EPS.

Mandatory exceptions:

a.) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities: The Company has applied the derecognition requirements of financial assets and financial liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the transition date.

b.) The estimates as at April 1, 2017 and at March 31, 2018 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with I-GAAP.

c.) Classification of debt instruments: The Company has determined the classification of debt instruments in terms of whether they meet the amortised cost criteria or the Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) criteria based on the facts and circumstances that existed as of the transition date.

d.) Impairment of financial assets: The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date.

In addition to the above, the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its previous GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1st April, 2017 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2018 are detailed below:

- 1 Under previous GAAP, current investments were stated at lower of cost and fair value. Under Ind AS, these financial assets have been classified as Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on the date of transition and fair value changes after the date of transition has been recognized in profit or loss.
- 2 Under previous GAAP, actuarial gains and losses related to the defined benefit schemes for Gratuity and liabilities towards employee compensated absences were recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Under Ind AS, the actuarial gains and losses form part of remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability /asset which is recognised in other comprehensive income since it is an unfunded plan. Consequently, the tax effect of the same has also been recognised in other comprehensive income instead of the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3 Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) :

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

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)
Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

Notes to Financial Statements

31. Contingent liabilities and Commitments

i) Contingent Liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts	21.45	22.07	40.53
Claims relating to Service Tax matters	456.16	344.38	291.88
Claims relating to Income Tax matters	100.11	100.11	70.95
Total	577.72	466.56	403.36

ii.) Commitments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	102.33	39.27	128.04
Total	102.33	39.27	128.04

Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows: (Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
DBO at end of prior period	1,049.98	1,094.45
Current service cost	121.80	139.54
Interest cost on the DBO	77.29	77.32
Actuarial gain - experience	(42.09)	(49.63)
Actuarial loss / (gain) - assumptions	49.58	(51.16)
Benefits paid	(193.99)	(160.54)
DBO at end of current period	1,062.57	1,049.98

Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position: (Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
Net defined benefit liability at end of prior period	1,049.98	1,094.45
Service cost	121.80	139.54
Net interest on net defined benefit liability	77.29	77.32
Amount recognised in OCI	7.49	(100.79)
Employer contributions	(193.99)	(160.54)
Net defined benefit liability at end of current period	1,062.57	1,049.98

The Gratuity Scheme is un-funded.

Sensitivity Analysis

Method used for sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity results above determine their individual impact on the Plan's end of year Defined Benefit Obligation. In reality, the Plan is subject to multiple external experience items which may move the Defined Benefit Obligation in similar or opposite directions, while the Plan's sensitivity to such changes can vary over time. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to previous period.

Discount Rate (Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
Effect on DBO due to 50bp increase in Discount Rate	(31.77)	(38.85)
Effect on DBO due to 50bp decrease in Discount Rate	33.47	41.26

Salary escalation rate (Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
Effect on DBO due to 50bp increase in Salary Escalation Rate	33.15	41.26
Effect on DBO due to 50bp decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	(31.77)	(39.16)

Expected future benefits payable - Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting	Estimated as at March	Estimated as at March 31,	Estimated as at April 1,
	31, 2019	2018	2017
1st Following Year	132.68	105.39	56.02
2nd Following Year	134.72	98.92	41.10
3rd Following Year	139.76	100.73	42.22
4th Following Year	129.67	143.52	44.34
5th Following Year	123.21	92.41	152.94
6th Following Year	135.49	8.88	42.71
7th Following Year	128.64	134.50	43.47
8th Following Year	92.04	127.88	98.64
9th Following Year	95.97	79.68	138.50
Sum of Years 10 and above	675.42	1,185.53	2,295.23

Other Disclosures

a) The weighted average duration of the obligations as at March 31, 2019 is 6.14 years (March 31, 2018: 7.63 Years; April 1, 2017: 11.74 Years).

33. Information on Related Party as per Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

i) Name of the related party and nature of relationship where control exists:

Significant Holding: Name of Related Parties	Ownership interest		Country of incorporation
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	
BlackRock Advisors Singapore Pte. Ltd. (upto16th August, 2018)	-	40%	Singapore
DSP HMK Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	54%	20%	India
DSP ADIKO Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	34%	40%	India

Enterprise where control exists :

Subsidiary	Country of incorporation
DSP Investment Managers (Mauritius) Ltd.	Mauritius
DSP Pension Fund Managers Pvt. Ltd.	India

Other Related Parties

Mutual Funds and Alternate Investment Funds managed by the company and other affiliated enterprise

Name of Related Parties	Formerly known as	Country of incorporation
DSP Trustee Pvt. Ltd.	DSP BlackRock Trustee Company Pvt. Ltd.	India
DSP Mutual Fund	DSP BlackRock Mutual Fund	India
BlackRock India Equities Fund (Mauritius) Ltd. (uptill 16th August, 2018)		Mauritius
BlackRock Asset Management North Asia Ltd. (uptill 16th August, 2018)		Hong Kong
Reclamation Properties (India) Pvt. Ltd.		India
Reclamation Realty (India) Pvt. Ltd.		India
BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. (uptill 16th August, 2018)		New York
DSP India Enhanced Equity Fund	DSP BlackRock India Enhanced Equity Fund	India
DSP Emerging Stars Fund	DSP BlackRock Emerging Stars Fund	India
DSP AIF Pharma Fund	DSP BlackRock AIF Pharma Fund	India
DSP AIF Core Fund	DSP BlackRock AIF Core Fund	India
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	DSP BlackRock India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	India
DSP High Conviction Fund	DSP BlackRock High Conviction Fund	India

Key Management Personnel

Mr.Hemendra Kothari	Chairman
Ms.Aditi Kothari	Executive Director
Mr. Ranjan Pant (upto 16th August, 2018)	Independent Director
Dr. Omkar Goswami (upto 14th February, 2019)	Independent Director
Mr. Piyush Mankad (upto 14th February, 2019)	Independent Director
Mr.Dhananjay Mungale	Independent Director
Mr. Uday Khanna	Independent Director
Mr.Subhash S Mundra	Independent Director
Mr. David Graham (upto 16th July, 2018)	Independent Director
Mr. Ramadorai Subramaniam	Independent Director

Enterprise in which key management personnel can exercise significant influence.

Impact Foundation (India)
Wildlife Conservation Trust

ii) Transactions during the year with Related Parties :

Rs. in Lakhs

Sr no	Nature of Transaction	Subsidiaries		Mutual Funds and Alternate Investment Funds managed by the company		Enterprise in which key management personnel and their relatives can exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel	Total
		DSP Investment Managers (Mauritius) Ltd.	DSP Pension Fund Managers Pvt. Ltd.	DSP Mutual Fund	Others			
	<u>Revenue</u>							
1	Asset Management Fees / Offshore Non Binding Advisory Fees							
	For the year ended March 19	205.53	-	50,124.54	7,523.10 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	57,853.17
	For the year ended March 18	24.84	-	59,340.91	12,115.73 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	71,481.48
	<u>Expenditure</u>							
2	Rent and Power							
	For the year ended March 19	-	-	-	606.69	-	-	606.69
	For the year ended March 18	-	-	-	611.33 ⁽²⁾	-	-	611.33
3	Risk reporting fee							
	For the year ended March 19	-	-	-	59.54	-	-	59.54
	For the year ended March 18	-	-	-	144.61 ⁽³⁾	-	-	144.61
4	Remuneration							
	For the year ended March 19	-	-	-	-	-	201.37	201.37
	For the year ended March 18	-	-	-	-	-	151.16 ⁽⁸⁾	151.16
5	Director Sitting Fees							
	For the year ended March 19	-	-	-	-	-	105.00 ⁽⁹⁾	105.00
	For the year ended March 18	-	-	-	-	-	60.75	60.75
6	Reimbursement of expenses							
	For the year ended March 19	-	-	-	0.55	-	-	0.55
	For the year ended March 18	-	-	-	2.36 ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	2.36
7	Other expenses							
	For the year ended March 19	-	-	762.62	-	-	-	762.62
	For the year ended March 18	-	-	342.88	-	-	-	342.88
				-				
8	Reimbursement of brokerage							
	For the year ended March 19	-	-	7,138.57	-	-	-	7,138.57
	For the year ended March 18	-	-	13,325.67	-	-	-	13,325.67
9	Recovery of expenses							
	For the year ended March 19	-	-	(582.00)	-	-	0.96	(581.04)
	For the year ended March 18	-	-	(129.48)	-	-	(2.06) ⁽¹¹⁾	(131.54)

Sr no	Nature of Transaction	Subsidiaries		Mutual Funds and Alternate Investment Funds managed by the company		Enterprise in which key management personnel and their relatives can exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel	Total
		DSP Investment Managers (Mauritius) Ltd.	DSP Pension Fund Managers Pvt. Ltd.	DSP Mutual Fund	Others			
10	Recovery of Placement fee							
	For the year ended March 19	-	-	-	(569.23) ⁽¹³⁾	-	-	(569.23)
	For the year ended March 18	-	-	-	(360.62)	-	-	(360.62)
11	Provision for diminution - Investment in Susidiary							
	For the year ended March 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	For the year ended March 18	355.34	-	-	-	-	-	355.34
12	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)							
	For the year ended March 19	-	-	-	-	64.06	-	64.06
	For the year ended March 18	-	-	-	-	22.50 ⁽⁵⁾	-	22.50
13	<u>Investments</u>							
	Investment in subsidiaries / Purchases of units of mutual fund / AIF							
	As at 31st March 19	-	-	119,662.98	4,637.62	-	-	124,300.60
	As at 31st March 18	355.34	-	80,711.44	1,687.10 ⁽¹²⁾	-	-	82,753.88
	As at 1st April 17	100.05	-	58,221.22	2,670.00	-	-	60,991.27
14	Sales							
	For the year ended March 19	-	-	104,621.53	2,257.91 ⁽¹⁵⁾	-	-	106,879.44
	For the year ended March 18	-	-	63,231.54	757.26	-	-	63,988.80
15	Dividend on Units							
	For the year ended March 19	-	-	112.98	-	-	-	112.98
	For the year ended March 18	-	-	10.51	-	-	-	10.51
16	<u>Balances Outstanding as at 31 March 2019</u>							
	Investments in subsidiaries / mutual fund / AIF							
	As at 31st March 19	-	1,687.50	95,204.72	7,315.22	-	-	104,207.44
	As at 31st March 18	-	1,687.50	73,461.97	5,073.49 ⁽¹⁰⁾	-	-	80,222.96
	As at 1st April 17	-	1,687.50	52,378.27	3,665.18	-	-	57,730.95

Sr no	Nature of Transaction	Subsidiaries		Mutual Funds and Alternate Investment Funds managed by the company		Enterprise in which key management personnel and their relatives can exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel	Total
		DSP Investment Managers (Mauritius) Ltd.	DSP Pension Fund Managers Pvt. Ltd.	DSP Mutual Fund	Others			
17	Trade receivables							
	As at 31st March 19	175.59	-	3,693.02	567.12	-	-	4,435.73
	As at 31st March 18	9.57	-	6,113.20	1,738.27 ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	7,861.04
	As at 1st April 17	6.55	-	5,157.43	2,535.81	-	-	7,699.79
18	Trade payables							
	As at 31st March 19			22.39				22.39
	As at 31st March 18	-	-	2,575.42	32.74 ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	2,608.16
	As at 1st April 17	-	-	8.10	126.52	-	-	134.62
19	Contractually reimbursable expenses							
	As at 31st March 19	-	-	64.13	235.63			299.76
	As at 31st March 18	-	-	7.43	84.88 ⁽¹³⁾	-	-	92.31
	As at 1st April 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	For the year ended 2018- 2019	For the year ended 2017- 2018	As at 1st April 2017
(1) Offshore Non Binding Advisory Fees			
BlackRock India Equities Fund (Mauritius) Ltd.	492.97	1,269.66	-
BlackRock Asset Management North Asia Ltd. (erstwhile BlackRock Hong Kong Ltd.) BlackRock Inc., Asset Management fees	857.88	4,790.38	-
DSP India Enhanced Equity Fund	1,281.62	2,058.23	-
DSP Emerging Stars Fund	964.99	1,231.03	-
DSP AIF Pharma Fund	715.27	787.83	-
DSP AIF Core Fund	1,327.67	1,176.49	-
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	1,218.52	774.03	-
DSP High Conviction Fund	664.18	28.09	-
(2) Reclamation Properties (India) Pvt. Ltd.	386.88	386.91	-
Reclamation Realty (India) Pvt. Ltd.	219.81	224.42	-
(3) BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.	59.54	144.61	-
BlackRock Asset Management North Asia Ltd. (erstwhile BlackRock Hong Kong Ltd.)	-	-	-
(4) DSP India Enhanced Equity Fund	-	1.85	-
DSP Emerging Stars Fund	-	0.03	-
DSP AIF Pharma Fund	-	-	-
DSP AIF Core Fund	-	(0.83)	-
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	-	1.31	-
DSP High Conviction Fund	0.55	-	-
(5) Impact Foundation India	33.50	22.50	-
Wildlife Conservation Trust	30.56	-	-
(6) Balance as at 31 March 2019 - Offshore Non Binding Advisory Fees / Asset Management Fees			
BlackRock India Equities Fund (Mauritius) Ltd.	-	333.68	266.06
BlackRock Asset Management North Asia Ltd. (erstwhile BlackRock Hong Kong Ltd.)	-	650.70	1,438.59
DSP India Enhanced Equity Fund	80.51	177.58	584.13
DSP Emerging Stars Fund	98.32	186.90	94.48
DSP AIF Pharma Fund	90.79	113.39	72.41
DSP AIF Core Fund	105.86	118.92	59.79
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	83.57	133.62	20.35
DSP High Conviction Fund	108.07	23.48	-
(7) Trade payables			
BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.	-	32.74	65.28
DSP India Enhanced Equity Fund	-	-	0.03
DSP Emerging Stars Fund	-	-	-
DSP AIF Core Fund	-	-	0.83
DSP AIF Pharma Fund	-	-	-
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	-	-	0.04
DSP High Conviction Fund	-	-	-
Reclamation Properties (India) Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-
Reclamation Realty (India) Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	60.34

	For the year ended 2018- 2019	For the year ended 2017- 2018	As at 1st April 2017
(8) Remuneration Aditi Kothari	201.37	151.16	-
(9) Director's Sitting Fees			
Mr. Ranjan Pant	11.00	9.00	-
Dr. Omkar Goswami	8.00	5.75	-
Mr. Piyush Mankad	20.00	11.75	-
Mr.Dhananjay Mungale	21.00	5.00	-
Mr. Uday Khanna	15.00	11.75	-
Mr.Subhash S Mundra	13.00	2.00	-
Mr. David Graham	4.00	7.75	-
Mr. Ramadorai Subramaniam	13.00	7.75	-
(10) Investment balance in AIF			
Investments In AIF - 13054		-	-
DSP Emerging Star Fund	1,163.47	1,289.29	1,401.33
DSP AIF Pharma Fund	943.39	936.21	1,009.27
DSP AIF Core Fund	1,399.93	1,448.56	747.33
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	1,132.54	1,056.65	507.25
DSP High Conviction Fund	2,675.90	342.79	-
(11) (Recovery) / Reimbursement of expenses Aditi Kothari	0.96	(2.06)	-
(12) Investments made during the year			
DSP Emerging Star Fund	-	-	500.00
DSP AIF Pharma Fund	1,353.91	-	1,000.00
DSP AIF Core Fund	1,052.50	330.00	670.00
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	-	1,017.10	500.00
DSP High Conviction Fund	2,231.22	340.00	-
(13) Contractually reimbursable expenses			
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	-	10.62	-
DSP High Conviction Fund	235.63	74.27	-
(14) Recovery of Placement fee			
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	(29.11)	(172.37)	-
DSP High Conviction Fund	(540.12)	(172.56)	-
DSP India Enhanced Equity Fund	-	(15.69)	-
(15) Investments sold during the year			
DSP Emerging Star Fund	-	240.16	-
DSP AIF Pharma Fund	1,279.59	-	-
DSP AIF Core Fund	978.32	-	-
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	-	517.10	-

Footnote:

Outstanding balances (other than borrowings) at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

The transactions with related parties are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. All the Related Party Transactions are reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee.

Compensation of key managerial personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel during the year is as follows:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March	Year ended
	31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Short-term benefits	304.64	210.23
Post-employment benefits (NPS Contribution)	1.73	1.68
Total	306.37	211.91

Note:

Compensation of key managerial personnel excludes provision for gratuity and compensated absences which is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation done on overall basis for the Company.

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)
Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

34 Operating Segment

The principal business of the Company is Asset Management. All other activities of the Company revolve around its main business. The Executive Committee of the Company, has been identified as the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The CODM evaluates the Company's performance, allocates resources based on analysis of the various performance indicators of the Company as a single unit. The Company operates only in one Business Segment i.e. Asset Management, hence does not have any reportable Segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

Information about services

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2019	Year ended 31 March, 2018
Asset Management Fees	56,296.89	65,524.12
Offshore Non Binding Advisory Fees	9,015.03	6,129.45
Total	65,311.92	71,653.57

Information about revenue from external customers in various geographical areas

The Company operates in geographical areas - India (country of domicile) and others (outside India).

The Company's revenue from external customers by location of operations are detailed below.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2019	Year ended 31 March, 2018
- India	56,296.89	65,524.12
- Others	9,015.03	6,129.45
	65,311.92	71,653.57

All non-current assets are located in India. (Refer Note 41)

Information about major customers

Revenue includes sales of Rs.50,124.61 Lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2018: Rs. 59,468.41 Lakhs) which arose from service to Mutual Fund which account for 76.75 percent (for the year ended March 31, 2018: 82.99 percent) of the total revenue. No other single customer contributed 10% or more to the Company's revenue for the year 2018-2019 and for the year 2017-2018.

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)
Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

35. Operating lease arrangements - As a lessee

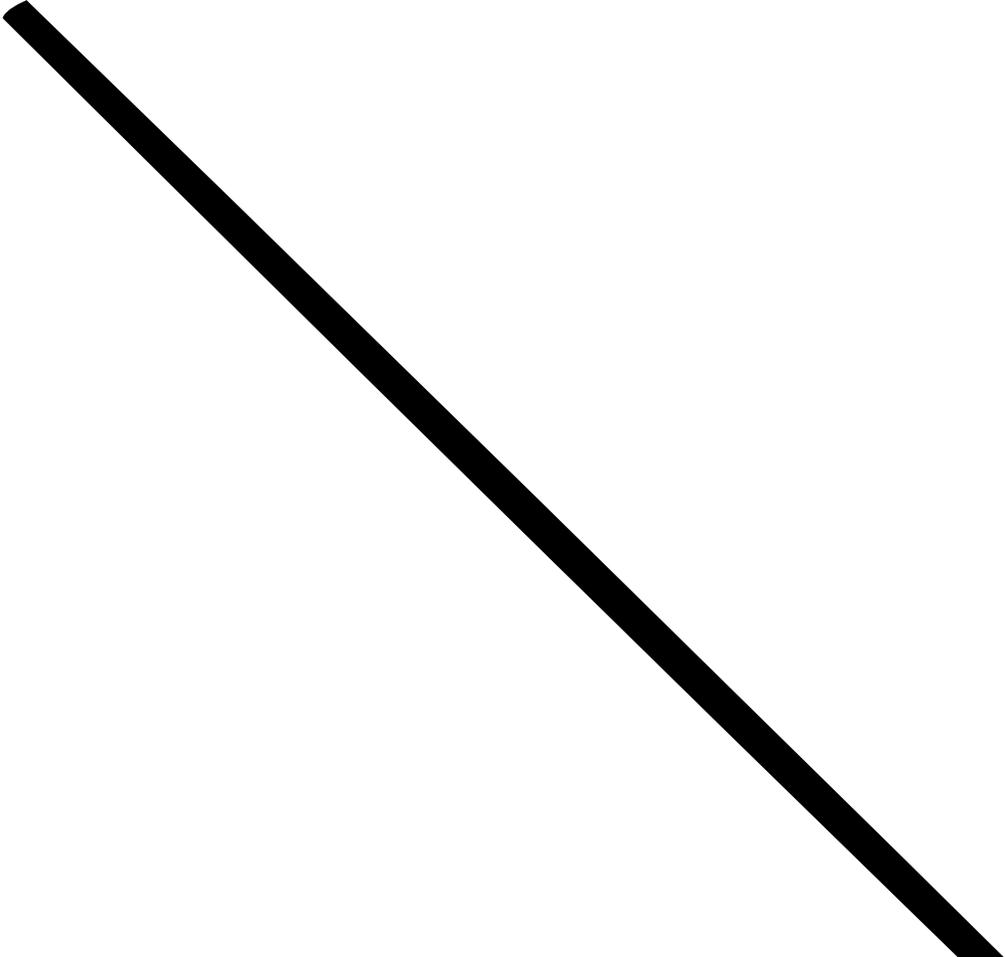
Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor are recognised as operating leases. Lease rentals under operating leases are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term

(Rs In lakhs)

<u>Payments recognised as an expense</u>	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
Minimum lease payments	1,449.87	1,414.94
	1,449.87	1,414.94

Assets are taken on lease for the periods ranging from 3 to 9 years.

There is no future minimum lease payment under non-cancellable operating leases



38. Capital management and Risk management

I Capital Management

The Company's objective while managing the capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to provide adequate returns for its shareholders. The company funds its operations through internal accruals and aims at maintaining a strong capital base to support the future growth of its business.

II Financial Risk Management Framework

The primary business of the company is to manage the schemes of DSP Mutual Fund which requires specialized expertise in investment management. Since this is very crucial aspect which has an extremely significant bearing on the company's performance, a risk management committee is in place to oversee the risks associated with this function. This committee reviews the progress of implementation with regards to risk management practices pertaining to mutual funds

A LIQUIDITY RISK

(i) Liquidity risk management

The Company has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-, medium- and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by way of investments in liquid securities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities . The amount disclosed in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Maturities of Financial Liabilities	Weighted average effective interest rate	March 31, 2019		Total	Carrying amount
		Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years		
Non-interest bearing Fixed interest rate instruments		2,947.87	-	2,947.87	2,947.87
		-	-	-	-
		2,947.87	-	2,947.87	2,947.87
March 31, 2018					
Non-interest bearing Fixed interest rate instruments	8.75% to 10.75%	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
		6,362.03	-	6,362.03	6,362.03
		53.29	98.91	152.20	126.60
		6,415.32	98.90	6,514.22	6,488.62
April 1, 2017					
Non-interest bearing Fixed interest rate instruments	9.75% to 13.5%	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total	Carrying amount
		4,606.54	-	4,606.54	4,606.54
		48.33	69.12	117.45	102.21
		4,654.87	69.12	4,723.99	4,708.75

B Market Risks

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) Currency Risk

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The Company's exposure to currency risk relates primarily to the Company's operating activities when transactions are denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency.

The Company's foreign currency exposure are denominated mainly in US Dollar, Japanese Yen, Euro, Australian Dollar, AED and Singapore Dollar which arise mainly from receivables on account of advisory fees and outstanding of trade payables

As at 31 March 2019		Currency	In foreign currency in lakhs	Equivalent Rs in lakhs
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	USD	8.76	607.49	
	SGD	2.10	107.36	
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	USD	2.24	155.98	
	Euro	0.52	40.81	
As at 31 March 2018		Currency	In foreign currency in lakhs	Equivalent Rs in lakhs
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	USD	13.29	864.13	
	JPY	210.97	129.83	
	SGD	0.90	44.57	
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	USD	1.07	62.40	
	AUD	0.06	2.49	
	SGD	0.05	2.26	
As at 1st April, 2017		Currency	In foreign currency in lakhs	Equivalent Rs in lakhs
Financial Assets				
Trade Receivables	USD	24.39	1,581.51	
	JPY	223.75	129.68	
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	USD	1.27	82.48	
	AED	0.35	6.17	

Foreign Currency Sensitivity

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in exchange rate, with all other variables h

Currencies	As at 31 March 2019					(Rs. in Lakhs)
	USD Impact	SGD impact	Euro Impact	AUD Impact	JPY Impact	
Exchange rate at the end of reporting period (Rs./USD), (Rs./SGD), (Rs./Euro),(Rs./AUD) & (Rs./JPY)	69.50	51.12	78.04			
Net USD/ SGD/ Euro/AUD/JPY (Receivable)/ Payable at the end of reporting period	6.52	(2.10)	0.52	-	-	
Impact on profit & loss for the year if 5% increase in Exchange rate	22.66	(5.37)	2.03	-	-	
Impact on profit & loss for the year if 5% decrease in Exchange rate	(22.66)	5.37	(2.03)	-	-	
Currencies	USD Impact	SGD impact	Euro Impact	AUD Impact	JPY Impact	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Exchange rate at the end of reporting period (Rs./USD), (Rs./SGD), (Rs./Euro),(Rs./AUD) & (Rs./JPY)	65.02	49.52	-	41.50		0.62
Net USD/ SGD/ Euro/AUD/JPY (Receivable)/ Payable at the end of reporting period	(12.22)	(0.85)	-	0.06	(210.97)	
Impact on profit & loss for the year if 5% increase in Exchange rate	(39.73)	(2.10)	-	0.12	(6.49)	
Impact on profit & loss for the year if 5% decrease in Exchange rate	39.73	2.10	-	(0.12)	6.49	

(iii) Price risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. The Company is exposed to price risk which arises from companies investing in these mutual funds and AIFs.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	
	Increase	Decrease
5% movement		
Mutual funds	4,760.24	(4,760.24)
AIF's	365.76	(365.76)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	
	Increase	Decrease
5% movement		
Mutual funds	3,673.10	(3,673.10)
AIF's	253.67	(253.67)

(iii) Interest Risk

The Company's investments are primarily in fixed rate interest bearing investments. Hence, the Company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private
Notes to Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

39. Ind AS 115

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS		
Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.		
Revenue from operations		
• Fees and Commission income - Contract with Customers	65,311.92	71,653.57
	65,311.92	71,653.57
There were no impairment losses recognised on any contract asset / trade receivable in the reporting period.		
Disaggregate Revenue		
The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by geography and offerings. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of its revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.		
Revenue based on geography		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
India	56,296.89	65,524.12
Asia	1,718.82	4,834.95
Africa	698.50	1,294.50
Europe	208.87	-
America	6,388.84	-
Revenue based on offerings		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
• Management Services	56,296.89	65,524.12
• Advisory Services	9,015.03	6,129.45
Contract balances		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
<u>Closing balances</u>		
Trade receivables - current	4,974.97	7,905.59
Trade receivables - non-current	-	-
<u>Opening balances</u>		
Trade receivables - current	7,905.59	7,711.29
Trade receivables - non-current	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2019

40. Share-based payment arrangements:

A. Description of share-based payment arrangements

i. Share option plans (equity-settled)

At the General Meetings of the company, DSP Investment Managers Pvt Ltd, the shareholders of the Company had unanimously passed Special Resolution on 15th March 2019, to grant options to the eligible employees of the company. Pursuant to these resolutions, the Employees Stock Options Scheme, 2019 ("Scheme") had been formulated and adopted.

Employee Stock Scheme, 2019

The fair value of the option is determined using a Black-Scholes options pricing model. The expected volatility is based on the historic volatility (calculated based on the weighted average remaining life of the share options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information. The measurement of fair value was not adjusted for any other feature of the option grant and no option grant was subject to a market condition.

Information in respect of Options granted under the Company's Employee Stock Option Schemes

S.No.	Particulars	EMPLOYEES STOCK OPTIONS SCHEME 2019
1	Date of Shareholders' approval	March 18, 2019
2	Total number of Options :	78,69,500 options equivalent to ordinary shares of Rs 10 Each
3	Vesting Schedule	50% of the Options Granted ("First Tranche") shall Vest on December 31, 2023 - ("First Tranche Vesting") Balance 50% of the Options Granted ("Second Tranche") shall Vest on the date of resignation / date of retirement (as the case maybe) ("Second Tranche Vesting")
4	Pricing Formula	The Pricing Formula, as approved by the Shareholders of the Company, is such price, as determined by the Nomination & Compensation Committee, using Free cash flow to Equity Method
5	Maximum term of Options granted	First Tranche - 4.79 Second Tranche - Till retirement/resignation as the case may be
6	Variation in terms of Options	None
7	Method used for accounting of : share-based payment plans	The employee compensation cost has been calculated using the Income approach of accounting for Options issued under the Company's Employee Stock Option Schemes. The employee compensation cost as per fair value method for the financial year 2018-19 is Rs. 18.44 Lakhs
8	Weighted average exercise prices and weighted average fair values of Options whose exercise price either equals or exceeds or is less than the market price of the stock	Weighted average exercise price per Option - Rs 70.40 Weighted average fair value per Option - Rs. 69.89
9	Mode of Settlement Accounting	Equity Settled Accounting
10	Contractual life of the options (Yrs)	Less than or equal to 5.79 years for first tranche and greater than or equal to 5.79 to 12.37 years for 2nd tranche
11	Methodology for determination of expected volatility	Determined based on volatility of Index and comparable peer

Activity in the options outstanding under the employee's stock option Scheme are as follows:

Summary of the status of Options

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	
	No. of Options	Weighted average Exercise Prices (₹)
Options outstanding on April 01, 2018	-	-
Options granted during the year	7,869,500	70.40
Options exercised during the year	-	-
Option lapsed/forfeited during the year	-	-
Option outstanding on March 31, 2019	7,869,500	70.40
Options exercisable at the end of the year	-	-
Options vesting but not exercised on 31st March 2019	-	-

Average share price on the date of exercise of the options are as under

Date of exercise	Weighted average share price (INR)
NA	NA

Information in respect of options outstanding as at 31st March, 2019

Range of exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average remaining life
70.4	7,869,500	Less than or equal to 5.79 years for first tranche and greater than or equal to 5.79 to 12.37 years for 2nd tranche

The fair values were calculated using a Black-Scholes Model and the significant assumptions made in this regard are as follows :

Scheme	1st Vesting	2nd Vesting
Grant Date	18-03-2019	18-03-2019
Risk free rate	7.02%	Ranges from 7.04% to 7.67%
Expected life (Years)	5.79	Ranges from 5.79 to 12.37
Expected Volatility	24.53%	24.53%
Expected Dividend yield	0	0
Exercise Price (INR)	70.40	70.40
Stock Price (INR)	69.89	69.89

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)** ("the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries, (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") comprising of the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of subsidiaries the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ('Ind AS') and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31 March 2019, and their consolidated profit/, their consolidated total comprehensive income, their consolidated cash flows and their consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Director's report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon) which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report.

- Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, compare with the financial statements of the subsidiary companies audited by the other auditors, to the extent it relates to these entities and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial

statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Other information so far as it relates to the subsidiary companies, is traced from their financial statements audited by the other auditors.

- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.**Error! Bookmark not defined..**

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial 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 Holding 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 the 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 ability of the Group 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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Other Matters

- (a) We did not audit the financial statements of 2 subsidiaries, DSP Pension Fund Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Pension Fund Managers Private Limited) and DSP Investment Managers (Mauritius) Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers (Mauritius) Limited) whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs. 3,569.27 lakhs as at 31st March, 2019, total revenues of Rs. 557.49 lakhs and net cash outflows amounting to Rs.105.47 lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements above and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of other auditors.

Reporting on comparatives in case of first Ind AS financial statements

The comparative financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31st March 2018, and the related transition date opening balance sheet as at 1st April 2017 included in these consolidated financial statements, have been prepared after adjusting the previously issued consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 to comply with Ind AS. Adjustments made to the previously issued consolidated financial statements to comply with Ind AS have been audited by us.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements is not modified in respect of the above matters on the comparative financial information.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on the separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, referred to in the Other Matters section above we report, to the extent applicable 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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.
 - c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 31st March, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies incorporated in India 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 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" which is based on the auditors' reports of the Holding company Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating ef

- i) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group.
- ii) The group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long- term contracts including derivative contracts.
- iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding company and its subsidiary company incorporated in India.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP _____
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Sd/-
(Rakesh N Sharma)
(Partner)
(Membership No. 102042)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22nd July 2019

**ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)**

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")

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)** (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Holding company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI)" These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the holding company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Holding 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the

preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the Holding 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 criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India"

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Sd/-

Rakesh N. Sharma

(Partner)

(Membership No. 102042)

Place: Mumbai

Date: 22nd July 2019

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd.)

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Note	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Assets				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5	631.46	582.05	668.07
Trade Receivables	6	4,853.05	7,910.12	7,710.40
Loans	7	89.59	53.21	71.40
Investments	8	105,849.84	81,669.38	58,994.53
Other Financial assets	9A	836.82	563.93	456.81
Non-financial Assets				
Current Tax Assets	10A	2,536.07	1,137.21	2,949.25
Property, Plant and Equipment	11	1,595.66	1,962.34	1,651.19
Other Intangible Assets	12	179.95	285.46	353.63
Other non-financial assets	9B	1,416.08	1,984.12	761.32
Total assets		117,988.52	96,147.82	73,616.60
Liabilities and Equity				
Financial Liabilities				
Payables				
(I) Trade Payables	13			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		16.15	12.65	10.71
(ii) total outstanding dues of enterprises other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,958.76	6,267.01	4,547.41
(II) Other Payables		-	-	-
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		20.62	123.71	74.41
Borrowings	14	-	126.60	102.21
Other financial liabilities		-	-	-
Non-financial liabilities				
Current tax liabilities	10A	-	19.29	-
Provisions	15	1,390.27	1,371.16	1,444.82
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	10B	1,510.48	652.51	1,197.24
Other non-financial liabilities	16	335.57	437.48	301.63
		6,231.85	9,010.41	7,678.43
Equity				
Equity share capital	17	25,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Other equity	18	85,543.83	84,016.76	62,864.95
Equity Attributable to owners of the company				
Non Controlling Interest	18	1,212.84	1,120.65	1,073.22
Total equity		111,756.67	87,137.41	65,938.17
Total liabilities and equity		117,988.52	96,147.82	73,616.60

Corporate Information and Significant accounting Policies 1 - 4B
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements 31-42

In terms of our report attached.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Rakesh N. Sharma
Partner

Sd/-
Hemendra Kothari
Chairman
DIN: 00009873

Sd/-
Dhananjay Mungale
Director
DIN: 00079129

Sd/-
Gaurav Nagori
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Pritesh Majmudar
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22 July 2019

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22 July 2019

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd.)
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2019

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
	Revenue from operations			
	Fees and commission Income	19	65,437.47	71,647.30
(I)	Total Revenue from operations		65,437.47	71,647.30
(II)	Other Income	20	7,112.70	4,212.25
(III)	Total Income (I+II)		72,550.17	75,859.55
	Expenses			
(i)	Finance Costs	22	17.17	9.74
(ii)	Fees, Commission and other scheme expense	23	11,814.72	23,168.37
(iii)	Employee Benefits Expenses	24	14,399.68	13,414.27
(iv)	Depreciation, amortization and impairment	25	815.11	756.87
(v)	Other expenses	26	8,623.65	7,979.84
(IV)	Total Expenses (IV)		35,670.33	45,329.09
(V)	Profit before tax (III-IV)		36,879.84	30,530.46
(VI)	Tax Expense:			
	(1) Current Tax	27	11,135.74	9,977.45
	(2) Deferred Tax	28	860.59	(579.95)
			11,996.33	9,397.50
(VII)	Profit for the period (V-VI)		24,883.51	21,132.96
(VIII)	Other Comprehensive Income			
	A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	29		
	(i) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans;		(7.49)	100.79
	Others (specify nature).		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		2.62	(35.22)
	B) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Exchange differences on translating financial statements of a foreign operation		15.37	0.71
	Other Comprehensive Income		10.50	66.28
(IX)	Total Comprehensive Income for the period		24,894.01	21,199.24
	Profit for the year attributable to :			
	- Owners of the Company		24,791.32	21,085.53
	- Non- controlling interests		92.19	47.43
	Other Comprehensive income for the year attributable to			
	- Owners of the Company		10.50	66.28
	- Non- controlling interests		-	-
	Total comprehensive income attributable to :			
	- Owners of the Company		24,801.82	21,151.81
	- Non- controlling interests		92.19	47.43
(X)	Earnings per equity share			
	Basic (Rs.)	30	9.95	8.45
	Diluted (Rs.)	30	9.95	8.45
	Corporate Information and Significant accounting Policies	1- 4B		
	The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements	31-42		
	In terms of our report attached.	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors		
	For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP			
	Chartered Accountants			
	Sd/- Rakesh N. Sharma Partner	Sd/- Hemendra Kothari Chairman DIN: 00009873	Sd/- Dhananjay Mungale Director DIN: 00079129	
		Sd/- Gaurav Nagori Chief Financial Officer	Sd/- Pritesh Majmudar Company Secretary	
	Place: Mumbai Date: 22 July 2019	Place: Mumbai Date: 22 July 2019		

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd.)

Statement of Changes in Consolidated Equity for the year ended

Equity share

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd.)
Consolidated Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2019

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019		Year ended March 31, 2018	
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit for the year		36,879.84		30,530.46
Adjustments for:				
Dividend income	(112.98)		(10.51)	
Interest income	(6.36)		(5.81)	
Finance Cost	17.17		9.74	
Share based payments	18.44		-	
Net gain/(loss) on derecognition of property, plant and equipment	27.92		28.71	
Net (gain)/ loss on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(6,790.64)		(4,265.09)	
Net gain/(loss) on Foreign exchange Translation Reserve	2.24		0.71	
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	815.11		756.87	
		(6,029.10)		(3,485.38)
Operating profit before working capital changes		30,850.74		27,045.08
Changes in working capital:				
<i>Adjustments (increase) / decrease in operating assets:</i>				
Trade Receivables	3,057.07		(199.72)	
other financial assets	(272.89)		(107.12)	
other non- financial assets	586.21		(1,303.10)	
<i>Adjustments increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:</i>				
Trade Payables	(3,304.75)		1,721.54	
Provisions	11.62		27.13	
Other non-financial liabilities	(101.91)		135.85	
		(24.65)		274.58
Cash generated from operations		30,826.09		27,319.66
Income taxes paid		(12,553.89)		(8,146.13)
Net cash generated from operating activities		18,272.20		19,173.53
Cash flows from investing activities				
Payments to acquire financial assets	(119,149.68)		(82,898.54)	
Proceeds on sale of financial assets	101,759.86		64,488.80	
Dividend Received	112.98		10.51	
Interest Received	6.36		5.81	
Loans to employees (Net)	(36.38)		18.19	
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(537.25)		(903.96)	
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	45.17		4.99	
Net cash used in investing activities		(17,798.94)		(19,274.20)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from borrowings	-		84.39	
Repayment of borrowings	(126.60)		(60.00)	
Share Issue Expenses - Increase in authorised capital	(270.19)		-	
Share Issue Expenses - Issuance of Bonus Shares	(23.00)		-	
Interest paid	(4.06)		(9.74)	
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		(423.85)		14.65
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		49.41		(86.02)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		582.05		668.07
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		631.46		582.05

Corporate Information and Significant accounting Policies 1- 4B
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements 31-42

Changes in the Liabilities arising from financing activities (Rs. in Lakhs)

Type of Financing activities	
Lease Liabilities	
As at 1st April 2017	102.21
Cash-flows:	
Additional Borrowings	84.39
Repayment	(60.00)
As at 31st March , 2018	127
Repayment	(127)
As at 31st March , 2019	-

- The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS -7 "Cash flow Statement"
- During the current year the Group has issued Bonus Shares amounting to Rs 23,000 Lakhs for no consideration.

In terms of our report attached.
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Rakesh N. Sharma
Partner

Sd/-
Hemendra Kothari
Chairman
DIN: 00009873
Sd/-
Gaurav Nagori
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Dhananjay Mungale
Director
DIN: 00079129
Sd/-
Pritesh Majmudar
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22 July 2019

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22 July 2019

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

1) Corporate Information

These consolidated financial statements comprise of the financial information of DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (“the Company/the Parent” formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited) and its subsidiaries (together the “Group”). The Group operates as ‘Asset Manager’ for schemes of DSP Mutual Fund (MF) (formerly known as DSP BlackRock Mutual Fund) and Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in India, ‘Investment Manager’ to National Pension System, regulated by Pension Fund Regulatory & Development Authority (PFRDA), and ‘Investment Manager’ to DSP India Investment Fund (formerly known as DSP BlackRock India Investment Fund) and DSP India Fund (formerly known as DSP BlackRock India Fund). The Group also renders non-binding investment management advisory services to offshore entities.

The DSP Group (comprising of DSP HMK Holdings Private Limited, DSP ADIKO Holdings Private Limited), along with Ms. Aditi Kothari Desai and Ms. Shuchi Kothari, purchased the entire 40% stake held by BlackRock Advisors Singapore Pte. Ltd. in the Company on August 18, 2018 as per Share Purchase Agreement entered on May 7, 2018. Consequently, the Company changed its name from DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited to DSP Investment Managers Private Limited.

2) Basis of Preparation and Presentation and basis of Consolidation

a) Basis of preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements (CFS) of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

For all periods upto and including the year ended 31st March, 2018, the consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 (Indian GAAP or previous GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019 are the first Consolidated financial statements of the Group prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer Note 30A for the details of first-time adoption exemptions availed by the Group.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

Fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and its significance in the fair value measurement, which are described below:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than those included within Level 1, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs.

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

b) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Group and entities controlled by the Group and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has control. Control is evidenced where the Group has power over the investee or is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Power is demonstrated through existing rights that give the ability to direct relevant activities, which significantly affect the entity returns.

Subsidiaries are consolidated on a line-by-line basis from the date the control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases. The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group. Changes in the Group's interest in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted as equity transactions. The carrying amount of the Company's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. These financial statements are prepared by applying uniform accounting policies in use at the Group.

3) Significant accounting policies

a. Property, plant and equipment

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP) Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation, and impairment losses. The cost of acquisition is inclusive of taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses related to acquisition and installation of the assets. As on April 01, 2017 i.e. its date of transition to Ind AS, the Group has elected to use previous GAAP carrying value as deemed cost.

The capital advances include cost of fixed assets that are not ready for their intended use and also includes advances paid to acquire fixed assets.

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

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method as prescribed under Schedule II of the Company's Act 2013. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment as stipulated under Schedule II of the Company Act, 2013 and adopted by management for various block of assets in as under:-

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

Asset	Useful life of asset (Years)
Office Equipment*	5
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Vehicles	8
Computers and Allied Equipment	3 and 6

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the lower of the lease period and management's estimate of the useful life of the asset.

* Assets held by DSP Investment Managers (Mauritius) Ltd. are depreciated over a period of three years.

b. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over useful life of three years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. As on April 01, 2017 i.e. its date of transition to Ind AS, the Group has used previous GAAP carrying value as deemed cost.

An intangible asset is derecognised when no future economic benefit is expected from use. The impact arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss when the asset is derecognised.

c. Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

d. Employee benefits

Short Term Benefits:

Short Term Employee Benefits are accounted for in the period during which the services have been rendered.

Post-Employment Benefits

a) Defined Contribution Plan

The Parent of the Group has defined contribution plans for post-employment benefits in the form of Provident fund.

Under the Provident Fund plan, the Parent Company contributes to a Government administered Provident Fund on behalf of employees. The Parent Company has no further legal or constructive obligation to pay

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

further amount to the provident fund. The Parent Company's contribution to the Government Provident Fund is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

b) Defined Benefit Plan

Employee Benefits under Defined benefit Plan i.e. gratuity which fall due for payment after a period of twelve months from rendering service or after completion of employment are measured by the projected unit credit method (PUCM) on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by third party actuaries at each balance sheet date.

Remeasurements:

For defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

**Other Long Term employee benefit obligation
Compensated Absences**

The Parent of the Group's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits (compensated absences) is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

e. Share based payments - Employee Stock Option Scheme ('ESOP')

The fair value of options granted under Employee Stock Option Plan is recognized as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options. The total expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the Parent of the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognizes the impact of the revision, if any, in the Statement of Profit and Loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. Upon exercise of share options, the proceeds received are allocated to share capital up to the par value of the shares issued with any excess being recorded as share premium.

f. Foreign currency transactions and translations

The Consolidated financial statements are presented in Rupees, which is also the functional currency of the Parent company.

Transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Group are accounted at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction or at rates that closely approximate the rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items are restated at the prevailing rates of exchange at the Balance Sheet date. All gains and losses arising out of fluctuations in exchange rates are accounted for in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

For the purposes of the consolidated financial statements, items in the consolidated statements of profit or loss of those operations for which the Indian Rupees is not the functional currency are translated into Indian Rupees at the average rates of exchange during the year. The related consolidated balance sheet are translated into Indian rupees at the rates as at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the other comprehensive income. On disposal of such entities the deferred cumulative exchange differences recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation are recognised in profit or loss.

g. Revenue recognition

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Ind AS 115-Revenue from Contracts with Customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found within Ind AS.

The Group recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115:

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more pa

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

h. Fees, Commission and other scheme expenses

Expenses incurred upto 21st October 2018 related to the schemes of DSP Mutual Fund in excess of the fees accrued in the schemes and/or in excess of the limits prescribed by SEBI are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss, in accordance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

Further, amount charged under 'Fees, Commission and other scheme expenses' also include new fund offer expenses, and other expenses relating to the schemes which do not fall under regulation 52(4) of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996.

Expenses accrued by the Schemes of Alternate Investments Fund are subject to limits specified in private placement memorandum. Expenses in excess of accruals by the Schemes are required to be borne by the Group and as such, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

i. Leasing

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating Leases as a lessee:

Lease rentals are recognised as expense on a straight line basis with reference to lease terms and other considerations.

Finance leases as lessee:

- (i) A finance lease is recognized as an asset and a liability at the commencement of the lease, at the lower of the fair value of the asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss for the period they are incurred.
- (ii) A leased asset is amortised over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is amortised over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

j. Tax Expense

Tax expense represents the sum of the income tax, currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on 'taxable profit' for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance-sheet approach. Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

k. Earnings Per Share

The Group reports basic and diluted Earnings per Share (EPS) in accordance with Ind AS 33 on Earnings per Share. Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year as adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where the results are anti-dilutive.

l. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. The Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the consolidated financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is considered remote.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

m. Cash Flow statement

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

The Cash Flow Statement is prepared by the indirect method set out in Ind AS 7 on Cash Flow Statements and presents the cash flows by operating, investing and financing activities of the Group. Cash and Cash equivalents presented in the Cash Flow Statement consist of cash on hand and unencumbered bank balances.

n. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets

Financial instruments are recognized on the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for financial assets that are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition):

the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For the impairment policy on financial assets measured at amortised cost, refer Note below. All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and amounts paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for financial assets other than those that are classified as at FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial assets.

For trade receivables and any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised as gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and amounts paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

4A. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the Group is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty:

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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

1. Income taxes:

Significant management judgment is required in determining provision for current income tax and deferred income tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

2. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:

As described above, the Group reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. There was no change in the useful life of property, plant and equipment as compared to previous year.

3. Contingencies:

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Group. There are certain obligations which Group management has concluded and disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements as contingent liabilities based on all available facts and circumstances which show that it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. Although there can be no assurance of the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Group is involved it is not expected that such contingencies will have material effect on its financial position or profitability.

4B. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ind AS 116 Leases:

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. A reliable estimate of the quantitative impact of the same on the Consolidated Financial Statements will only be possible once the assessment has been completed.

Ind AS 12 Income taxes (amendments relating to income tax consequences of dividend and uncertainty over income tax treatments)

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, Group need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual

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periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. A reliable estimate of the quantitative impact of the same on the Consolidated Financial Statements will only be possible once the assessment has been completed

Ind AS 19 – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement.

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. A reliable estimate of the quantitative impact of the same on the Consolidated Financial Statements will only be possible once the assessment has been completed.

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Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

5. Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Balances with Banks in Current Accounts	631.46	582.05	668.07
Total	631.46	582.05	668.07

6. Trade Receivables

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Receivables			
Unsecured, considered good	4,853.05	7,910.12	7,710.40
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	-	-
Total	4,853.05	7,910.12	7,710.40

No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Group.
The credit period is upto 45 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables.

A significant portion of the Group's services is to the DSP Mutual Fund to which the Group is an investment manager. DSP Mutual Fund and DSP AIF accounted for approximately 86.03% and approximately 91.45% of the Group's revenues for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Accounts receivable from DSP Mutual Fund and DSP AIF approximated 88.81% and 86.81% of total accounts receivable as at March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Based on the certainty of the recovery basis past experience, the high credit worthiness of the customer and confirmations received from them, there is no need to create provisioning on the outstanding debtors.

Ageing of financial assets due but not impaired

As on	0-30 days	31- 90 days	Total
31st March 2019			
Trade Receivables	4,526.66	326.39	4,853.05
As on	0-30 days	31- 90 days	Total
31st March 2018			
Trade Receivables	7,488.64	421.48	7,910.12
As on	0-30 days	31- 90days	Total
31st March 2017			
Trade Receivables	7,710.40	-	7,710.40

7. Loans

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
	At Amortised cost	At Amortised cost	At Amortised cost
Loans Receivables considered good - Unsecured;			
Loans and advances to employees (within India)	89.59	53.21	71.40
Gross	89.59	53.21	71.40
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-	-
Net	89.59	53.21	71.40

8. Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
	Fair value Through profit or loss	Fair value Through profit or loss	Fair value Through profit or loss
Investments			
Mutual fund units	98,529.62	76,589.59	55,323.05
Equity instruments	5.00	6.30	6.30
Subsidiaries	-	-	-
Others -Investment in AIF	7,315.22	5,073.49	3,665.18
Total – Gross (A)	105,849.84	81,669.38	58,994.53
(i) Overseas Investments	-	-	-
(ii) Investments in India	105,849.84	81,669.38	58,994.53
Total (B)	105,849.84	81,669.38	58,994.53
Less: Impairment loss allowance (C)	-	-	-
Total – Net D= (A)-(C)	105,849.84	81,669.38	58,994.53

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9A. Other Financial Assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Security Deposits			
Considered Good	483.08	449.91	441.93
Considered Doubtful	5.90	5.90	5.90
Less : Provision for doubtful deposits	(5.90)	(5.90)	(5.90)
Net Doubtful	-	-	-
Total Security Deposit	483.08	449.91	441.93
Contractually reimbursable expenses	352.48	114.02	14.88
Others	1.26	-	-
Total	836.82	563.93	456.81

9B. Other Non-financial Assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Prepaid expenses	238.57	433.00	377.81
Capital Advances	22.81	4.64	84.94
Advances to suppliers	233.12	44.02	64.45
Balances with Government authorities	891.47	1,485.44	231.83
Others	30.11	17.02	2.29
Total	1,416.08	1,984.12	761.32

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Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

10A Current tax assets and liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Current tax assets			
Tax refund receivable	661.66	134.91	134.90
Advance Tax	36,979.44	34,024.92	24,960.26
Less : Income Tax Provision set off	(35,105.03)	(33,022.62)	(22,145.91)
Total	2,536.07	1,137.21	2,949.25
Current tax liabilities			
Income tax payable	-	19.29	-
Total	-	19.29	-

10B Deferred tax balances

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the consolidated balance sheet:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Deferred tax assets	1,259.45	1,298.09	1,103.78
Deferred tax liabilities	2,769.93	1,950.60	2,301.02
Deferred tax liability (net)	1,510.48	652.51	1,197.24

2018-2019	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
Written down value of assets	257.65	79.19	-	336.84
Provision for Bonus	561.31	(124.51)		436.80
Provision for Gratuity (Section 43B)	366.90	1.78	2.62	371.30
Provision for Leave Encashment (Section 43B)	112.23	2.28	-	114.51
Fair valuation of investments in mutual funds	(1,950.60)	(819.33)	-	(2,769.93)
Sub Total	(652.51)	(860.59)	2.62	(1,510.48)

2017-2018	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
Written down value of assets	206.96	50.69		257.65
Provision for Bonus	396.80	164.51		561.31
Provision for Gratuity (Section 43B)	378.77	23.35	(35.22)	366.90
Provision for Leave Encashment (Section 43B)	121.25	(9.02)		112.23
Fair valuation of investments in mutual funds	(2,301.02)	350.42		(1,950.60)
Sub Total	(1,197.24)	579.95	(35.22)	(652.51)

Notes:

1. The Company has utilised its capital tax losses brought forward from earlier years during the financial year 2017-18 aggregating to Rs 220 lakhs.

2. Unrecognised Deductible Temporary Differences, Unused Tax Losses, And Unused Tax Credits (in respect of subsidiaries)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 1, 2017
Deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to the following			
- Tax losses will begin to expire as per Tax laws of respective geographies	570.00	778.00	640.00

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12. Other Intangible assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	Software	Software
At Deemed Cost	486.34	353.63
Additions	72.14	132.80
Disposals	-	(0.09)
Total Deemed Cost	558.48	486.34
Accumulated amortization and impairment:		
At beginning of the year	200.88	-
Amortization	177.65	200.88
Disposals	-	-
Total amortization and impairment	378.53	200.88
Net carrying amount	179.95	285.46

The amortisable amount of intangible assets is allocated over the best estimate of its useful life of three years on a straight-line basis.

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Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

13. Payables

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
	At Amortised Cost	At Amortised Cost	At Amortised Cost
(I) Trade Payables			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	16.15	12.65	10.71
(ii) total outstanding dues of enterprises other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,958.76	6,267.01	4,547.41
(I) Other Payables			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	20.62	123.71	74.41
Total	2,995.53	6,403.37	4,632.53

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
(a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;	16.15	12.65	10.71
(b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-	-
(c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-	-
(d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year;	-	-	-
(e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-	-
Total	16.15	12.65	10.71

Note :Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

14. Borrowings

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
	At Amortised Cost	At Amortised Cost	At Amortised Cost
Finance lease obligations	-	126.60	102.21
Borrowings in India	-	126.60	102.21
Borrowings outside India	-	-	-
Total	-	126.60	102.21

Details of security :

Secured by hypothecation of vehicles acquired under Auto Loan Scheme. Loans carry interest rates in the range of 8.75% to 10.75% p.a.

Terms of repayment :

Repayable in 36 / 48 equated monthly installments.

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 Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

15. Provisions

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Provisions for Compensated Absences	327.70	321.18	350.36
Provisions for Gratuity	1,062.57	1,049.98	1,094.46
Total	1,390.27	1,371.16	1,444.82

16. Other Non-financial Liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Statutory remittances	335.57	437.48	301.63
Total	335.57	437.48	301.63

(Rs. in Lakhs)

For the year ended 31st March , 2018	2,000	-	2,000.00
For the year ended 31st March , 2019			

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Equity shares of the par value of Rs.10 each (1,00,00,00,000 as at 31st March, 2019 and 3,00,00,00,000 as at 31st March, 2018)	100,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up (25,00,00,00,000 as at 31st March, 2019 and 2,00,00,00,000 as at 31st March, 2018)	25,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00

Balance at the beginning of the year	20,000,000	20,000,000
Bonus shares issued during the year	230,000,000	-
Balance at the end of the year	250,000,000	20,000,000

"The Company has a single class of equity shares. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. Dividend, if proposed by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of the shareholders. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

DSP HMK Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	85,000,000	34%	4,000,000	20%	4,000,000	20%
DSP ADIKO Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	135,000,000	54%	8,000,000	40%	8,000,000	40%
Ms Aditi Kothari Desai	15,000,000	6%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Ms Shuchi Kothari	15,000,000	6%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
BlackRock Advisors Singapore Pte. Ltd.	-	0%	8,000,000	40%	8,000,000	40%

Bonus Shares issued in 2018-19	230,000,000

Each Option entitles the holder thereof to apply for and be allotted one Ordinary Share of the Company of Rs. 10 each upon payment of the exercise price during the exercise period. The Options are granted under the ESOP Series 2019 Scheme. Further details of DSP Employee Stock Option Schemes are provided in Note 39.

DSP Investment Managers Private Limited (Formerly known as DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd.)
Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

Note: 18 Other Equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 01, 2017
Retained earnings	85,309.84	83,787.71	62,702.18
General Reserve	-	24.00	24.00
Employee Stock Option Reserve	18.44	-	-
Exchange differences on translating financial statements of a foreign operation	154.85	139.48	138.77
Re-measurements of net defined benefit plans	60.70	65.57	-
Total	85,543.83	84,016.76	62,864.95
Non-controlling interests	1,212.84	1,120.65	1,073.22
Total	1,212.84	1,120.65	1,073.22

Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for Detailed movement in other Equity

Note: 18.1 Nature and purpose of reserve

Retained earnings

Surplus in profit or loss represent surplus/accumulated profit of the Group and are available for distribution to shareholders.

General Reserve

General reserve represents appropriation of surplus profit and loss.

Share Option Outstanding Account

This Reserve relates to stock options granted by the Group to employees under DSP Employee Stock Option Schemes. This Reserve is transferred to Securities Premium Account or Retained Earnings on exercise or cancellation of vested options.

19. Fees and Commission Income

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Asset Management Fees	56,296.89	65,524.12
Offshore Non Binding Advisory Fees	9,140.58	6,123.18
Total	65,437.47	71,647.30

20. Other income

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Net gain on fair value changes (Refer Note 21 below)	6,790.64	4,265.09
Interest on income tax refund	206.76	-
Interest Income on Staff Loans	6.36	5.81
Other Income	0.03	0.02
Dividend Income	112.98	10.51
Net gain or (loss) on foreign currency transaction and translation	23.85	(40.47)
Net loss on derecognition of property, plant and equipment	(27.92)	(28.71)
Total	7,112.70	4,212.25

21. Net gain on fair value changes

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Net gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss account		
On financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss account	6,790.64	4,265.09
Total Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes (C)	6,790.64	4,265.09
Fair Value changes on investments measured at fair value through profit and loss:		
-Realised	2,448.75	3,582.78
-Unrealised	4,341.89	682.31
Total	6,790.64	4,265.09

22. Finance cost

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Interest on borrowings	17.17	9.74
Total	17.17	9.74

23. Fees, Commission and other fund expense (Refer note below)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Referral Fees	2,189.05	1,870.34
Brokerage	7,076.75	18,050.88
Advertisement and publicity	1,648.88	2,728.81
Scheme Expenses	900.04	518.34
Total	11,814.72	23,168.37

Note : Fees, Commission and other scheme expenses are shown net of reimbursement. Refer Sr No. 9 and 10 of sub clause (ii) of Note no 41.

24. Employee benefits

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Salaries and wages including bonus	13,758.04	12,765.46
Contribution to provident and other funds	476.13	498.18
Employee stock option plan expenses	18.44	-
Staff welfare expenses	147.07	150.63
Total	14,399.68	13,414.27

25. Depreciation , Amortisation and Impairment

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
On Tangible Assets	637.46	555.99
On Intangible Assets	177.65	200.88
Total	815.11	756.87

26. Other expenses (Refer note below)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Rent, taxes and energy costs	1,686.37	1,673.28
Business promotion expenses	620.73	-
Repairs and maintenance	849.19	843.83
Communication Costs	268.25	367.27
Printing and stationery	97.07	82.41
Technology and Infrastructure Cost	645.83	618.97
Director's fees, allowances and expenses	114.47	61.55
Risk reporting fees	156.41	144.61
Auditor's fees and expenses	48.89	32.45
Legal and Professional charges	2,224.48	2,449.94
Subscriptions and membership charges	558.70	452.01
Insurance	126.74	206.32
Corporate Social Responsibility Expense	343.21	189.68
Travelling & Conveyance	406.73	369.08
Other expenditure	476.58	488.44
Total	8,623.65	7,979.84

Note : Other expenses are shown net of reimbursement. Refer Sr No. 9 of sub clause (ii) of Note no 41.

Expenses towards Corporate Social Responsibility

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure :		
a) Expenditure related to Corporate Social Responsibility	343.21	189.68
b) Gross amount required to be spent during the year (as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII thereof)	363.08	201.45

Payments to the auditors comprise (net of taxes)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Payments to the auditors comprise (net of taxes)		
As auditors - statutory audit	27.01	26.43
As auditors - tax audit	3.40	3.40
As auditors - other services	18.25	2.25
Reimbursement of expenses	0.23	0.37
Total	48.89	32.45

27. Current Tax

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Amount recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax for the year	11,168.63	9,977.45
Tax for earlier years	(32.89)	-
Total current tax	11,135.74	9,977.45

28. Deferred Tax

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Amount recognised in profit or loss		
Deferred tax for the year	860.59	(579.95)
Total Deferred tax	860.59	(579.95)

29. Other Comprehensive Income (items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
The tax (charge)/credit arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income is as follows		
A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
(i) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans;	(7.49)	100.79
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	2.62	(35.22)
B) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		
Exchange differences on translating financial statements of a foreign operation	15.37	0.71
Total	10.50	66.28

The reconciliation of estimated income tax to provision for income taxes:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Profit before tax from continuing operations	36,879.84	30,530.46
Income tax expense calculated at 34.944% (2017-2018: 34.608%)	12,887.29	10,565.98
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(39.48)	(3.64)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	90.95	62.96
Effect of unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax assets	76.89	69.81
Effect on deferred tax balances due to the change in income tax rate from 34.608% to 34.94% and other differences (effective April 1, 2018)	-	19.28
Income tax refund considered in return of AY 2018-19 but account in AY 19-20	(51.00)	-
Effect of tax income chargeable at different rate	(938.05)	(1,281.67)
Total	12,026.60	9,432.72
Effect of Deferred Tax (Liability)/Asset	(857.97)	544.73
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	(32.89)	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	11,135.74	9,977.45

30. Earning per share

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Basic/ Diluted	Rs. per share	Rs. per share
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	24,883.51	21,132.96
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	2,500	2,500
Basic (in Rs.)	9.95	8.45
Diluted EPS (in Rs.)	9.95	8.45

Note:

There is no dilution to the basic EPS as the effect of potential ordinary shares (in the nature of ESOP) is anti-dilutive, hence the same has been ignored for diluted EPS.

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Notes to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019

30 A. Statement Of Changes In Equity as on 1 April 2017

First Time Ind AS Adoption reconciliations

For the purposes of reporting as set out in Note 1, we have transitioned our basis of accounting from Indian generally accepted accounting principles ("IGAAP") to Ind AS. The accounting policies set out in note 1 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at 1 April 2017 (the "transition date").

In preparing our opening Ind AS balance sheet, we have adjusted amounts reported in financial statements prepared in accordance with IGAAP. An explanation of how the transition from IGAAP to Ind AS has affected our financial performance, cash flows and financial position is set out in the following tables and the notes that accompany the tables. On transition, we did not revise estimates previously made under IGAAP except where required by Ind AS.

(i) Reconciliation of Total Equity as at 1 April 2017 and 31st March 2018

The reconciliation of total equity as previously reported under Indian GAAP to Ind AS is summarized as follows

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Total Equity as at 31 March 2018	Total Equity as at 01 April 2017
Equity as reported under previous GAAP		80,486.14	60,192.61
Effect of Transition to Ind AS			
Impact of measuring investments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	1	9,023.00	8,340.69
Deferred Tax on Ind AS Adjustments	3	(2,371.74)	(2,595.13)
Equity as reported under IND AS		87,137.40	65,938.17

Reconciliation of Total Profit for the period ended 31st March 2018

(Rs in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Profit After Tax as reported under previous GAAP		20,292.83
Effect of Transition to Ind AS		
Fair valuation of Investments	1	682.31
Remeasurement of post employment defined benefit obligation recognised in other comprehensive income	2	(100.79)
Reclassification of Income Tax on above reclassification of remeasurements to OCI	2	35.22
Deferred tax on Ind AS Adjustments	3	223.39
Total Ind AS adjustments		840.13
Profit under Ind AS		21,132.96
Other Comprehensive Income		
Exchange differences on translating financial statements of a foreign operation		0.71
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans;		100.79
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(35.22)
Total comprehensive income under Ind AS		21,199.24

Note: No statement of comprehensive income was produced under previous GAAP. Therefore the reconciliation starts with profit under previous GAAP. There are no material adjustments to the Statement of Cash Flows as reported under the previous GAAP.

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Group has applied the following exemptions and exceptions in consolidated financial statements:

Optional exemptions:

The Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised as at 1st April, 2017 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Mandatory exceptions:

a.) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities: The Group has applied the derecognition requirements of financial assets and financial liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the transition date.

b.) The estimates as at April 1, 2017 and at March 31, 2018 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with I-GAAP.

c.) Classification of debt instruments: The Group has determined the classification of debt instruments in terms of whether they meet the amortised cost criteria or the Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) criteria based on the facts and circumstances that existed as of the transition date.

d.) Impairment of financial assets: The Group has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, it has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in order to compare it with the credit risk at the transition date.

In addition to the above, the principal adjustments made by the Group in restating its previous GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1st April, 2017 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2018 are detailed below:

Under previous GAAP, current investments were stated at lower of cost and fair value. Under Ind AS, these financial assets have been classified as Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) on the date of transition and fair value changes after the date of transition has been recognized in profit or loss.

Under previous GAAP, actuarial gains and losses related to the defined benefit schemes for Gratuity and Liabilities towards employee compensated absences were recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Under Ind AS, the actuarial gains and losses form part of remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability /asset which is recognised in other comprehensive income since it is an unfunded plan. Consequently, the tax effect of the same has also been recognised in other comprehensive income instead of Statement of Profit and Loss.

Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) :

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

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Notes to Financial Statements

31. Contingent liabilities and Commitments

i) Contingent Liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 01, 2017
Claims against bank not acknowledged as debts	21.45	22.07	40.53
Claims relating to Service Tax matters	456.16	344.38	291.88
Claims relating to Income Tax matters	100.11	100.11	70.95
Total	577.72	466.56	403.36

ii.) Commitments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 01, 2017
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	102.33	39.27	128.04
Total	102.33	39.27	128.04

32 Employee benefit plans

Brief description of the Plans:

Defined contribution plans:

The Group makes Provident Fund contributions which are defined contribution plans. Under the Schemes, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Group recognised Rs. 276.24 Lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2018: Rs. 278.65 Lakhs) for Provident Fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Group are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

Defined benefit plans:

he gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan that provides for a lump sum payment to the employees on exit either by way of retirement, death or disability. The benefits are defined on the basis of final salary and the period of service.

Other long term benefit plans

The Group operates a compensated absences scheme for employees. The employees are entitled to compensated absences benefits based on the last drawn salary and number of days of leave accumulated based on the policy of the Group.

These plans typically expose the Group to actuarial risks such as: interest rate risk, demographic risk and salary inflation risk

Interest rate risk:	The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. All other aspects remaining same, if bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation obligation will increase.
Demographic risk:	This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.
Salary Inflation risk:	All other aspects remaining same, higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

(a) The disclosure as required by Ind AS 19 as per actuarial valuation regarding Employee Retirement Benefits Plan for Gratuity is as follows:

The principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Particulars	Valuations as at		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Financial Assumptions			
Discount Rate	7.15%	7.75%	7.25%
Rate of salary increase	7.80%	7.40%	7.00%
Demographic Assumptions			
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult table

Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in respect of these defined benefit plan are as follow:

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Year ended 31 March, 2019	Year ended 31 March, 2018
Current service cost	121.80	139.53
Net interest on net defined benefit obligation	77.29	77.32
Cost recognised in Profit & Loss	199.09	216.85
Actuarial loss due to DBO experience	(42.09)	(49.63)
Actuarial loss / (gain) due to DBO assumption changes	49.58	(51.16)
Cumulative Actuarial loss / (gain) recognised via OCI at Current Period End	7.49	(100.79)
Total Defined Benefit Cost	206.58	116.06

The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the Group's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)		
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Defined benefit obligation (DBO)	1,062.57	1,049.98	1,094.46

Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
DBO at end of prior period	1,049.98	1,094.46
Current service cost	121.80	139.53
Interest cost on the DBO	77.29	77.32
Actuarial gain - experience	(42.09)	(49.63)
Actuarial loss / (gain) - assumptions	49.58	(51.16)
Benefits paid	(193.99)	(160.54)
DBO at end of current period	1,062.57	1,049.98

Reconciliation of Net Balance Sheet Position:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
Net defined benefit liability at end of prior period	1,049.98	1,094.46
Service cost	121.80	139.53
Net interest on net defined benefit liability	77.29	77.32
Amount recognised in OCI	7.49	(100.79)
Employer contributions	(193.99)	(160.54)
Net defined benefit liability at end of current period	1,062.57	1,049.98

The Gratuity Scheme is un-funded.

Sensitivity Analysis**Method used for sensitivity analysis:**

The sensitivity results above determine their individual impact on the Plan's end of year Defined Benefit Obligation. In reality, the Plan is subject to multiple external experience items which may move the Defined Benefit Obligation in similar or opposite directions, while the Plan's sensitivity to such changes can vary over time. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to previous period.

Discount Rate

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
Effect on DBO due to 50bp increase in Discount Rate	(31.77)	(38.85)
Effect on DBO due to 50bp decrease in Discount Rate	33.47	41.26

Salary escalation rate

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March, 2019	31 March, 2018
Effect on DBO due to 50bp increase in Salary Escalation Rate	33.15	41.26
Effect on DBO due to 50bp decrease in Salary Escalation Rate	(31.77)	(39.16)

Expected future benefits payable - Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting	Estimated as at March	Estimated as at March 31,	Estimated as at April 1,
	31, 2019	2018	2017
1st Following Year	132.68	105.39	56.02
2nd Following Year	134.72	98.92	41.10
3rd Following Year	139.76	100.73	42.22
4th Following Year	129.67	143.52	44.34
5th Following Year	123.21	92.41	152.94
6th Following Year	135.49	8.88	42.71
7th Following Year	128.64	134.50	43.47
8th Following Year	92.04	127.88	98.64
9th Following Year	95.97	79.68	138.50
Sum of Years 10 and above	675.42	1,185.53	2,295.23

Other Disclosures

a) The weighted average duration of the obligations as at March 31, 2019 is 6.14 years (March 31, 2018: 7.63 Years; April 1, 2017: 11.74 Years).

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33 Operating Segment

33.1 Information about services

Services	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Asset Management Fees	56,296.89	65,524.12
Offshore Non Binding Advisory Fees	9,140.58	6,123.18
Total	65,437.47	71,647.30

33.2 Information about revenue from external customers in various geographical areas

The Group operates in geographical areas - India (country of domicile) and others (outside India).

The Group's revenue from external customers by loc h ox

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34. Operating lease arrangements - As a lessee

Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor are recognised as operating leases. Lease rentals under operating leases are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Payments recognised as an expense	Year Ended	Year Ended
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Minimum lease payments	1,464.56	1,423.68
	1,464.56	1,423.68

Assets are taken on lease for the periods ranging from 3 to 9 years.

There is no future minimum lease payment under non-cancellable operating leases

35. Obligations under finance leases

Leasing arrangements

The Group has taken vehicles on EMI and accounted for under finance leases. The average lease term is 4 years. The Group will get the legal ownership of the asset after the completion of EMI term. The Group's obligations under finance leases are secured by the lessors' title to the leased assets.

Interest rates underlying all obligations under finance leases are fixed at respective contract dates and was NIL as at March 31, 2019 (as at March 31, 2018: 8.75% to 10.75% per annum; as at April 1, 2017: 9.75% to 13.5% per annum).

Finance lease liabilities (Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Minimum lease payments			Present value of minimum lease payments		
	As at	As at	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 01, 2017	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 01, 2017
Not later than one year	-	53.29	48.33	-	43.58	40.42
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	98.91	69.12	-	83.02	61.79
Later than five years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: future finance charges	-	(25.60)	(15.24)	-	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	-	126.60	102.21	-	126.60	102.21

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	April 01, 2017
Included in the financial statements as:			
- Maturities of finance lease obligations (note 14)	-	126.60	102.21

36 . Fair Value Disclosures



a) Summarised Category Classification of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

	Amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total	Amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total	Amortised cost	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
Financial Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	631.46	-	631.46	582.05	-	582.05	668.07	-	668.07
Receivables	4,853.05	-	4,853.05	7,910.12	-	7,910.12	7,710.40	-	7,710.40
Loans	89.59	-	89.59	53.21	-	53.21	71.40	-	71.40
Investments		105,849.84	105,849.84	-	81,669.38	81,669.38	-	58,994.53	58,994.53
Other Financial Assets	836.82	-	836.82	563.93	-	563.93	456.81	-	456.81
Total Financial Assets	6,410.92	105,849.84	112,260.76	9,109.31	81,669.38	90,778.69	8,906.68	58,994.53	67,901.21
Financial Liabilities									
Trade Payables and other payables	2,995.53	-	2,995.53	6,403.37	-	6,403.37	4,632.53	-	4,632.53
Borrowings	-	-	-	126.60	-	126.60	102.21	-	102.21
Total Financial Liabilities	9,406.45	105,849.84	2,995.53	6,529.97	-	6,529.97	4,734.74	-	4,734.74

b) Fair Value Hierarchy and Method of Valuation

Financial assets/ (Financial liabilities)	Fair value hierarchy	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2018	As at April 01, 2017
Investments in Mutual Funds & AIFs	Level 1	105,844.84	81,663.08	58,988.23
Total		105,844.84	81,663.08	58,988.23

37. Capital management and Risk management

I Capital Management

The Group's objective while managing the capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to provide adequate returns for its shareholders. The Group funds its operations through internal accruals and aims at maintaining a strong capital base to support the future growth of its business.

II Financial Risk Management Framework

The primary business of the Group is to manage the schemes of DSP mutual fund which requires specialized expertise in investment management. Since this is very crucial aspect which has an extremely significant bearing on the Group's performance, a risk management committee is in place to oversee the risks associated with this function. This committee reviews the progress of implementation with regards to risk management practices pertaining to mutual funds

A LIQUIDITY RISK

(i) Liquidity risk management

The Group has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short-, medium- and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by way of investments in liquid securities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The amount disclosed in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Maturities of Financial Liabilities	Weighted average effective interest rate	As at March 31, 2019		Total	Carrying amount
		Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years		
Non-interest bearing Fixed interest rate instruments		2,995.53	-	2,995.53	2,995.53
		-	-	-	-
		2,995.53	-	2,995.53	2,995.53
Maturities of Financial Liabilities		As at March 31, 2018		Total	Carrying amount
		Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years		
Non-interest bearing	8.75% to 10.75%	6,403.37	-	6,403.37	6,403.37
Fixed interest rate instruments		53.29	98.91	152.20	126.60
		6,456.66	98.90	6,555.56	6,529.96
Maturities of Financial Liabilities		As at April 1, 2017		Total	Carrying amount
		Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years		
Non-interest bearing	9.75% to 13.5%	4,632.53	-	4,632.53	4,632.53
Fixed interest rate instruments		48.33	69.12	117.45	102.21
		4,680.86	69.12	4,749.98	4,734.74

B Market Risks

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) Currency Risk

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The Group's exposure to currency risk relates primarily to the Group's operating activities when transactions are denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency.

The Group's foreign currency exposure are denominated mainly in US Dollar, Japanese Yen, Euro, Australian Dollar, AED, Mauritius Rupee and Singapore Dollar which arise mainly from receivables on account of advisory fees and outstanding of trade payables

As at the end of the reporting period, the carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

As at 31 March 2019	Currency	In foreign currency in lakhs	Equivalent Rs in lakhs
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	USD	6.22	431.90
	SGD	2.10	107.36
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	USD	2.24	155.98
	Euro	0.52	40.81

As at 31 March 2018	Currency	In foreign currency in lakhs	Equivalent Rs in lakhs
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	USD	13.14	854.56
	JPY	210.97	129.83
	SGD	0.90	44.57
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	USD	1.07	62.40
	AUD	0.06	2.49
	SGD	0.05	2.26

As at 1st April, 2017	Currency	In foreign currency in lakhs	Equivalent Rs in lakhs
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	USD	24.29	1,574.96
	JPY	223.75	129.68
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	USD	1.27	82.48
	AED	0.35	6.17

Foreign Currency Sensitivity

The following table demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in exchange rate, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Group's loss before tax is due to changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities is as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As at 31 March 2019					
Currencies	USD Impact	SGD impact	Euro Impact	AUD Impact	JPY Impact
Exchange rate at the end of reporting period (Rs./USD), (Rs./SGD), (Rs./Euro),(Rs./AUD) & (Rs./JPY)	69.50	51.12	78.04		
Net USD/ SGD/ Euro/AUD/JPY (Receivable)/ Payable at the end of reporting period	3.98	(2.10)	0.52	-	-
Impact on profit & loss for the year if 5% increase in Exchange rate	13.82	(5.37)	2.04	-	-
Impact on profit & loss for the year if 5% decrease in Exchange rate	(13.82)	5.37	(2.04)	-	-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

As at 31 March 2018					
Currencies	USD Impact	SGD impact	Euro Impact	AUD Impact	JPY Impact
Exchange rate at the end of reporting period (Rs./USD), (Rs./SGD), (Rs./Euro),(Rs./AUD) & (Rs./JPY)	65.02	49.52		41.50	0.62
Net USD/ SGD/ Euro/AUD/JPY (Receivable)/ Payable at the end of reporting period	(12.07)	(0.85)	-	0.06	(210.97)
Impact on profit & loss for the year if 5% increase in Exchange rate	(39.24)	(2.10)	-	0.12	(6.49)
Impact on profit & loss for the year if 5% decrease in Exchange rate	39.24	2.10	-	(0.12)	6.49

(iii) Price risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings,

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	
	Increase	Decrease
5% movement		
Mutual funds	4,926.48	(4,926.48)
AIF's	365.76	(365.76)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2018	
	Increase	Decrease
5% movement		
Mutual funds	3,829.48	(3,829.48)
AIF's	253.67	(253.67)

(iii) Interest Risk

The Group's investments are primarily in fixed rate interest bearing investments. Hence, the Group is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

38. 115 Disclosure

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS		
Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Group, net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.		
Revenue from operations		
• Fees and Commission income - Contract with Customers	65,437.47	71,647.30
	65,437.47	71,647.30
There were no impairment losses recognised on any contract asset / trade receivable in the reporting period.		
Disaggregate Revenue		
The table below presents disaggregated revenues from contracts with customers by geography and offerings. The Group believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of its revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.		
Revenue based on geography		
Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
India	56,296.89	65,524.12
Asia	1,718.80	4,834.94
Africa	824.07	1,288.24
Europe	208.87	-
America	6,388.84	-
Revenue based on offerings		
Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
• Management Services	56,296.89	65,524.12
• Advisory Services	9,140.58	6,123.18
Contract balances		
Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Closing balances		
Trade receivables - current	4,853.05	7,910.12
Trade receivables - non-current	-	-
Opening balances		
Trade receivables - current	7,910.12	7,710.40
Trade receivables - non-current	-	-

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39. Share-based payment arrangements:

A. Description of share-based payment arrangements

i. Share option plans (equity-settled)

At the General Meetings of the company, DSP Investment Managers Pvt Ltd, the shareholders of the Company had unanimously passed Special Resolution on 15th March 2019, to grant options to the eligible employees of the company. Pursuant to these resolutions, the Employees Stock Options Scheme, 2019 ("Scheme") had been formulated and adopted.

Employee Stock Scheme 2019

The fair value of the option is determined using a Black-Scholes options pricing model. The expected volatility is based on the historic volatility (calculated based on the weighted average remaining life of the share options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information. The measurement of fair value was not adjusted for any other feature of the option grant and no option grant was subject to a market condition.

Information in respect of Options granted under the Company's Employee Stock Option Schemes

S.No.	Particulars	EMPLOYEES STOCK OPTIONS SCHEME 2019
1	Date of Shareholders' approval	March 18, 2019
2	Total number of Options :	78,69,500 options equivalent to ordinary shares of Rs 10 Each
3	Vesting Schedule	50% of the Options Granted ("First Tranche") shall Vest on December 31, 2023 - (" First Tranche Vesting ") Balance 50% of the Options Granted ("Second Tranche") shall Vest on the date of resignation / date of retirement (as the case maybe) (" Second Tranche Vesting ")
4	Pricing Formula	The Pricing Formula, as approved by the Shareholders of the Company, is such price, as determined by the Nomination & Compensation Committee, using Free cash flow to Equity Method
5	Maximum term of Options granted	First Tranche - 4.79 Second Tranche - Till retirement/resignation as the case may be
6	Variation in terms of Options	None
7	Method used for accounting of : share-based payment plans	The employee compensation cost has been calculated using the Income approach of accounting for Options issued under the Company's Employee Stock Option Schemes. The employee compensation cost as per fair value method for the financial year 2018-19 is Rs. 18.44 Lakhs
8	Weighted average exercise prices and weighted average fair values of Options whose exercise price either equals or exceeds or is less than the market price of the stock	Weighted average exercise price per Option - Rs 70.40 Weighted average fair value per Option - Rs. 69.89
9	Mode of Settlement Accounting	Equity Settled Accounting
10	Contractual life of the options (Yrs)	Less than or equal to 5.79 years for first tranche and greater than or equal to 5.79 to 12.37 years for 2nd tranche
11	Methodology for determination of expected volatility	Determined based on volatility of Index and comparable peer

Activity in the options outstanding under the employee's stock option Scheme are as follows:

Summary of the status of Options

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	
	No. of Options	Weighted average Exercise Prices (₹)
Options outstanding on April 01, 2018	-	-
Options granted during the year	7,869,500	70.40
Options exercised during the year	-	-
Option lapsed/forfeited during the year	-	-
Option outstanding on March 31, 2019	7,869,500	70.40
Options exercisable at the end of the year	-	-
Options vesting but not exercised on 31st March 2019	-	-

Average share price on the date of exercise of the options are as under

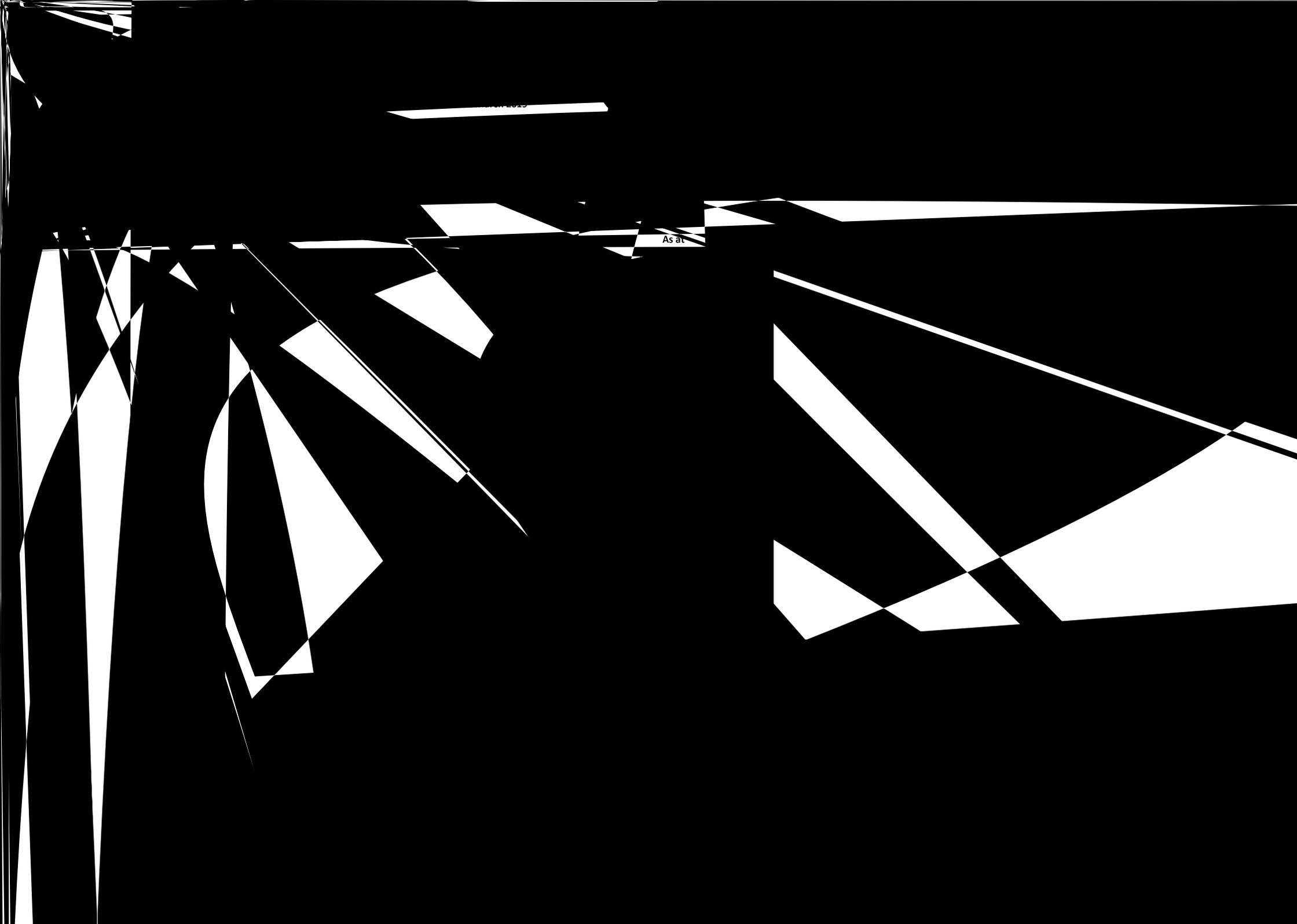
Date of exercise	Weighted average share price (INR)
NA	NA

Information in respect of options outstanding as at 31st March, 2019

Range of exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average remaining life
70.4	7,869,500	Less than or equal to 5.79 years for first tranche and greater than or equal to 5.79 to 12.37 years for 2nd tranche

The fair values were calculated using a Black-Scholes Model and the significant assumptions made in this regard are as follows :

Scheme	1st Vesting	2nd Vesting
Grant Date	18-03-2019	18-03-2019
Risk free rate	7.02%	Ranges from 7.04% to 7.67%
Expected life (Years)	5.79	Ranges from 5.79 to 12.37
Expected Volatility	24.53%	24.53%
Expected Dividend yield	-	-
Exercise Price (INR)	70.40	70.40
Stock Price (INR)	69.89	69.89



As a

Summarised cash flow	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2018
Cash flows from operating activities	(25.35)	(3.23)
Cash flows from investing activities	30.00	-
Cash flows from financing activities	-	-
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4.65	(3.23)

Additional Information as required under Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013 of Enterprises consolidated as subsidiary -

FOR YEAR ENDED 31st March 2019

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount
Parent								
DSP Investment Managers Private Limited	98.99%	110,629.18	99.90%	24,857.71	(46.38%)	(4.87)	99.83%	24,852.84
Indian Subsidiaries:								
DSP Pension Fund Managers Pvt. Ltd.	2.89%	3,234.21	0.99%	245.83	-	-	0.99%	245.83
Foreign Subsidiaries:								
DSP Investment Managers (Mauritius) Ltd.	0.00%	1.91	(0.88%)	(220.03)	146.38%	15.37	(0.82%)	(204.66)
Total	101.89%	113,865.30	100.00%	24,883.51	100.00%	10.50	100.00%	24,894.01
Elimination / Ind AS Adjustments	(1.89%)	(2,108.63)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	100.00%	111,756.67	100.00%	24,883.51	100.00%	10.50	100.00%	24,894.01
Attributable to:								
Non Controlling Interest Owners	1.09%	1,212.84	0.37%	92.19	-	-	0.37%	92.19
	98.91%	110,543.83	99.63%	24,791.32	100.00%	10.50	99.63%	24,801.82

FOR YEAR ENDED 31st March 2018

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount
Parent								
DSP Investment Managers Private Limited	98.75%	86,051.09	99.27%	20,977.96	98.93%	65.57	99.27%	21,043.53

41. Information on Related Party as per Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

i) Name of the related party and nature of relationship where control exists:

Significant Holding:	Ownership interest
Name of Related Parties	March 31, 2019
BlackRock Advisors Singapore Pte. Ltd. (upto 16th August, 2018) (Refer Note 1)	
DSP HMK Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	54%
DSP ADIKO Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	34%

Other Related Parties

Mutual Funds and Alternate Investment Funds managed by the company and other affiliated enterprise

Name of Related Parties	Erstwhile known as
DSP Trustee Pvt. Ltd.	DSP BlackRock Trustee Company Pvt. Ltd.
DSP Mutual Fund	DSP BlackRock Mutual Fund
BlackRock India Equities Fund (Mauritius) Ltd. (uptill 16th August, 2018)	
BlackRock Asset Management North Asia Ltd. (uptill 16th August, 2018)	
Reclamation Properties (India) Pvt. Ltd.	
Reclamation Realty (India) Pvt. Ltd.	
BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. (uptill 16th August, 2018)	
DSP India Enhanced Equity Fund	DSP BlackRock India Enhanced Equity Fund
DSP Emerging Stars Fund	DSP BlackRock Emerging Stars Fund
DSP AIF Pharma Fund	DSP BlackRock AIF Pharma Fund
DSP AIF Core Fund	DSP BlackRock AIF Core Fund
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	DSP BlackRock India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund
DSP High Conviction Fund	DSP BlackRock High Conviction Fund
DSP India Investment Fund	DSP BlackRock India Investment Fund
DSP India Fund	DSP BlackRock India Fund

Key Management Personnel

Mr. Hemendra Kothari

Ms. Aditi Kothari

Mr. Ranjan Pant (upto 16th August, 2018)

Dr. Omkar Goswami (upto 14th February, 2019)

Mr. Piyush Mankad (upto 14th February, 2019)

Mr. Dhananjay Mungale

Mr. Uday Khanna

Mr. Subhash S Mundra

Mr. David Graham (upto 16th July, 2018)

Mr. Ramadorai Subramaniam

Mr. Mahmud Tahleb Rujub

Mr. Navun Dussoruth

Mr. Anthony Clive Martin Norton

Chairman

Executive Director

Independent Director

Enterprise in which key management personnel can exercise significant influence.

Impact Foundation (India)

Wildlife Conservation Trust

ii) Transactions during the year with Related Parties :						Rs. in Lakhs
Sr no	Nature of Transaction	Mutual Funds and Alternate Investment Funds managed by the company		Enterprise in which key management personnel and their relatives can exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel	Total
		DSP Mutual Fund	Others			
	<u>Revenue</u>					
1	Asset Management Fees / Offshore Non Binding Advisory Fees		(1)			
	For the year ended March 19	50,124.54	7,854.18	-	-	57,978.72
	For the year ended March 18	59,340.91	12,134.31 (1)	-	-	71,475.22
	<u>Expenditure</u>					
2	Rent and Power					
	For the year ended March 19	-	606.69	-	-	606.69
	For the year ended March 18	-	611.33 (2)	-	-	611.33
3	Risk reporting fee					
	For the year ended March 19	-	59.54	-	-	59.54
	For the year ended March 18	-	144.61 (3)	-	-	144.61
4	Remuneration					
	For the year ended March 19	-	-	-	201.37	201.37
	For the year ended March 18	-	-	-	151.16 (8)	151.16
5	Director Sitting Fees					
	For the year ended March 19	-	-	-	111.09 (9)	111.09
	For the year ended March 18	-	-	-	61.47	61.47
6	Reimbursement of expenses					
	For the year ended March 19	-	0.55	-	-	0.55
	For the year ended March 18	-	2.36 (4)	-	-	2.36
7	Other expenses					
	For the year ended March 19	762.62	-	-	-	762.62
	For the year ended March 18	342.88	-	-	-	342.88

Sr no	Nature of Transaction	Mutual Funds and Alternate Investment Funds managed by the company		Enterprise in which key management personnel and their relatives can exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel	Total
		DSP Mutual Fund	Others			
8	Reimbursement of brokerage					
	For the year ended March 19	7,138.57	-	-	-	7,138.57
	For the year ended March 18	13,325.67	-	-	-	13,325.67
9	Recovery of expenses					
	For the year ended March 19	(582.00)	-	-	0.96	(581.04)
	For the year ended March 18	(129.48)	-	-	(2.06) ⁽¹¹⁾	(131.54)
10	Recovery of Placement fee					
	For the year ended March 19	-	(569.23) ⁽¹⁴⁾	-	-	(569.23)
	For the year ended March 18	-	(360.62)	-	-	(360.62)
11	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)					
	For the year ended March 19	-	-	64.06	-	64.06
	For the year ended March 18	-	-	22.50 ⁽⁵⁾	-	22.50
	<u>Investments</u>					
12	Investment in subsidiaries / Purchases of units of mutual fund / AIF					
	For the year ended March 19	119,762.98	4,637.62	-	-	124,400.60
	For the year ended March 18	81,211.44	1,687.10 ⁽¹²⁾	-	-	82,898.54
13	Sales					
	For the year ended March 19	104,751.53	2,257.91 ⁽¹⁵⁾	-	-	107,009.44
	For the year ended March 18	63,731.54	757.26	-	-	64,488.80
14	Dividend on Units					
	For the year ended March 19	112.98	-	-	-	112.98
	For the year ended March 18	10.51	-	-	-	10.51

Sr no	Nature of Transaction	Mutual Funds and Alternate Investment Funds managed by the company		Enterprise in which key management personnel and their relatives can exercise significant influence	Key Management Personnel	Total
		DSP Mutual Fund	Others			
	<u>Balances Outstanding as at 31 March 2019</u>					
15	Investments in subsidiaries / mutual fund / AIF					
	As at 31st March 19	98,529.62	7,315.22	-	-	105,844.84
	As at 31st March 18	76,589.57	5,073.49 ⁽¹⁰⁾	-	-	81,663.06
	As at 1st April 17	55,323.04	3,665.18	-	-	58,988.22
16	Trade receivables					
	As at 31st March 19	3,693.02	638.25	-	-	4,331.27
	As at 31st March 18	6,113.20	1,750.99 ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	7,864.19
	As at 1st April 17	5,157.43	2,541.47	-	-	7,698.90
17	Trade payables					
	As at 31st March 19	22.39	-	-	-	22.39
	As at 31st March 18	2,575.42	32.74 ⁽⁷⁾	-	-	2,608.16
	As at 1st April 17	8.10	126.52	-	-	134.62
18	Contractually reimbursable expenses					
	As at 31st March 19	64.13	260.44	-	-	324.57
	As at 31st March 18	7.43	84.88 ⁽¹³⁾	-	-	92.31
	As at 1st April 17	-	-	-	-	-

	For the year ended 2018- 2019	For the year ended 2017- 2018	As at 1st April 2017
(1) Offshore Non Binding Advisory Fees			
BlackRock India Equities Fund (Mauritius) Ltd.	492.97	1,269.66	-
BlackRock Asset Management North Asia Ltd. <i>(erstwhile BlackRock Hong Kong Ltd.)</i>	857.88	4,790.38	-
BlackRock Inc., DSP India Investment Fund	49.74	18.57	-
DSP India Fund	281.34	-	-
Asset Management fees			
DSP India Enhanced Equity Fund	1,281.62	2,058.23	-
DSP Emerging Stars Fund	964.99	1,231.03	-
DSP AIF Pharma Fund	715.27	787.83	-
DSP AIF Core Fund	1,327.67	1,176.49	-
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	1,218.52	774.03	-
DSP High Conviction Fund	664.18	28.09	-
(2) Reclamation Properties (India) Pvt. Ltd. Reclamation Realty (India) Pvt. Ltd.	386.88 219.81	386.91 224.42	- -
(3) BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.	59.54	144.61	-
BlackRock Asset Management North Asia Ltd. <i>(erstwhile BlackRock Hong Kong Ltd.)</i>	-	-	-
(4) DSP India Enhanced Equity Fund	-	1.85	-
DSP Emerging Stars Fund	-	0.03	-
DSP AIF Pharma Fund	-	-	-
DSP AIF Core Fund	-	(0.83)	-
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	-	1.31	-
DSP High Conviction Fund	0.55	-	-
(5) Impact Foundation India Wildlife Conservation Trust	33.50 30.56	22.50 -	- -
(6) Balance as at 31 March 2019 - Offshore Non Binding Advisory Fees / Asset Management Fees			
BlackRock India Equities Fund (Mauritius) Ltd.	-	333.68	266.06
BlackRock Asset Management North Asia Ltd. <i>(erstwhile BlackRock Hong Kong Ltd.)</i>	-	650.70	1,438.59
DSP India Enhanced Equity Fund	80.51	177.58	584.13
DSP Emerging Stars Fund	98.32	186.90	94.48
DSP AIF Pharma Fund	90.79	113.39	72.41
DSP AIF Core Fund	105.86	118.92	59.79
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	83.57	133.62	20.35
DSP High Conviction Fund	108.07	23.48	-
DSP India Investment Fund	30.35	12.72	5.66
DSP India Fund	40.78	-	-

	For the year ended 2018- 2019	For the year ended 2017- 2018	As at 1st April 2017
(7) Trade payables			
BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.	-	32.74	65.28
DSP India Enhanced Equity Fund	-	-	0.03
DSP Emerging Stars Fund	-	-	-
DSP AIF Core Fund	-	-	0.83
DSP AIF Pharma Fund	-	-	-
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	-	-	0.04
DSP High Conviction Fund	-	-	-
Reclamation Properties (India) Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	-
Reclamation Realty (India) Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	60.34
(8) Remuneration			
Aditi Kothari	201.37	151.16	-
(9) Director's Sitting Fees			
Mr. Ranjan Pant	11.27	9.36	-
Dr. Omkar Goswami	8.00	5.75	-
Mr. Piyush Mankad	20.45	12.11	-
Mr.Dhananjay Mungale	21.00	5.00	-
Mr. Uday Khanna	15.00	11.75	-
Mr. Subhash S Mundra	13.00	2.00	-
Mr. David Graham	4.00	7.75	-
Mr. Ramadorai Subramaniam	13.00	7.75	-
Mr. Navun Dussoruth and Mr. Mahmad Tahleb Rujub	2.17	-	-
Mr. Anthony Clive Martin Norton	3.20	-	-
(10) Investment balance in AIF			
Investments In AIF - 13054	-	-	-
DSP Emerging Star Fund	1,163.47	1,289.29	1,401.33
DSP AIF Pharma Fund	943.39	936.21	1,009.27
DSP AIF Core Fund	1,399.93	1,448.56	747.33
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	1,132.54	1,056.65	507.25
DSP High Conviction Fund	2,675.90	342.79	-
(11) (Recovery) / Reimbursement of expenses			
Hemendra Kothari		-	-
Aditi Kothari	0.96	(2.06)	-

	For the year ended 2018- 2019	For the year ended 2017- 2018	As at 1st April 2017
(12) Investments made during the year			
DSP Emerging Star Fund	-	-	500.00
DSP AIF Pharma Fund	1,353.91	-	1,000.00
DSP AIF Core Fund	1,052.50	330.00	670.00
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	-	1,017.10	500.00
DSP High Conviction Fund	2,231.22	340.00	-
(13) Contractually reimbursable expenses			
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	-	10.62	-
DSP High Conviction Fund	235.63	74.27	-
DSP India Investment Fund	0.02	-	-
DSP India Fund	24.78	-	-
(14) Recovery of Placement fee			
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	(29.11)	(172.37)	-
DSP High Conviction Fund	(540.12)	(172.56)	-
DSP India Enhanced Equity Fund	-	(15.69)	-
(15) Investments sold during the year			
DSP Emerging Star Fund	-	240.16	-
DSP AIF Pharma Fund	1,279.59	-	-
DSP AIF Core Fund	978.32	-	-
DSP India Enhanced Equity SatCore Fund	-	517.10	-

Footnote:

Outstanding balances (other than borrowings) at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

The transactions with related parties are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. All the Related Party Transactions are reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee.

Compensation of key managerial personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel during the year is as follows:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Short-term benefits	304.64	210.23
Post-employment benefits (NPS contribution)	1.73	1.68
Total	306.37	211.91

Note:

Compensation of key managerial personnel excludes provision for gratuity and compensated absences which is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation done.

