SBI Global Factors Ltd

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	ASSETS			
(1)	**Financial Assets**			
(a)	Cash and cash equivalents	2	427	482
(b)	Loans	3	1,78,454	1,23,718
(c)	Investments	4	0	0
(d)	Other Financial assets	5	202	243
			1,79,083	**1,24,444**
(2)	**Non-financial Assets**			
(a)	Current tax assets (Net)	6	861	580
(b)	Deferred tax Assets (Net)	7	1,434	1,292
(c)	Property, Plant and Equipment	8	1,477	1,005
(d)	Intangible assets under development	8	4	29
(e)	Other Intangible assets	8	81	33
(f)	Other non-financial assets	9	340	378
			4,197	**3,317**
	Total Assets		**1,83,280**	**1,27,760**
	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
	LIABILITIES			
(1)	**Financial Liabilities**			
(a)	Derivative financial instruments	9A	2	-
(b)	Debt Securities	10	19,856	14,908
(c)	Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	11	1,14,011	69,339
(d)	Other financial liabilities	12	2,536	1,645
			1,36,405	**85,892**
2.	**Non-Financial Liabilities**			
(a)	Provisions	13	372	307
(b)	Other non-financial liabilities	14	1,285	801
			1,657	**1,108**
3.	**EQUITY**			
(a)	Equity Share capital	15	15,989	15,989
(b)	Other Equity	16	29,229	24,772
			45,218	**40,760**
	Total Liabilities and Equity		**1,83,280**	**1,27,760**
	Significant accounting policies forming part of the financial statements	1		
	See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	2-55		

As per our report of even date

For BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 100990W

BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI FRN : 100990W

CA Parag Jain
Partner
M.No. 078548

Place : Mumbai
Date : 19th April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ashwini Kumar Tewari
Chairman
DIN :- 08797991

Bharat Kumar Mishra
Managing Director & CEO
DIN :- 09385794

Anurag Bhargava
Chief Financial Officer

Neha Shenoy
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : 19th April 2024

SBI GLOBAL FACTORS LTD. MUMBAI

SBI Global Factors Ltd

Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note	Period ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
	Revenue from operations :			
(i)	Interest income	17	13,019	10,297
(ii)	Fees and commission income	18	361	307
(iii)	Sale of services	19	618	589
(iv)	Others	20	1,597	954
(v)	Reversal of provision on Financial Instruments	21	-	5,098
(1)	**Total revenue from operations**		**15,595**	**17,245**
(2)	**Other income**		238	152
(3)	**Total income**		**15,833**	**17,397**
	Expenses :			
(i)	Finance costs	22	6,457	4,392
(ii)	Fees and commission expense	23	176	138
(iii)	Net loss on derecognition of financial instruments under amortised cost category	24	-	5,219
(iv)	Impairment on financial instruments	21	1,214	-
(v)	Employee benefits expenses	25	1,842	1,594
(vi)	Depreciation, amortization and impairment	8	329	255
(vii)	Others expenses	26	1,413	1,181
(4)	**Total expenses**		**11,431**	**12,779**
(5)	Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		4,402	4,618
(6)	Exceptional items		-	-
(7)	**Profit/(loss) before tax**		4,402	4,618
(8)	**Tax Expense:**			
	Current Tax / Tax for previous year		100	-
	Deferred Tax		(145)	1,500
	Provision for MAT		-	-
(9)	Profit / (loss) for the Year from continuing operations		**4,447**	**3,117**
(10)	Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
(11)	Tax Expense of discontinued operations		-	-
(12)	Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations(After tax)		-	-
(13)	Profit/(loss) for the year		**4,447**	**3,117**
(14)	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurement gain on Defined Benefit Plan		13	6
	(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(3)	(2)
	Subtotal (A)		**10**	**4**
	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Subtotal (B)		**-**	**-**
	Other Comprehensive Income (A + B)		**10**	**4**
(15)	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year**		**4,457**	**3,121**
(16)	**Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)**	30		
	Basic (In Rs.)		2.78	1.95
	Diluted (In Rs.)		2.78	1.95
	Significant accounting policies forming part of the financial statements	1		
	See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements	2-55		

As per our report of even date

For BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 100990W

BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ MUMBAI FRN : 100990W

CA Parag Jain
Partner
M.No. 078548

Place : Mumbai
Date : 19th April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ashwini Kumar Tewari
Chairman
DIN :- 08797991

Bharat Kumar Mishra
Managing Director & CEO
DIN :- 09385794

Anurag Bhargava
Chief Financial Officer

Neha Shenoy
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : 19th April 2024

SBI GLOBAL FACTORS LTD. MUMBAI ★

SBI Global Factors Ltd
Cash Flow Statement for the Period Ended 31st March, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
Cash Flow from Operating Activities:				
Net Profit before Tax		4,402		4,618
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation / Amortisation	329		255	
Interest Cost	6,226		3,934	
Discount on issue of Commercial Paper	219		386	
Amortisation of Forward Premium	12		68	
Sundry Balance Written Off *	(0)		(0)	
Foreign Exchange (Gain)/Loss (Net)	(1)		3	
(Profit) / Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets *	(1)		(0)	
Liabilities no longer required Written Back	(26)		(6)	
Impairment of assets	1,214		(5,098)	
Bad Debts Written Off	-		5,219	
Provision for Compensatory Absence	49		30	
Provision for Ex Gratia Payable	150		120	
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Current Investments	(26)	8,146	(39)	4,873
Operating profit before Working Capital changes		**12,547**		**9,491**
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	80		(105)	
Discount on issue of Commercial Paper	(219)		(386)	
Interest Cost	(6,096)		(3,729)	
Increase / (Decrease) in Derivative financial instruments	2		(13)	
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	(120)		(90)	
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Non Financial Liabilities	511		(15)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Investments	-		-	
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Non - Financial Assets	38		(159)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Financial Assets	42		7	
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans	(55,951)		(12,199)	
		(61,713)		(16,690)
Cash (used)/generated in and from Operating Activities		**(49,166)**		**(7,199)**
Direct Taxes paid (net)		(381)		141
Net Cash (used)/generated in and from Operating Activities (A)		**(49,546)**		**(7,058)**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities:				
Purchase of Fixed Assets		(127)		(99)
Sale of Fixed Assets		1		2
Purchase of Current Investments		(95,595)		(1,88,491)
Sale of Current Investments		95,621		1,88,670
Net cash from Investing Activities (B)		**(99)**		**82**
Cash Flow from Financing Activities:				
(Increase)/Decrease in ROU		112		10
Increase / (Decrease) in Debt Securities		(182)		(201)
Increase / (Decrease) in Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)		9,373		(999)
Working Capital Demand Loan taken		4,56,700		2,48,000
Repayment of Working Capital Demand Loan		(4,21,400)		(2,31,000)
Premium on Forward Contract		(12)		(68)
Commercial Paper Taken		17,500		27,000
Commercial Paper Repaid		(12,500)		(38,000)
Net Cash generated from Financing Activities (C)		**49,591**		**4,742**
Net (Decrease)/increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)		**(55)**		**(2,235)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at at the end of the period/year				
Cash in Hand *		0		1
Cash & Bank Balances in Current Account with Banks		427		481
		427		**482**
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the beginnig of the period/year		482		2,717
		(55)		**(2,235)**

Note :

1. The above statement of Cash Flow has been prepared under the Indirect Method set out in Ind AS-7 Statement of Cash Flow.
2. The figures in respect of Cash Flow of the previous year have been regrouped / rearranged, wherever necessary to make them comparable. The previous year figures have been given AS per last audited accounts, audited by other auditors.

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 2-55

As per our report of even date

For BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 100990W

BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES MUMBAI FRN : 100990W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA Parag Jain
Partner
M.No. 078548

Place : Mumbai
Date : 19th April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ashwini Kumar Tewari
Chairman
DIN :- 08797991

Bharat Kumar Mishra
Managing Director & CEO
DIN :- 09385794

Anurag Bhargava
Chief Financial Officer

Neha Shenoy
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : 19th April 2024

SBI GLOBAL FACTORS LTD. MUMBAI

SBI Global Factors Ltd

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year Ended March 31, 2024
A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the period	15,989	15,989
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	15,989	15,989

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus							Other items of Other Comprehensive Income (Employee Benefit) *	Total
	Capital Redemption Reserve	Reserve Fund @	Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Transition reserve	Impairment Reserve #		
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	**1,000**	**8,314**	**21,693**	**10,569**	**(18,367)**	**(633)**	**2,196**	**0**	**24,772**
Transfer to Reserves u/s. 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934	-	889	-	-	(889)		-	-	-
Dividend	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	4,447		-	10	4,457
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**1,000**	**9,203**	**21,693**	**10,569**	**(14,810)**	**(633)**	**2,196**	**10**	**29,229**

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus							Other items of Other Comprehensive Income (Employee Benefit)	Total
	Capital Redemption Reserve	Reserve Fund*	Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Transition reserve	Impairment Reserve #		
Balance as at 1st April, 2022	**1,000**	**7,691**	**21,693**	**10,569**	**(20,861)**	**(633)**	**2,196**	**(4)**	**21,650**
Transfer to Reserves u/s. 45-IC of RBI Act, 1934	-	623	-	-	(623)		-	-	-
Dividend	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	3,117		-	4	3,121
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**1,000**	**8,314**	**21,693**	**10,569**	**(18,367)**	**(633)**	**2,196**	**0**	**24,772**

@ As required by section 45-IC of the RBI Act 1934, the Company maintains a reserve fund and transfers there in a sum not less than twenty per cent of its net profit every year as disclosed in the statement of profit and loss and before any dividend is declared. The Company cannot appropriate any sum from the reserve fund except for the purpose specified by Reserve Bank of India from time to time. Till date RBI has not specified any purpose for appropriation of Reserve fund maintained under section 45-IC of RBI Act,1934.

Created in accordance with The Reserve Bank of India circular no. 109/22.10.106/2019-20 dated 13th March 2020.
* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

See accompanying notes to the financial statements
As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 100990W

CA Parag Jain
Partner
M.No. 078548

Place : Mumbai
Date : 19th April 2024

BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI FRN : 100990W

Ashwini Kumar Tewari
Chairman
DIN :- 08797991

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DIN :- 09385794

Anurag Bhargava
Chief Financial Officer

Neha Shenoy
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : 19th April 2024

SBI GLOBAL FACTORS LTD. MUMBAI

Note 1: Material Accounting Policies

1.1: Corporate Information:

SBI Global Factors Ltd ('SBIGFL' or the 'Company'), a Public Limited Company, incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 (as amended by the Companies Act, 2013, is a subsidiary of State Bank of India, is Non-Banking Financial Company regulated by Reserve Bank of India. SBIGFL provides Domestic and Export Factoring services under one roof. It is headquartered in Mumbai with 10 Branches across India.

1.2: Material Accounting Policies, Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions:

(A) Material Accounting Policies:

i. Compliance with Ind-AS

The financial statements of the Company comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind-AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act. Any directions issued by the RBI or other regulators are implemented as and when they become applicable.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to the existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

ii. Presentation of financial statements

The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Changes in Equity are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Division III of Schedule III to the Act. The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of IND AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows". The Company presents its Balance Sheet in the order of liquidity.

iii.Basis of preparation of Ind-AS Financial Statements:

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

Fair value is the price that would be received on sale of 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. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES MUMBAI FRN : 100990W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SBI GLOBAL FACTORS LTD. MUMBAI

- 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 quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

iv.Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the amount is received. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account contractually defined terms and excluding taxes collected on behalf of government.
Ind AS 115 addresses the recognition of revenue from customer contracts and impacts on the amounts and timing of the recognition of such revenue. The standard introduced a five-step approach to revenue recognition

- Identifying the contract;
- identifying the performance obligations in the contract;
- determining the transaction price;
- allocating that transaction price to the performance obligations; and
- finally recognizing the revenue as those performance obligations are satisfied.

Rendering of Services
The Company recognizes revenue when control over the promised services is rendered to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.
The Company recognises revenue generally at the point in time when the services are rendered to customer i.e. Recognition of Facility Set-Up Fees/ Facility Continuation fees:

Facility Set up Fees:

New Sanction:
Facility Set up fees is charged for the period from the date of sanction to end of financial year, in which account is sanctioned and are recognized as income only when there is reasonable certainty of its receipt after execution of documents.

Facility Continuation Fees(FCF):
Facility Continuation Fees is charged in the month of May on the basis of the sanctioned/ capped limits on the core factoring facilities which are current as at 1st April of that financial year. It is calculated for the entire financial year on all live Standard core accounts. 1st of May will be deemed as the date of accrual of the FCF . However, in case the account is in dormant mode, or NPA, FCF will be recognized only when the same is realized.

Facility Set-Up fees on enhancement or adhoc limits:
The facility set-up fee is charged and recognized as income, only when there is reasonable certainty of its receipt after execution of documents and at the time of first factoring under the enhanced/adhoc core limit.

BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES MUMBAI FRN : 100990W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SBI GLOBAL FACTORS LTD. MUMBAI

Field Survey Fees:

Field Survey Fees is collected from the prospective client and paid to the Field Surveyor appointed by the Company for carrying out the survey of the prospective client whose invoices is to be factored by the Company and are recognized as income only when there is reasonable certainty of its receipt.

Discount charges and interest on advances:

Discount charges and interest on advances are accrued on time basis on the balances in the prepayment accounts at the applicable discount/ interest rates.

Factoring Charges:

Factoring charges are accrued on factoring debts at the applicable rates which are included in the Sale of Services in the Financial Statements.

v.Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company is determined based on the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Company has accordingly assessed INR as its functional currency and the values are recorded to the nearest rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated.

The transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency for the month are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the previous month end rate.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the dates when fair value was determined. Non-monetary items measured at historic cost are not translated.

In case of assets and liabilities covered by forward contracts, the forward premium is recognized over the life of the Contract and the difference between the year-end rate and rate on date of contract is recognized as exchange difference. Exchange difference arising on monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

vi.Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs includes interest, commission/brokerage and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as adjustment to interest cost. Interest expenses is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) applicable. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and allocating interest expenses over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees paid 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.

vii.Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting date. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the year of a plan amendment or when the Company recognises corresponding restructuring cost whichever is earlier. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- re-measurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expenses'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the statement of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognizes any related restructuring costs.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognized for benefits to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the year the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognized in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

viii. Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current Taxes

Current income tax is the amount of expected tax payable based on taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the section 115 BAA of Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred Taxes

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary difference can be utilized . Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

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

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

BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES MUMBAI FRN : 100990W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SBI GLOBAL FACTORS LTD. MUMBAI

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

Current and Deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they are relating to items that are recognized in the other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

ix. Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are recorded at their cost of acquisition, net of refundable taxes or levies, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost thereof comprises of its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost for bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Property, plant and equipment except freehold land held for use for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognized in the financial statements on transition i.e. April 01, 2018 to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight - line method as per the useful life prescribed in the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except in respect:

Sr.No	Asset Description	Useful life as per management estimates
1	Furniture & Fixtures *	5
2	Vehicles *	4
3	Computer Hardware (Servers & Network) *	3

*For these class of assets based on internal assessment the management believes that the useful life as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful life for these assets is different from the useful life as prescribed in Part C of Schedule II of The Companies Act, 2013

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of lease term and their useful lives.

Depreciation on additions to Fixed Assets is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition or installation. Depreciation on Assets sold, discarded, demolished or scrapped, is provided upto the date on which the said Asset is sold, discarded, demolished or scrapped.

The Company reviews the residual value, useful lives and depreciation method annually and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis.

Lease Accounting as per Ind AS 116

IND AS 116 introduces a single lease accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset value is low.

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As per this standard a lease liability is initially recognised and measured at an amount equal to present value of minimum lease payments during the lease term that are not yet paid.
Right of use asset is recognised and measured at cost, consisting of initial measurement of lease liability plus any lease payments made to lessor at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, initial estimate of the restoration cost and other direct costs incurred by lessee.

The lease liability is measured in subsequent period using effective interest rate method. The right to use asset is depreciated in accordance with the requirements in Ind as 16 Property plant and equipment. The recognition and measurement exemptions is availed by the company in case of low value lease and and short term leases. For leases where exemptions are availed by the Company payments are recognised on straight line basis or another systematic basis that is more representative of the patterns of lessees benefits.

x.Intangible Assets and amortization thereof:

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognized on a straight-line basis based on their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Computer software is amortised over the period of three years on a straight-line basis.

An item of Intangible Asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized .
For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its Intangible Assets recognized as on April 01, 2018 (date of transition) measured as per previous GAAP as its deemed cost on the date of transition.

xi.Impairment of Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting year, 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). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash - generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.
Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.
Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the assets for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

xii.Provisions

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, 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).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 recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

A Contingent Liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company or a present obligation that arises from past events that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources.

Both provisions and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent Liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes. A contingent asset is disclosed in the Financial Statements, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

xiii.Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for Trade Receivable which are initially measure at transaction price. 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 Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)) 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 and loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

A. Financial assets

a)Recognition and initial measurement

The Company initially recognises loans and advances, deposits and debt securities purchased on the date on which they originate except for Trade Receivable which are initially recognized at transaction price. Purchases and sale of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. In the case of financial assets not recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition of financial assets are included therein.

b)Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified to be measured at -

- Amortised cost; or
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) - debt investment; or

- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) - equity investment; or
- Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

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

A debt instrument is classified as FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognised at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, on sale/disposal the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces and accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains and losses arising on re-measurement recognized in statement of profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in statement of profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognized when:

- The Company's right to receive the dividends is established,
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will flow to the entity,
- The dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

c)Business Model Test:

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages group of

financial assets to achieve its business objective.
The Company's business model is not assessed on instrument and instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Company's key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way in which those risks are managed.

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the Company determines whether newly recognised financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect a new business model.

d)Solely Payments of Principal and Interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding
The Company assesses the contractual terms of financial assets to identify whether they meet the SPPI test.
'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortization of the premium/discount)
The most significant elements of interest within a lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. To make the SPPI assessment, the Company applies judgement and considers relevant factors.
Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI.

e) Derecognition of financial assets
The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.
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 and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.
On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Modification of contractual cash flows
When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified, and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Company recalculate the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and shall recognize a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The gross carrying amount of the financial asset shall be recalculated as the present

value of the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit- impaired financial assets) or, when applicable, the revised effective interest rate. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset

f) Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets. The Company applies a three-stage approach for measuring ECL for the following categories of financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- debt instruments measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial guarantee contracts.

No ECL is recognized on equity investments.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

Financial assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit risk since initial recognition:

Stage 1: 12-months ECL

The Company assesses ECL on exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that were not credit impaired upon origination. For these exposures, the Company recognises as a collective provision the portion of the lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the next 12 months. The Company does not conduct an individual assessment of exposures in Stage 1 as there is no evidence of one or more events occurring that would have a detrimental impact on estimated future cash flows.

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired

The Company collectively assesses ECL on exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but are not credit impaired. For these exposures, the Company recognises as a collective provision, a lifetime ECL (i.e. reflecting the remaining lifetime of the financial asset). Similar to Stage 1, the Company does not conduct an individual assessment on Stage 2 exposures as the increase in credit risk is not, of itself, an event that could have a detrimental impact on future cash flows.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL - credit impaired

The Company identifies, both collectively and individually, ECL on those exposures that are assessed as credit impaired based on whether one or more events, that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred. For exposures that have become credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised as a collective or specific provision, and interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost (net of provision) rather than the gross carrying amount.

Determining the stage for impairment

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for exposures since initial recognition by comparing the risk of default occurring over the remaining expected life from the reporting date and the date of initial recognition. The Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort for this purpose. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and also, forward-looking analysis. An exposure will migrate through the ECL stages as asset quality deteriorates. If, in a subsequent period,

asset quality improves and also reverses any previously assessed significant increase in credit risk since origination, then the provision for impairment losses reverts from lifetime ECL to 12-months ECL.
Exposures that have not deteriorated significantly since origination are considered to have a low credit risk. The provision for impairment losses for these financial assets is based on a 12-months ECL. When an asset is uncollectible, it is written off against the related provision. Such assets are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off reduce the amount of the expense in the income statement.
The Company assesses whether the credit risk on an exposure has increased significantly on an individual or collective basis. For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics, taking into account instrument type, class of borrowers, credit risk ratings, date of initial recognition, remaining term to maturity, industry and other relevant factors.

Measurement of ECL
ECL are derived from unbiased and probability-weighted estimates of expected loss, and are measured as follows:

- Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls over the expected life of the financial asset discounted by the effective interest rate. The cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

- Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted by the effective interest rate.

Provision for impairment losses.
ECL are recognised using a provision for impairment losses in profit and loss. In the case of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the measurement of ECL is based on the three-stage approach as applied to financial assets at amortised cost. The Company recognises the provision charge in profit and loss, with the corresponding amount recognised in other comprehensive income, with no reduction in the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

g)Effective interest method
The Effective Interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and 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 points 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 debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL and Interest income is recognized in profit or loss.

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h)Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations.

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Original classification	**Revised Classification**	**Accounting treatment**
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss at the reclassification date.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2) 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 the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

3) Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or 'FVTPL'.
A Financial Liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative (that does not meet hedge accounting requirements) or it is designated as such on initial recognition.
A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or

- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise.

- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed, and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or

- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

4) Other financial liabilities:
Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

5) Derecognition of financial liabilities:
The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss statement.

6) Derivative financial instruments:

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risk. Derivatives held include foreign exchange forward contracts.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date of a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each balance sheet date. The resulting gain/loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and is effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in the statement of profit and loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

Hedge accounting policy

The Company makes use of derivative instruments to manage exposures to foreign currency. In order to manage particular risks, the Company applies hedge accounting for transactions that meet specific criteria. At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an on-going basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Fair value hedge

Hedge of exposure to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability that is attributable to a particular risk and that will affect the reported profit and loss.

Cash Flow Hedges

A cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability (such as all or some future interest payments on variable rate debt) or a highly probable forecast transaction and could affect profit and loss. For designated and qualifying cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument is initially recognised directly in OCI within equity (cash flow hedge reserve). The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised immediately in Finance Cost in the statement of profit and loss. When the hedged cash flow affects the statement of profit and loss, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recorded in the corresponding income or expense line of the statement of profit and loss. When a hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, exercised, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised in OCI at that time remains in OCI and is recognised when the hedged forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in OCI is immediately transferred to the statement of profit and loss.

The Company's hedging policy only allows for effective hedging relationships to be considered as hedges as per the relevant Ind-AS. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationships exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument. The Company enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match with the terms of the hedged item, and so a qualitative and quantitative assessment of effectiveness is performed.

xiv. Cash and Cash Equivalent:

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

xv. Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for events including a bonus issue, bonus element in right issue to existing shareholders, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares by weighted average no of equity shares year which are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

xvi.Statement of Cash Flow

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

xvii.Commitments

Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure. The commitments are classified and disclosed as follows:

i. The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for; and

ii. Other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of the Management.

xviii.Segment Reporting

The Company is primarily enagaged in the business of financing and there are no separate reportable segments identified as per the Ind AS 108 –Segment Reporting.

1.3 Key Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards ("IND AS") requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

i. Determination of Expected Credit Loss ("ECL")

The measurement of impairment losses (ECL) across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows based on Company's historical experience and collateral values when determining impairment losses along with the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- Bifurcation of the financial assets into different portfolios when ECL is assessed on collective basis.
- Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk.
- Development of ECL models, including choice of inputs / assumptions used.

ii. Fair Value Measurements

In case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in financial statements the company uses the quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or based on inputs which are observable either directly or indirectly for determining the fair value. However in certain cases, the Company adopts valuation techniques and inputs which are not based on market data. When Market observable information is not available, the Company has applied appropriate valuation techniques and

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inputs to the valuation model.

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

iii. Income Taxes

The Company's tax jurisdiction is in India. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for certain tax positions.

iv. Evaluation of Business Model

Classification and measurement of financial instruments depends on the results of the solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding ("SPPI") and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how the Company's financial instruments are managed together to achieve a particular business objective.The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those instruments.

v. Provisions and Liabilities

Provisions and liabilities are recognised in the period when they become probable that there will be an outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events that can be reasonably estimated. The timing of recognition requires judgment to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change.

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BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI FRN : 100990W

SBI Global Factors Ltd
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements as at March 31, 2024

NOTE 2
Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(i) Cash on hand *	0	1
(ii) Balances with Banks (of the nature of cash and cash equivalents)	427	481
Total	**427**	**482**

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

NOTE 3
Loans

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(A)		
(i) Loans - at amortised cost		
- Factoring	1,45,106	1,07,433
Others		
- Gold Pool	38,329	20,053
(ii) Others		
- WCTL	279	279
Total - Gross (A)	**1,83,714**	**1,27,765**
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance (Expected Credit Loss)	(5,260)	(4,046)
Total - Net (A)	**1,78,454**	**1,23,718**
(B)		
(i) Secured by tangible assets	38,329	20,053
(ii) Secured by intangible assets	19,125	12,254
(iii) Unsecured	1,26,259	95,457
Total - Gross (B)	**1,83,714**	**1,27,765**
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance (Expected Credit Loss)	(5,260)	(4,046)
Total - Net (B)	**1,78,453**	**1,23,718**
(C)		
(i) Loans in India		
Public Sector	-	-
Others	1,83,714	1,27,765
Total - Gross (C) (i)	**1,83,714**	**1,27,765**
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance (Expected Credit Loss) *	(5,260)	(4,046)
Total - Net (C) (i)	**1,78,453**	**1,23,718**
(ii) Loans outside India	-	-
Less: Impairment Loss Allowance (Expected Credit Loss)	-	-
Total - Net (C) (ii)	**-**	**-**
Total (C) (i+ii)	**1,78,453**	**1,23,718**

No loans are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person, or from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

* During the year ended 31st March 2024, Impairment Loss Allowance includes provision on Standard Asset amounting to Rs . 959 Lakhs

BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ MUMBAI FRN : 100990W

SBI GLOBAL FACTORS LTD. MUMBAI

NOTE 4
INVESTMENTS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Investments	March 31, 2024				March 31, 2023			
	Amortised cost	**At Fair Value Through profit or loss**	**At Deemed Cost**	**Total**	**Amortised cost**	**At Fair Value Through profit or loss**	**At Deemed Cost**	**Total**
Equity Shares of SBI Foundation Fellow Subsidiary (1,000 Equity Shares @ Rs. 10/- each) *		0		0		0		0
JMFARC - IRIS December 2016 - Trust (Security Receipt of JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Private Limited)		383		383		383		383
Total – Gross (A)		**383**		**383**		**383**		**383**
Impairment		(383)		(383)		(383)		(383)
Changes in the fair value of Asset		-		-		-		-
Total - Net (A) *		-	-	-	-	0	-	0
(i) Investments outside India		-		-		-		-
(ii) Investments in India *		0		0		0		0
Total (B)		**0**		**0**		**0**		**0**

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

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NOTE 5

Other Financial Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Security Deposits	200	241
Other Receivable	2	2
Total	**202**	**243**

NOTE 6

Current Tax Assets (Net)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Advance tax and tax deducted at source		
Tax Deducted at Source (Net of provision for tax of Rs. 23 Lakhs in the Current F.Y and Rs. 174 Lakhs in the previous F.Y)	861	580
Total	**861**	**580**

NOTE 7

Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2024**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Deferred Tax Asset	1,434	1,292
Total	**1,434**	**1,292**

BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI FRN : 100990W

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Note 8 : Property Plant and Equipment And Intangible Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

A)

Description of Assets	Buildings	Right of use Building	Computers	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Plant, Property and Equipment Total	Intangibles Assets Software	Intangibles Assets under development	Total Assets
I. Gross Block										
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**740**	**850**	**88**	**38**	**35**	**7**	**1,758**	**66**	**29**	**1,852**
Additions	-	810	46	28	6	-	**891**	70	4	**966**
Other -Deductions/Adjustments	-	646	1	3	-	-	**650**	-	29	**679**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**740**	**1,014**	**133**	**64**	**41**	**7**	**1,999**	**136**	**4**	**2,139**
II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment										
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**83**	**571**	**60**	**19**	**12**	**6**	**753**	**33**	**-**	**785**
Depreciation expense for the period	17	253	22	9	7	1	**307**	22	-	**329**
Other -Deductions/Adjustments	-	535	1	2	-	-	**538**	-	-	**538**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**100**	**289**	**81**	**26**	**19**	**6**	**522**	**55**	**-**	**577**
Carrying Value As at March 31, 2024 *	**640**	**725**	**52**	**38**	**21**	**0**	**1,477**	**81**	**4**	**1,562**
At March 31, 2023	**657**	**279**	**27**	**19**	**22**	**1**	**1,005**	**33**	**29**	**1,067**

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

Note: Gross Block and Accumulated depreciation and impairment balance as at March 31, 2023 have been recalculated to give effect of sale of property, plant and equipment sold after the transition period i.e 01.04.2018 recongnized in the financial statements, measured as per the previous GAAP carrying value and use as its deemed cost as at the date of transition instead of deducting original cost of purchase from Gross Block of Assets. However, this adjustment has no change on the Carrying Value of assets as at March,31 2023 or period after the transition period and would not result in changes in accounting policies or changes in accounting estimates and corrections of prior period errors as per Ind AS 8.

B) **Intangible Assets Under Development:** **Ageing Schedule**

Intangible Assets Under Development	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Software Implementation	4	0	-	-	4

C) **Intangible Assets under Development whose completion is over due:**

Intangible Assets Under Development	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Nil	0	-	-	-	0

D) **Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the company (Additional Disclosure)**

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Item of proper	Gross value	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter director or employee of promoter/director	Property held being since which date	Reason
Plant property & Equipment						
Office Premises in Mumbai	Building	797.25	Global Trade Finance	No	24/12/2001	Under Process - Not in Dispute
Office Premises in Delhi	Building	146.72	Global Trade Finance	No	29/06/2005	
Flat in Mumbai	Building	47.83	Global Trade Finance	No	19/06/2004	

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NOTE 9

Other Non-Financial Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance with Government Authorities (ITC)	92	79
Pre-paid expenses	120	68
Advance paid to CERSAI *	0	(0)
Advance to employees	6	6
Others #	114	225
Deferred Forward Premium *	8	(0)
Total	**340**	**378**

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

Rs 107 lakhs pertains to payment made to, SBI a related party towards salary of deputed staff against which invoices are not received for during the year.

NOTE 9A

Derivative financial instruments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Amount Payable to bank	8,343	-
Less:Foreign Currency Receivable	(8,341)	-
Total	**2**	**-**

NOTE 10

Debt Securities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
- At Amortised Cost		
(1) UNSECURED:		
Non Convertible Debentures - Listed*	9,987	9,986
(2) UNSECURED:		
Commercial Papers #	9,869	4,922
Total (A) (1+2)	**19,856**	**14,908**
Debt securities in India	19,856	14,908
Debt securities outside India	-	-
Total (B)	**19,856**	**14,908**

* Includes issue expenses amortised as per EIR

Non-convertible debentures and any other borrowings are not guaranteed by any of directors and/or others.

Maturity Profile of Non-Convertible Debentures

(₹ in Lakhs)

Description	Date of Maturity	As at March 31,2024
10 Years Unsecured Subordinated Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures 2021-22 (Series - SBIGFL - 10) of Rs. 100 Lakhs each. Carrying interest rate @ 7.28% p.a.	July 27, 2031	10,000
Adjustments on account of effective rate of interest		(13)
Total		**9,987**

Maturity Profile of Non-Convertible Debentures

(₹ in Lakhs)

Description	Date of Maturity	As at March 31, 2023
10 Years Unsecured Subordinated Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures 2021-22 (Series - SBIGFL - 10) of Rs. 100 Lakhs each. Carrying interest rate @ 7.28% p.a.	July 27, 2031	10,000
Adjustments on account of effective rate of interest		(14)
Total		**9,986**

 # The Details of Commercial Papers are as under

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars and Discounting Rate	Date of Maturity	As at March 31,2024
Sundaram Mutual Fund CP	May 29, 2024	5,000
TATA Mutual Fund CP	May 28, 2024	5,000
Adjustments on account of effective rate of interest		(131)
Total		**9,869**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars and Discounting Rate	Date of Maturity	As at March 31, 2023
Sundaram Mutual Fund - CP	June 13, 2023	5,000
Adjustments on account of effective rate of interest		(78)
Total		**4,922**

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NOTE 11
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
- At Amortised Cost		
UNSECURED		
(a) Working Capital Demand Loan from other Banks	20,000	8,000
(b) Loan from Related Party #	92,311	59,934
(c) Bank overdraft from Related Party	1,700	1,406
Total (A)	**1,14,011**	**69,339**
Borrowings in India	99,000	63,406
Borrowings outside India	15,011	5,934
Total (B)	**1,14,011**	**69,339**

* Includes Short term loan Facility from banks other than State Bank of India
# Includes Loan (Foreign Currency Cash Credit, Working Capital Demand Loan, Short term loan Facility) taken from Parent Company - State Bank of India (SBI)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Description and ROI	Date of Maturity	As at March 31,2024
Working Capital Demand Loan from HDFC (between 8.30% to 8.80%)	0-30 days	20,000
Working Capital Demand Loan from SBI (between 6.80 % to 7.15%)	0-90 days	77,300
Bank Overdraft from SBI @8.95%		1,700
Foreign Currency Line of Credit Loan		
(USD 166 lakhs ,GBP 3.16 lakhs, EUR 9.20 lakhs) (SOFR/SONIA/ESTR+0.85%)	-	15,011
Total		**1,14,011**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Description and ROI	Date of Maturity	As at March 31, 2023
Working Capital Demand Loan from SBI (between 6.50% to 7.15%)	0-90 days	54,000
Working Capital Demand Loan from HDFC (between 7.70% to 7.80%)	0-60 days	8,000
Bank Overdraft from SBI @ 8.60%		1,406
Foreign Currency Cash Credit Loan		
(USD 51.65 lakhs ,GBP 8.00 lakhs, EUR 9.80 lakhs) (SOFR/SONIA/ESTR+1%)	-	5,934
Total		**69,339**

No term loans, external commercial borrowings, commercial paper and any other borrowing is guaranteed by directors and / or others. During the period presented there were No defaults in the repayment of principal & interest.

NOTE 12
Other Financial Liabilities :

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Interest accrued but not due;	864	734
(b) Creditors for Expenses	518	517
(c) Others (specify nature)		
Lease Liability	756	307
Liability against Pledged Shares	1	-
Liability against Compromise Settlement	-	-
Liability against collection of factoring receivables	397	87
Total	**2,536**	**1,645**

NOTE 13
Provisions

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Provision for employee benefits	222	187
(b) Ex Gratia Payable	150	120
Total	**372**	**307**

NOTE 14
Other Non-financial liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Revenue received in advance	1,226	737
(b) Liability for stale cheque *	0	1
(c) Deffered Income on security deposit valued at amorted cost *	0	0
(d) Statutory liability	59	62
Total	**1,285**	**801**

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

NOTE 15
Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Authorised share capital:		
880,000,000 (Previous Year 880,000,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	88,000	88,000
120,000,000 (Previous Year 120,000,000) Preference Shares of Rs.10 each	12,000	12,000
	1,00,000	1,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
159,885,365 (Previous Year 159,885,365) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up	15,989	15,989
	15,989	**15,989**

a. Includes 15,625,000 shares issued on Right issue of capital in FY 2010-11

b. 15,98,85,365 (Previous Year 15,98,85,365) shares are held by the Holding Company, State Bank of India and its Nominees.

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. The holders of equity shares

NOTE 16
Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Capital Redemption Reserves		
Opening Balance	1,000	1,000
Add: Transfer from Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-
Closing Balance	**1,000**	**1,000**
Securities Premium Account		
Opening Balance	21,693	21,693
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	**21,693**	**21,693**
Reserve Fund *		
Opening Balance	8,314	7,691
Add: Transfer from Statement of Profit and Loss	889	623
Closing Balance	**9,203**	**8,314**
Impairement Reserve @ #		
Opening Balance	2,196	2,196
Add: Transfer from Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-
Add: Transfer from General Reserve	-	-
Closing Balance	**2,196**	**2,196**
@ Reviewed on half yearly basis		
General Reserve		
Opening Balance	10,569	10,569
Add: Transfer from contingency reserve	-	-
Less: Transfer to Impairement Reserve	-	-
Closing Balance	**10,569**	**10,569**
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(19,000)	(21,498)
Add: Profit for the period	4,447	3,117
Add: Other Comprehensive Income (Reimbursement of defined benefit plan)	10	4
	(14,543)	(18,377)
Less :-		
Transfer to Reserve Fund*	889	623
Transfer to Impairement Reserve	-	-
Closing Balance	**(15,432)**	**(19,000)**
Total	**29,229**	**24,772**

* Created in accordance with provision of section 45-IC of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

Created in accordance with circular no. 109/22.10.106/2019-20 of The Reserve Bank of India dated 13th March 2020

NOTE 17
Interest Income

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Discount Income	13,019	10,297
Total	**13,019**	**10,297**

NOTE 18
Fees & Commission Income

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Processing Charges	329	287
Field Survey Fees	32	20
Total	**361**	**307**

NOTE 19
Sale of Service

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Factoring Charges	618	589
	618	**589**

NOTE 20
Others

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Bad Debts Recovery in Written off Accounts	1,597	954
Total	**1,597**	**954**

NOTE 21
Impairment/ (Reversal of provision) on Financial Instruments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Loans	1,214	(4,958)
Investment	-	(141)
Total	**1,214**	**(5,098)**

NOTE 22
Finance Cost

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest Expenses on debts classified as amortised category		
Non-Convertible Redeemable Debentures	731	728
Short Term Loans (including Cash Credit & Overdraft)	5,428	3,175
Discount on Issue of Commercial Papers	219	386
Interest Expense on Lease Liability	66	31
Other Borrowing Costs		
Forward Premium	12	68
Foreign Exchange Gain / Loss	-	3
Total	**6,457**	**4,392**

Note 23
Fees and Commission Expense

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Import Factor Commission	176	138
Total	**176**	**138**

Note 24
Net loss on derecognition of financial instruments under amortised cost category

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Loss on Derecognition of Financial Instruments	-	5,219
Total	**-**	**5,219**

NOTE 25
Employee Benefits Expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries and Wages	1,728	1,490
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	49	48
Staff Welfare Expenses	65	56
Total	**1,842**	**1,594**

NOTE 26
Other Expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Rent, Rates and Taxes	52	39
Repairs and Maintenance - Building	28	28
Repairs and Maintenance - Others	122	111
Travelling and Conveyance	148	109
Directors Sitting Fees	31	30
Advertisement & Publicity Expenses	5	4
Communication expense	33	35
Printing and Stationery	19	13
Legal and Professional Charges	410	298
Royalty paid to SBI	62	51
Auditor's fees and expenses	20	30
Electricity Expenses	46	46
Membership and subscription	28	12
Outsourcing Costs	63	59
Security Charges	20	18
Contribution towards CSR activites	2	-
Goods and Services Tax	216	177
Bank Charges	26	35
Credit Rating Fees and Other Charges	34	56
Miscellaneous Expenses	48	32
Total	**1,413**	**1,181**

27 Contingent Liabilities :

₹ in Lakhs

	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
I	Service Tax matters (under dispute)	57	57
II	Direct Tax matters - Income Tax	47	47
		105	**105**

Note: Future cash outflows, if any, in respect of (i) to (iv) above is dependent upon the outcome of judgements.
There is no claim or proceedings which are pending against the Company which has any financial obligations against the Company. The cases filed against the Company are appeals, either civil or criminal, filed by the Clients arising out of any civil decree or conviction in Section 138 proceedings. The Company reviews all its cases periodically. No decree or order has been passed against the Company which has any financial implication. Since, there is no liability, there is no provision is required. Since all the civil as well as criminal proceedings are filed by the Company for recovery of its outstanding dues, the outcome of these pending proceedings will not have any materially adverse effect on the Company.

The Company has assessed all long term contracts for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Company has reviewed and ensured that adequate provision as required under any law/accounting standards for material foreseeable losses on such long term contracts has been made in the books of account

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Disclosure of sundry creditors under current liabilities is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of the suppliers as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" (the Act).

The Company has not received any intimation from "suppliers" regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and hence the disclosure, if any, relating to the amount unpaid at the year end together with the interest paid/payable as required under the said Act have not been given.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier under the MSMED Act 2006	Nil	Nil
a ii) Interest on a) (i) above	Nil	Nil
b i) Amount of Principal paid beyond the appointed Date	Nil	Nil
b ii) Amount of interest paid beyond the appointed date (as per Section 16 of the said Act)	Nil	Nil
c) Amount of Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment, but without adding the interest specified under section 16 of the said Act	Nil	Nil
d) Amount of Interest accrued and due	Nil	Nil
e) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable Even in succeeding years	Nil	Nil

MSME categorization is done based on self declaration made by the parties and no separate confirmation is sought by the Company in this regards.

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29 Leases

Ind AS 116 - Leases, has become applicable effective annual reporting period beginning April 1, 2019. The Company has adopted the standard beginning April 1, 2019, using the modified retrospective approach for transition. Accordingly, the Company has not restated the comparative information, instead the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard has been recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as on April 1, 2019.

(i) Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

₹ in Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Right to use assets		
Buildings	725	279
Lease liabilities		
Lease liabilities	756	307

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets

Buildings	253	203
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	66	31
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in cost of goods sold and administrative expenses)	27	9
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases (included in administrative expenses)	3	4
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities (included in administrative expenses)	-	-
The total cash outflow for leases during the period	**255**	**332**

BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI FRN:100990W

SBI GLOBAL FACTORS LTD. MUMBAI

30(A) i Earnings Per Share:

		March 31, 2024	March 31,2023
Net Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders (₹ in Lakhs)		4,447	3,117
Profit available to Equity Shareholders (₹ in Lakhs)	(A)	4,447	3,117
Adjusted Net Profit for Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹ in Lakhs)	(B)	4,447	3,117
Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year	(C)	15,98,85,365	15,98,85,365
Weighted average number of Diluted Equity Shares outstanding during the year	(D)	15,98,85,365	15,98,85,365
Nominal Value of Equity Shares (Rs.)		10	10
Basic Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	(A) / (C)	2.78	1.95
Diluted Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	(B) / (D)	2.78	1.95

ii Disclosures in compliance with Regulations 52(4) of the SEBI (Listing obligations and Disclosure Requirements) regulations, 2015 for the period ended 31st March 2024

	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Debt-Equity ratio;	Debt	Equity	3.96	2.78
(b) Debt Service Coverage Ratio;	EBITDA	Total Debt Service	0.10	0.14
(c) Interest Coverage Ratio;	EBIT	Interest Expense	1.68	2.05
(d) Outstanding Redeemable Preference share	NA	NA	NA	NA
(e) Capital Redemption Reserve / Debenture Redemption Reserve;			1,000	1,000
(f) Net Worth;			45,218	40,760
(g) Net Profit After Tax;			4,447	3,117
(h) Earnings Per Share:			2.78	1.95
(i) Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilties	1.42	1.63
(j) Long Term Debt to Working Capital	Long Term Debt	Working Capital	0.19	0.21
(k) Bad Debt to Account Receivable Ratio	Net loss on derecognition of financial instruments under amortised cost category	Loans	-	0.04
(l) Current Liability Ratio	Current Liabilities	Financial Liabilities + Non Financial Liabilites	0.92	0.88
(m) Total Debt to Total Assets	Total Debt	Total Asset	0.73	0.66
(n) Debtors Turnover			NA	NA
(o) Inventory Turnover			NA	NA
(p) Operating Margin (%)	Operating Profit	Operating Income	34.48%	37.76%
(q) Net Profit Margin (%)	Profit After Tax	Operating Income	28.51%	25.66%
(r) Sector Specific Ratio				
(i) PCR (%) (Provision Coverage Ratio)	Total provisions	Gross NPAs)	99.39%	99.79%

30(B) i Disclosure of Unhedged Exposure of Foreign Currency

The Foreign Currency Exposures that have not been hedged by a derivatives instrument or otherwise as on March 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Currency	Currency in Lakhs	Amount ₹ in Lakhs
(a) Assets (Receivables)			
	USD	165	13,731
		(53)	(4,382)
	EUR	9	817
		(10)	(891)
	GBP	3	335
		(8)	(820)
(b) Liability (Payables) *			
	USD	0	17
		(2)	(177)
	EUR	0	3
		(0)	(13)
	GBP	0	1
		(0)	(8)
(c) Loans Payable			
	USD	166	13,851
		(52)	(4,244)
	EUR	9	827
		(10)	(877)
	GBP	3	332
		(8)	(813)

As the Company has Foreign Currency outstanding Receivables & Payables which offset each other, the net foreign currency exposure is minimal.

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

ii Disclosure of Hedged Contracts

The Company enters into forward exchange contracts to hedge against its foreign currency exposures relating to the underlying transactions and firm commitments. The Company does not enter into any derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Particulars	Currency	Outstanding amounts of exposure hedged (In Lakhs FC)		Outstanding amounts of exposure hedged (Rs. In Lakhs)	
		March 31, 2024	March 31,2023	March 31, 2024	March 31,2023
Short Term Borrowings	USD	100	-	8,342	-

30(C) Segment Reporting

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of financing and there are no separate reportable segments identified as per the Ind AS 108 - Segment Reporting.

30(D) Related Party Disclosures

Name of Related Party	**Relationship**
a Enterprise where control Exits	
i Holding Company	
State Bank of India (SBI)	Holding Company
ii Fellow Subsidiary Company with whom transactions have taken place during the year	
SBI Foundation	Fellow Subsidiary (Non Banking)
SBI Mutual Fund Trustee Company Limited	Fellow Subsidiary (Non Banking)
SBI Life Insurance Company Ltd. (SBI LIFE)	Fellow Subsidiary (Non Banking)
SBI Cards and Payment Services Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary (Non Banking)
SBI General Life Insurance Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary (Non Banking)
iii Joint Venturer of Hold Company with whom transactions have taken place during the year	
C Edge Technologies Ltd	
b Key Management Personnel/Relatives of Key Management Personnel	
Mr. Bharat Kumar Mishra (w.e.f. 21st July 2023 to till date)	MD & CEO
Mr. Anurag Bhargava (w.e.f. 18th October 2022 to till date)	EVP & CFO
Mrs. Aruna Dak (w.e.f. 9th July 2021 till 3rd April 2023)	Company Secretary
Mrs. Neha Shenoy (w.e.f. 16th May 2023 till date)	Company Secretary
c Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel (KMP) & his relatives can exercise significant influence	
Mr. Bharat Kumar Mishra (w.e.f. 21st July 2023 to till date)	Factors Association of India
Factors Association of India	KMP having significant influence
SBI Global Factors Ltd. Staff gratuity fund	KMP having significant influence

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BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI

31) The Company's related party transactions are herein disclosed below:

(Rs. ' in Lakhs)

Sr. No	Nature of transaction	Holding @	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates / Group Enterprises	Key Management Personnel / Relatives	Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel (KMP) & his relatives can exercise significant influence	Joint Venture	Grand Total
* 1	**EXPENSES**							
	Remuneration to MD and CEO *	-	-	-	67	-		**67**
	Previous Year	-			**(50)**	-		**(50)**
	Remuneration to EVP & CFO*	-	-	-	76	-		**76**
	Previous Year	-			**(75)**	-		**(75)**
	Remuneration to Company Secretary*	-	-	-	20	-		**20**
	Previous Year				**(52)**	-		**(52)**
	Salary (Including Perqusite) paid to Deputed Staff**	1,014	-	-	-	-		**1,014**
	Previous Year	**(788)**		-	-	-		**(788)**
	Other Receiving of Services/ Reimbursement of Expenses	5,145	12	-	-	-	86	**5,243**
	Previous Year	**(2,830)**	**(19)**	-	-	-	-	**(2,849)**
	Royalty	62						**62**
	Previous Year	**(51)**	-					**(51)**
	Stamp duty on Investment in MF		-			-		**-**
	Previous Year		**(1)**			-		**(1)**
	Subscription / Membership expenses / Self Asst. Tax					1		**1**
	Previous Year					-		**-**
	Total - Current Year	**6,221**	**12**	**-**	**163**	**1**	**86**	**6,483**
	Total - Previous Year	**(3,668)**	**(20)**	**-**	**(177)**	**-**	-	**(3,866)**
2	**INCOME**							
	Rendering of Services/ Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	Previous Year				**(1)**			**(1)**
	Rental Income	5						**5**
	Previous Year	(8)						**(8)**
	Dividend on Preference / Equity Shares / Mutual fund							
	Previous Year							
	Profit on sale of Units of Mutual fund	-	-	-	-			
	Previous Year	-	**(5)**	-	-			[illegible]
	Total - Current Year	**5**	**-**	**-**	-			**5**
	Total - Previous Year	**(8)**	**(5)**	-	**(1)**	-	**-**	**(14)**
3	**SHARE CAPITAL**							
	Equity Share Capital	**15,989**						**15,989**
	Previous Year	**(15,989)**						**(15,989)**
	Share Premium	**16,437**						**16,437**
	Previous Year	**(16,437)**						**(16,437)**
	Total - Current Year	**32,426**	-	**-**	**-**			**32,426**
	Total - Previous Year	**(32,426)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**(32,426)**
4	**ASSETS**							
	Amounts Receivable / Advance	1	3	-	-	-		**3**
	Previous Year	**(1)**	**(7)**	**-**	**(8)**	**-**		**(16)**
	Prepaid Royalty	-						**-**
	Previous Year	-						**-**

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(Rs. ' in Lakhs)

Sr. No	Nature of transaction	Holding @	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates / Group Enterprises	Key Management Personnel / Relatives	Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel (KMP) & his relatives can exercise significant influence	Joint Venture	Grand Total
	Bank Balances	119	-	-	-			119
	Previous Year	(336)	-	-	-			(336)
	Unexpired Amount of CP	-						-
	Previous Year	-						-
	Rent receivable from SBI - Borivali Flat Tenants	-						-
	Previous Year				-			-
	Security Deposit				11			11
	Previous Year				-			-
	Total - Current Year	119	3	-	11	-		133
	Total - Previous Year	(336)	(7)	-	(8)	-		(352)
5	**INVESTMENTS :**							
	Investments in Equity shares *		0					0
	Previous Year *		(0)					(0)
6	**LIABILITY**							
	Debentures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Previous Year	-						-
	Unsecured Loans	94,012	-	-	-			94,012
	Previous Year	(61,339)	-	-	-			(61,339)
	Salary Payable / Amounts Payable / Interest Payable	440	-	-	17			457
	Previous Year	(424)	-	-	(19)			(443)
	Total - Current Year	94,452	-	-	17			94,469
	Total - Previous Year	(61,763)	-	-	(19)	-		(61,78[illegible]
7	**TRANSACTIONS**							
	Purchase of Shares (Transfer of shares from of Subsidiary	-	-	-	-			-
	Previous Year	-	-	-	-	-		-
	Purchase of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-			-
	Previous Year		-	-	-			
	Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-			
	Previous Year		-	-	-			-
	Commercial Papers Taken	-	-	-	-			-
	Previous Year	-						-
	Commercial Papers Repaid	-	-	-	-			-
	Previous Year	-						-
	Loan Taken	15,95,101	11	-	-			15,95,113
	Previous Year	(14,35,664)	-	-	-			(14,35,664)
	Repayment of Loan	15,62,429	11	-	-			15,62,440
	Previous Year	(14,25,445)	-	-	-			(14,25,445)
	Investment in Schemes of Mutual Fund	-	-	-	-			-
	Previous Year	-	(19,499)	-	-			(19,499)
	Redemption of Schemes of Mutual Fund	-	-	-	-			-
	Previous Year	-	(19,504)	-	-			(19,504)

(Rs. ' in Lakhs)

Sr. No	Nature of transaction	Holding @	Fellow Subsidiaries	Associates / Group Enterprises	Key Management Personnel / Relatives	Enterprises over which Key Management Personnel (KMP) & his relatives can exercise significant influence	Joint Venture	Grand Total
	Investment in Fixed Deposit	-						-
	Previous Year	-						-
	Fixed Deposit Matured	-						-
	Previous Year	-						-
	Non - Convertible Debentures borrowed		-					-
	Previous Year							-
	Repayment of Non - Convertible Debentures		-					-
	Previous Year							-
	Refund of Security Deposit	-	-	-	3	-		3
	Previous Year				-			-
	* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs							

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32 Estimated amount of contracts to be executed on capital account not provided for (Net of advances) Rs Nil (Previous Year Rs Nil)

33 Auditors' Remuneration:

₹ in Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
For Statutory Audit	7	12
For Limited Review	5	6
For Tax Audit	3	3
For Other Services (Including certification)	5	10
For Out of pocket expenses *	0	-
TOTAL	**20**	**30**

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

34 Expenditure in Foreign Currency (On Accrual basis)

₹ in Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Correspondent Fees	176	138
Membership and Subscription	8	7
Interest on Short Term Loans	418	214
Others	9	11
TOTAL	**612**	**370**

35 Earnings in Foreign Currency:

₹ in Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Income from Factoring :		
Interest	442	232
Factoring Charges	238	196
Processing Charges	30	32
Miscellanous Income *	0	0
TOTAL	**710**	**460**

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

36 Book value of Investments in Security Receipt

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Backed by NPAs sold by the Company as underlying		Backed by NPAs sold by the other banks/FI/ NBFC as underlying		Total	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Book value of investments in	383	383	-	-	383	383
Less: Provision	383	383	-	-	383	383
Net Value of	-	-	-	-	-	-

* 100% Provision is held against Investment in Security Receipts

37 Investments in security receipts

₹ in Lakhs

	Particulars	SRs issued within past 5 years	SRs issued more than 5 years ago but within past 8 years	SRs issued more than 8 years ago
i	Book value of SRs backed by NPAs		383	-
	Provision held against(i)		383	-
ii	Backed by NPAs sold by the other banks/FI/ NBFC as underlying	-	-	-
	Provision held against(ii)	-	-	-
	Total (i) + (ii)	-	383	-

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38 Taxes on Income:

Income Tax

The components of income tax expense for the year ended 31st March 2024 and year ended 31st March 2023 are:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current Tax		
In respect of Current Year	-	-
In respect of prior years	100	-
Deferred Tax		
In respect to of Current Year	(145)	1,500
Total Income Tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	(45)	1,500
OCI Section		
Remeasurement of the defined benefit liabilities	(3)	(2)
Income tax charges to OCI	**(3)**	**(2)**

Reconciliation of the total charge:

A reconciliation between the tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended 31st March 2023 and year ended 31st March 2022 is as follows

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Accounting profit before tax	4,402	4,618
Income tax expense calculated at 25.168% (Previous Year 29.12%)	1,108	1,345
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:		
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	100	-
Adjustments in respect of brought forward losses and unabsorbed losses	(2,850)	
Adjustments in respect of expenses/provisions not deductible in determining taxable profit	1,597	
Deferred tax not created on losses for the year	-	155
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	(45)	1,500

The Company has elected to exercise the option permitted under Section 115BAA of the Income-tax Act, 1961, as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. Accordingly, the Company has recognised provision for income tax for the year ended 31 March 2024 and measured its deferred tax assets basis the rate prescribed in the section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Movement in Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities

₹ in Lakhs

	March 31, 2024			
Particulars	**(DTA) / DTL As at April 01, 2023**	**Statement of Profit and Loss**	**OCI**	**(DTA) / DTL As at March 31, 2024**
Fixed Asset: temporary difference on account of Depreciation and Amortisation	96	(7)		88
Bonus Disallowed due to non-payment	(35)	(3)		(38)
Provision for Gratuity *	(32)	0		(32)
Provision for Leave Encashment	(22)	(1)		(24)
Provision for Expenses *	(0)	(0)		(0)
Provision for doubtful debts on Non Performing Investments	(111)	15		(96)
Impairement allowances of Financial Assets	(1,178)	(146)		(1,324)
Adjustments pertaining to Income and expense recognition based on Expected Interest rate	-	-		-
Leases *	(8)	0		(8)
Others - OCI	-	(3)	3	-
Total	**(1,292)**	**(145)**	**3**	**(1,434)**

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

₹ in Lakhs

	March 31, 2023			
Particulars	**(DTA) / DTL As at April 01, 2022**	**Statement of Profit and Loss**	**OCI**	**(DTA) / DTL As at March 31, 2023**
Fixed Asset: temporary difference on account of Depreciation and Amortisation	90	6		96
Bonus Disallowed due to non-payment	(26)	(9)		(35)
Provision for Gratuity	(26)	(6)		(32)
Provision for Leave Encashment	(21)	(1)		(22)
Provision for Expenses *	(2)	2		(0)
Provision for doubtful debts on Non Performing Investments	(152)	41		(111)
Impairement allowances of Financial Assets	(2,622)	1,444		(1,178)
Adjustments pertaining to Income and expense recognition based on Expected Interest rate	-	-		-
Leases	(33)	25		(8)
Others - OCI	-	(2)	2	-
Total	**(2,794)**	**1,500**	**2**	**(1,292)**

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

39 Retirement Benefit Plan

In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard on (IND AS-19) - "Employee Benefits" the following disclosures have been made:

Defined Contribution Scheme

₹ in Lakhs

Description	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	20	17
Employer's Contribution to Pension Fund	12	11
Total	**31**	**28**

Defined Benefit Scheme

Obligation in respect of employee's gratuity fund scheme managed by SBI Life Insurance Company Ltd of India is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation:

a) Principal Assumptions used in determining gratuity and post employment benefits are:-

Acturial Assumptions	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Discount Rate	7.23%	7.51%
Future Salary Increases	10.00%	10.00%
Retirement Age	60 Years	60 Years
Mortality Rate (as % of IALM (2012-14) Ult. Mortality Table)	100%	100%
Method	Projected Unit Credit Method	Projected Unit Credit Method

b) Changes in Present Value of Obligation

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) Present Value of obligation at the beginning of the year	188	167
b) Interest Cost	13	12
c) Past Service Cost	-	-
d) Current Service Cost	11	12
e) Benefits Paid	(34)	(6)
f) Actuarial (gain) / loss on Obligation *	(0)	3
g) Present Value of obligation at the end of the year	178	188

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

c) Changes in Fair Value of Plan Assets

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	78	78
b) Expected Return	5	5
c) Past Service Cost	-	-
d) Contributions *	0	-
e) Benefits Paid	(34)	(6)
f) Actuarial gain / (Loss) on Plan Assets	2	1
g) Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	50	78
h) Funded Status	(127)	(110)

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

d) Acturial gain/loss recognized

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) Actuarial (gain) / loss for the year - Obligation *	(0)	3
b) Actuarial (gain) / loss for the year - Plan Assets	2	1
c) Actuarial (gain) / loss recognized in the year	(2)	2

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

e) Amounts to be recognized in the Balance Sheet:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) Present Value of obligation at the end of the year	178	188
b) Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	50	78
c) Funded Status	(127)	(110)
d) Net liability recognized in the Balance Sheet	127	110

f) Expenses reognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) Current Service Cost	11	12
b) Past Service Cost	-	-
c) Interest Cost	13	12
d) Return on plan assets	(5)	(5)
e) Net Actuarial (gain) / loss recognized in the year	(2)	2
f) Interest on Fund Balance not recognised earler	-	-
g) Expenses/(Income) recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss	17	20

g) Investment Details of Plan Assets

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Assets managed by insurance scheme (100%)	50	78

h) Balance Sheet Reconciliation

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Net Liability	(110)	(90)
Expenses as above	17	20
Employers Contribution *	0	-
Amount Recognised in Balance sheet	(127)	(110)

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

i) Amount Recognised in current year and previous two years

₹ in Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Defined Benefit Obligation	178	188	167
Plan Assets	50	78	78
(Surplus)/Deficit	**127**	**110**	**90**
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities Loss/ (Gain) *	(0)	3	(17)
Experience adjustments on plan Assets (Loss)/Gain	2	1	(1)

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

j) Maturity Analysis of Projected Benefit Obligation: From the Fund

Rs. In Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting		
Within the next 12 months	16	14
2nd Following Year	26	14
3rd Following Year	28	24
4th Following Year	13	27
5th Following Year	13	13
Sum of Years 6 To 10	89	105

k) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	₹ in Lakhs			
	March 31, 2024		**March 31, 2023**	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	167	190	175	203
Withdrawal Rate (1% movement)	177	179	187	190
Future salary growth (1% movement)	187	169	200	177

Compensated Absences

The obligation for compensated absences is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The actuarial liability of Compensated Absences (unfunded) of accumulated privileged leaves of the employees of the company as at year end is given below:

Rs. In Lakhs

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Privileged Leave	95	77

40 Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities:

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Assets						
Financial Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	427	-	427	482	-	482
Loans #	1,78,454	-	1,78,454	1,23,718	-	1,23,718
Investments #*	-	0	0	-	0	0
Other Financial Assets	36	165	202	202	41	243
Non-Financial Assets						
Current Tax Assets (Net)	861	-	861	580	-	580
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	-	1,434	1,434	-	1,292	1,292
Property, Plant and Equipment		1,477	1,477	-	1,005	1,005
Capital Work in Progress	4	-	4	29	-	29
Other Intangible Assets	-	81	81	-	33	33
Other Non-Financial Assets	340	-	340	378	-	378
Total Assets	**1,80,122**	**3,157**	**1,83,279**	**1,25,389**	**2,371**	**1,27,760**
Liabilities						
Financial Liabilities						
Derivative financial instruments	2	-	2	-	-	-
Debt Securities	9,869	9,987	19,856	4,922	9,986	14,908
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	1,14,011	-	1,14,011	69,339	-	69,339
Other Financial Liabilities	1,780	756	2,536	1,338	307	1,645
Non-Financial Liabilities						
Provisions	150	222	372	120	187	307
Other Non-Financial Liabilities	1,285	-	1,285	801	-	801
Total Liabilities	**1,27,097**	**10,965**	**1,38,062**	**76,520**	**10,480**	**87,000**
Net			**45,218**			**40,761**
# Represents net of provision						

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

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SBI GLOBAL FACTORS LTD. MUMBAI

41 Capital

i Capital Management

The Company maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business and is meeting the capital adequacy requirements of Reserve Bank of India. The Company's objective, when managing Capital, is the ongoing assessment of Company's risks, how the Company intends to mitigate these risks and how much current and future capital is necessary after considering other mitigating factors.

Being in the Middle Layer (NBFC-ML) the Company follows regulations as per the Master Direction-RBI (NBFC-Scaled based Regulation) Directions 2023, to maintain a minimum capital to risk weighted assets ratio ("CRAR") consisting minimum Tier I Capital of 10% and a combined Tier I & Tier II Capital of 15% of aggregate risk weighted assets. The capital management process of the Company ensures to maintain a healthy CRAR at all the times.

₹ in Lakhs

Regulatory Capital	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Tier I Capital	41,382	37,143
Tier II Capital	10,000	10,000
Total Capital	**51,382**	**47,143**
Risk Weighted Assets	**1,92,271**	**1,37,174**
CRAR		
Tier I Capital (%)	21.52%	27.08%
Tier II Capital (%)	5.20%	7.29%

Regulatory capital consists of Tier 1 capital, which comprises share capital, share premium, retained earnings including current year profits. Certain adjustments are made to IND AS-based results and reserves, as prescribed by RBI. Tier II Capital consists primarily of Subordinated Debt instruments, subject to permissible limits as per the directions of the RBI.

ii ICAAP Document & Stress Scenarios:

One of the most important tool for capital planning and capturing risks of the enterprise is the ICAAP Document. Annually the Company prepares its ICAAP based on the audited financials, future business plan and, Stress Scenarios. The Stress Scenario captured in the ICAAP Document are quarterly compared with the actual performance and put up to the RMCB in its quarterly Memorandum. The Management Action Trigger (MAT) and Corrective Action (CA) are initiated if the Stress Scenario actually materializes during any reporting quarter.

Likely stress scenarios which are built and discussed in ICAAP are

i) Increase in NPA level requiring higher provision

ii) Large frauds in the standard assets of the Company and ability of the Company to provide for them.

iii)Tightening of the liquidity in the market and inability of the Company to raise funds through Commercial Papers (CPs) at reasonable rate and its impact on the overall average cost of funds and profitability.

The Corrective Action ('CA') is initiated as per the need.

The ICAAP Document is to be reviewed annually based on the actual performance of the Company in the previous year, Business Plan for the current year, Capital requirement to grow, and after factoring in the Stress Scenarios based on the past data. The Annual ICAAP document is to be placed before the Board for approval through RMCB.

iii Categories of Financial Instruments:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024			
	Amortised cost	At Fair Value Through profit or loss	At Deemed Cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	427	-	-	427
Loans	1,78,454	-	-	1,78,454
Investments *	-	0	-	0
Other Financial Assets	202	-	-	202
Total	**1,79,082**	**0**	**-**	**1,79,083**
Financial Liabilities				
Debt Securities	19,856	-	-	19,856
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	1,14,011	-	-	1,14,011
Derivative Financial Instrument	-	2	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	2,536	-	-	2,536
Total	**1,36,403**	**2**	**-**	**1,36,403**
* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs				

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023			
	Amortised cost	At Fair Value Through profit or loss	At Deemed Cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	482	-	-	482
Loans	1,23,718	-	-	1,23,718
Investments *	-	0	-	0
Other Financial Assets	243			243
Total	**1,24,444**	**0**	**-**	**1,24,444**
Financial Liabilities				
Debt Securities	14,908	-	-	14,908
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	69,339	-	-	69,339
Other Financial Liabilities	1,645	-	-	1,645
Total	**85,892**	**-**	**-**	**85,892**
* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs				

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42 **Fair Value Measurement**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price), regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique.

The Company evaluates the significance of financial instruments and material accuracy of the valuations incorporated in the financial statements as they involve a high degree of judgement and estimation uncertainty in determining the carrying values of financial assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. Fair value of financial instruments is determined using valuation techniques and estimates which, to the extent possible, use market observable inputs, but in some cases use non-market observable inputs. Changes in the observability of significant valuation inputs can materially affect the fair values of financial instruments. In determining the valuation of financial instruments, the Company makes judgements on the amounts reserved to cater for model and valuation risks, which cover both Level 2 and Level 3 instruments, and the significant valuation judgements in respect of Level 3 instruments.

Fair Value Hierarchy

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

Assets and liabilities carried at fair value or for which fair values are disclosed have been classified into three levels according to the observability of the significant inputs used to determine the fair values. Changes in the observability of significant valuation inputs during the reporting period may result in a transfer of assets and liabilities within the fair value hierarchy. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy when there is a significant change in either its principal market or the level of observability of the inputs to the valuation techniques as at the end of the reporting period.

Level 1: Fair value measurements are those derived from unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Fair value measurements are those with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable

Level 3: Fair value measurements are those where at least one input which could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation is not based on observable market data

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy

(Rs. In Lakhs)

As at March 31, 2024

Particluars	At FVTPL			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Total
Investments *	0	-	-	0

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

Fair value technique

Investment at fair value through profit and loss

For investment at fair value through profit and loss, valuation are done using quoted from active markets or on published Net Asset Value of the investment at the measurement date.

Other Financial Assets and Liabilities

With respect to Bank Balances and Cash and Cash Equivalents, Other Financial Assets, Trade Payables and Other Financial Liabilities, the carrying value approximates the fair value.

43 **Financial Risk Management**

1 **Introduction**

The Company has operations in India , headquartered in Mumbai with ten branches across India. Whilst risk is inherent in the Company's activities, it is managed through an integrated risk management framework under the overall framework of its parent Company viz. State Bank of India, including ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing profitability and each individual within the Company is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. It is also subject to various operational, regulatory and compliance risks.

2 **Risk Management Framework**

The Company undertakes a formal risk assessment exercise annually to proactively identify the risks and ensure all possible strategies to control & mitigate in pursuit of achieving the Company's objective. Every department is responsible for identification of their risks and putting it in the Risk Control and Self Assessment (RCSA)Template. The consolidated RCSA Template is analyzed by the Chief Risk Officer and the Managing Director of the Company, and is then put up before the Risk Management Committee of the Board and Board of Directors annually at their meeting for amendment and review.

The Management of Risk in the Company is ensured through compliance with the laid down systems and procedures, processes and risk parameters detailed in the various Manuals viz .Assets & Liability, Credit, Operations, ALM Policy, Investment Policy, Foreign Exchange Operations, IT & IT Security. HR and Accounts. The key risks critical to the Company's operations are as under:

- Credit Risk(including Concentration and Country Risk)
- Operational Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk(Interest Rate Risk)
- Compliance Risk(Including Legal Risk)

The Company has following policies in place to mitigate various types of risk:

- Credit Manual – Covering Client Risk, Country Risk, Concentration Risk, Counter Party Risk.
- Operations Manual – For conducting entire gamut of operations of factoring transactions in a systematic manner in accordance with the laid down procedures and instructions so as to prevent Fraudulent and Suspicious transactions.
- Asset Liability Management Policy manual – Liquidity Risk, Investment Manual – For Market (Interest Rate) Risk and Liquidity Risk and Foreign Exchange Operations manual.
- IT Policy and IT Security Policy and BCMS – for IT & IT Systems
- Accounting Policy manual – For Accounts
- HR Policy –Employee Risk
- Compliance Policy – Compliance Risk
- Fraud Risk Management Policy –Fraud Risk
- Risk Management Policy
- KRIs, RCSA Template, RCSA Manual, Loss Data Manual, KRI Manual & OR
- Policy on outsourcing of financial services for NBFC
- Sale of NPAs to ARC
- Cyber Security Manual
- Policy on Preservation of Documents

3 **The Company ensures identification, measurement and control of risks affecting the business through the following Committees:**

(i) The Board of Directors (BOD)

The BOD is responsible for overall monitoring of Risk Profile of the Company and gives directions for future growth. The Board meets at least 4 times in a year to review the quarterly results and performance of the Company. It may also meet between quarters if required as per exigent circumstances. BOD also exercises supervision of Company through its duly constituted sub-
Committees as follows:

(a) Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMCB)
Role of RMCB is review of Risk Profile of the Company at quarterly intervals and issue directions for measurement, mitigation and management of key risks of the Company. RMCB will also periodically review the Risk Management Policy and Compliance thereof and recommends amendments to the Board.
The role of the Committee is as follows-:

- Review of Risk Management Policy
- Review of the current status on the risk limits in the Risk Management Policy and Report to the Board
- Review the matters on Risk Management
- Review and monitor the risks to which the Company is exposed

(b) Executive Committee of the Board (ECB)
To review the MIS relating to Business Profile, NPAs and Stressed Assets and guide the Management in improving the health of the Asset Portfolio. ECB also approves amendments to Assets & Liability, Credit, Operations, Forex Operations, Treasury & Investment and IT Manuals based on past experience and emerging needs so as to ensure healthy growth in top line and bottom line within acceptable risk taking capabilities.

ECB also sanctions Credit Proposals including renewal, enhancement and amendments beyond discretionary powers of CCC-I while ensuring compliance with laid down processes and Risk Appetite parameters. Further, deviations which do not fall within the sanctioning powers of the CCC-II/CCC-I are also approved by the ECB.

(c) Audit Committee of the Board (ACB)
ACB oversees financial management of the Company by reviewing quarterly / year-end financial statements. The Internal / Statutory Auditors share their observations for respective accounting period and keep ACB improved about adoption of sound accounting policies as well as adequacy of provisions, adherence to Accounting Standards. It also reviews instances of Income leakages observed by the Auditors.

(ii) The internal Committees of the Company for risk management are as under:

(a) Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO)

Roles and Responsiibilities
The Asset Liability Management (ALM) Committee presents the Structural and Dynamic Liquidity Report to the Risk Management Committee on a quarterly basis and meetings are held every month. The ALM Committee formulates the ALM Policy which is reviewed at least once a year. If any change is required, then, the revised policy along with desired change and rationale for the same shall be put up to the ECB. Consequent to the recommendation of the ECB, the reviewed policy would be put up to the Board for its approval.

Composition
ALCO Committee is headed by the MD & CEO of the Company. Other members of the Committee comprise all EVPs, HODs of Departments -Treasury, Credit/Credit Admin, Accounts, Marketing, IT, Risk Management, Operations, Debt Management and as nominated by MD & CEO of the Company.

ALCO normally meets at monthly intervals to discuss and take a view on the following:

- Cost of funds – Considering the prevailing liquidity position and future scenario
- Benchmark Rates, after factoring in the Cost of funds and future liquidity scenario.
- Asset – Liability position of the Company.
- Interest rate scenario
- Country Risk Exposure Review

(b) Corporate Credit Committee I and II:
Sanction of Credit Proposals including renewal, enhancement and amendments are within their discretionary powers, while ensuring compliance with laid down processes and Risk Appetite parameters. Further, certain Branches have been granted discretionary power to sanction LC Bills Discounting Facility (post due date confirmation) of upto Rs 20.00 Cr. The sanctions by the said Branches are Controlled by the CCC-II on a monthly basis. Sanctions by the CCC-II are controlled by the CCC-I and the sanctions by the CCC-I are controlled by the Executive Committee of the Board.

4 A synopsis of the various risks faced by the Company and their mitigation is as follows:

A) Credit Risk
Credit Risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit Risk for the Company is the risk of default by the Client availing the Factoring Facility from the Company for invoices recoursed to him in the event of default by the debtor (buyer) in making payment on due date for the factored invoices drawn on him.

Credit Mitigation measures
To reduce loss from credit risk, the Company has adopted following practices-

• Client wise Exposure Limit:
The exposure on each single borrower and group of borrowers are restricted within a maximum limit prescribed by the RBI, which is as under:

Single Borrower	Rs. 90 crs
Borrower Group	Rs. 130 crs

Debtors Exposure Limit:
Debtors are classified into two categories i.e. rated debtor and unrated debtor.
The Maximum Exposure on a Single Rated Debtor in respect of all clients is restricted as under:

Debtor Rating	Amount of Exposure(Rs. in crs)
A	150
B	80
C	20

The maximum exposure on a Single Unrated Debtors in respect of all clients has been fixed as under:

Constitution	Amount of Exposure(Rs. in crs)
Public / Pvt Ltd Company	5
Partnership / Proprietorship Firm	3

B) Operational Risk
Operational Risk is a risk of losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This definition includes legal risk, IT Risk and Outsourcing Risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk.
The operational risks relating to the specific business profile of the Company involve
i) Fraudulent Transactions
ii)Diversion of Funds
iii) Disruption of business

Operational Risk Mitigation measures
Each department of the Company meticulously follows rules or guidelines mentioned in their respective manuals to control operational risk. Further, the Internal Audit System of the Company is very robust to mitigate Operation Risk
While the disbursement of factored invoices are released to the Working Capital Banker only to ensure that there are no diversion of funds, we do have a rigorous risk focused Internal (Concurrent) Audit Mechanism for early detection, minimization of fraudulent transactions. Company has a Board approved policy to deal with Fraud Risk.

The Company has put in place a robust Disaster Recovery (DR) plan, which is periodically tested. Business Continuity Plan (BCP) is further put in place to ensure seamless continuity of operations including services to customers, when confronted with adverse events such as natural disasters, technological failures, human errors, terrorism, etc. Periodic testing is carried out to address gaps in the framework, if any. DR and BCP audits are conducted on a periodical basis to provide assurance regarding the effectiveness of the Company's readiness.

The Operations Manual details Systems and Procedures and Processes for Inclusion and authorization of invoices for factoring and allocation of collections. Internal Audit is an important mechanism to detect non-compliance, suspicious transactions and suggest remedial measures. The ECB has the power to amend the Manual, as per emerging needs and exigencies and Annual Review is to be put up to the Board.

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C) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of losses in positions taken by the company which arises from movements in market prices. The Company is exposed to only Interest Rate Risk due to its borrowing programme from the market.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest Rate Risk refers to the risk associated with the adverse movement in the interest rates. Adverse movement would imply rising interest rates on liabilities and falling interest yields on the assets. This is the biggest risk which the company faces. It arises because of maturity and re-pricing mismatches of assets and liabilities.

Market Risk Mitigation measures

The Majority of the Company's advances and Borrowings of the Company are short term in nature (upto 90 days). In case of any adverse movement in Interest Rate, the Company can easily pass on the increased cost of funds to the Clients.

Further, due to 100% backup lines of credit, in case of sharp increase in CP borrowing rates, Company can switch over to banks' lines of credit.

Every month ALCO meets and monitors the cost, and maturity profile of funds borrowed and accordingly revises the Benchmark rates for various products viz. DF, RF, EF, LCEX and LCBD.

As regards Forex risk, the Company utilises the Forex line of Credit from Banks only to the extent of Export Factoring Outstanding with overnight open position restricted to USD 50000 only, as against USD 500,000 permitted by the RBI. The same is monitored on a Daily and Weekly Basis. In case of any shortfall or excess in open position from the prescribed limit of USD 50000, the position is regularized through purchase or sale of USD from time to time.

The Company invests surplus funds in approved Overnight(Debt) funds to earn some return vis-à-vis idle cash.

The Guidelines contained in the Treasury & Investment Manual on Liquidity Back up, Investment of temporary Surplus funds, conduct of front / mid / back office and reporting mechanism can be amended from time to time, subject to approval by the Board.

D) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company might be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due as a result of mismatches in the timing of the cash flows under both normal and stress circumstances. Such scenarios could occur when funding needed for illiquid asset positions is not available to the Company on acceptable terms. To limit this risk, management has arranged for diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base and adopted a policy of managing assets with liquidity in mind and monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. The Company has developed internal control processes and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk.

The Liquidity Risk relating to the Company is inability to repay its borrowings from the market.

The Company has following sources of funds:

- Share Capital
- Reserves & Surplus
- Non Convertible Debentures
- Commercial Paper (1-90 days maturity)
- Bank lines of Credit (Domestic & Foreign)

To mitigate the liquidity risk, Company has a policy that the total of:

i) Undrawn, committed rupee facilities.

ii) Investments in liquid instruments,

should always exceed aggregate of short term dated loans with no surety of roll over, and CP's falling due within the next one week.

Therefore, SBIGFL has backup lines of Credit from Banks to meet the 100% of the other short term/volatile resources and mitigate liquidity risks at any point of time. Company has included a Contingency Funding Plan as a part of its Asset Liability Management Policy.

E) Compliance Risk

Compliance risk is the current and prospective risk to earnings or capital arising from violations of, or non-conformance with laws, rules, regulations, prescribed practices, internal policies, and procedures, or ethical standards. The risk exposes the institution to fines, civil money penalties, payment of damages, and the voiding of contracts.

The Compliance part is taken care of by the Company Secretary & Compliance Officer, besides the departmental heads who look after compliance function of their departments. The Internal Auditors also verify and furnish report on Regulatory Compliance at quarterly intervals which is put up to the Audit Committee along with the compliance of observations of the Internal Audit.

The Company has a Board approved compliance policy based on the guidelines issued by the Group Compliance Dept of SBI.

Maturity Pattern Assets and laibilities as on 31st March 2024 ₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Up to 30/31 days	Over one month upto 2 months	Over 2 months upto 3 months	Over 3 months upto 6 months	Over 6 months upto 1 year	Over 1 year upto 3 years	Over 3 year upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	427
Loans #*	51,800	50,117	32,386	24,600	20,484	4,327	-	-	1,83,714
Investments #*	-	-	-	383	-	-	-	0	383
Other Financial assets	-	-	-	-	36	165	-	-	202
Total *	**52,227**	**50,117**	**32,386**	**24,983**	**20,520**	**4,492**	**-**	**0**	**1,84,726**
Debt Securities	-	9,869	-	-	-	-	-	9,987	19,856
Borrowings (other than Debt Securities)	84,600	-	12,700	-	16,712	-	-		1,14,012
Other Financials liabilities	1,285	-	-	495	-	756	-		2,536
Total	**85,885**	**9,869**	**12,700**	**495**	**16,712**	**756**	**-**	**9,987**	**1,36,403**
* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs									
# Represents Gross Value without provision									
# The Period of realisation of Investment shall be 5 years from the date of acquisition. The Period of realisation may be extended to a maximum of 8 Years from the date of acquisition by the Board of Directors of JMFARC (Securitisation Company)									

Maturity Pattern Assets and laibilities as on 31st March 2023 ₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Up to 30/31 days	Over one month upto 2 months	Over 2 months upto 3 months	Over 3 months upto 6 months	Over 6 months upto 1 year	Over 1 year upto 3 years	Over 3 year upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	482	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	482
Loans	42,074	39,077	26,217	12,520	7,877	-	-	-	1,27,765
Investments*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	383	383
Other Financials assets	-	-	-	-	202	41	-	-	243
Total	**42,556**	**39,077**	**26,217**	**12,520**	**8,079**	**41**	**-**	**383**	**1,28,873**
Debt Securities	-	-	4,922	-	-	-	-	9,986	14,908
Borrowings (other than Debt Securities)	3,500	21,000	37,500	-	7,339	-	-	-	69,339
Other Financials Liabilities	666	-	-	734	-	307	-	-	1,707
Total	**4,166**	**21,000**	**42,422**	**734**	**7,339**	**307**	**-**	**9,986**	**85,955**
(* Represents Gross Value without provision)									-
* The Period of realisation of Investment shall be 5 years from the date of acquisition. The Period of realisation may be extended to a maximum of 8 Years from the date of acquisition by the Board of Directors of JMFARC (Securitisation Company)									

44 Segment Reporting

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of financing and there are no separate reportable segments identified as per the Ind AS 108 - Segment Reporting.

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45 Expected Credit Losses

Impairment Assessment

The references below show where the Company's impairment assessment and measurement approach is set out in this report. It should be read in conjunction with the Summary of significant accounting policies

The Company applies General approach to provide for credit losses prescribed by IND AS 109, which provides to recognised 12-months expected credit losses where credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and to recognised lifetime expected credit losses for financial instruments for which there have been significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition considering all reasonable and supportable information, including that of forward looking.

Definition of Default

The Company considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

The three stages reflect the general pattern of credit deterioration of a financial instrument. The differences in accounting between stages relate to the recognition of expected credit losses and the calculation and presentation of interest revenue

Stage wise Categorisation of Loan Assets The company categorises loan assets into stages based on the Days Past Due status:

- Stage 1: [0-30 days Past Due] It represents exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that were not credit impaired upon origination. The Company uses the same criteria mentioned in the standard and assume that when the days past due exceeds '30 days', the risk of default has increased significantly. Therefore, for those loans for which the days past due is less than 30 days, the Company recognises as a collective provision the portion of the lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within the next 12 months.

- Stage 2: [31-90 days Past Due] The Company collectively assesses ECL on exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but are not credit impaired. For these exposures, the Company recognises as a collective provision, a lifetime ECL (i.e. reflecting the remaining lifetime of the financial asset)

- Stage 3: [More than 90 days Past Due] The Company identifies, both collectively and individually, ECL on those exposures that are assessed as credit impaired based on whether one or more events, that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred. The Company use the same criteria mentioned in the standard and assume that when the days past due exceeds '90 days', the default has occurred.

For Domestic Factoring & RF (Online)

The management has adopted a provision matrix based on 'Transition Matrix Model' (basic) model for arriving at the Probability of Default. Basic model used for arriving at the Probability of Default is the Flow Rate/ Transition Matrix Model. The Management have taken quarter wise historic data for the last four years to arrive at the Probability of Default (PD)

For Export

The company has considered PD in case of export factoring as follows: Entire performing Export Factoring Portfolio is under the Two Factor Model wherein the exposure is covered by the PUG from the import factor. Due to availability of cover from import factor the delinquency in the Export Factoring is negligible.

The exposure is secured by the Payment Under Guarantee (PUG) cover given by the overseas Import factor and thus the management has proposed 0.50% as probability of default on the entire portfolio of Export factoring portfolio is provided .

Credit Quality

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total
	Outstanding Loan	Impairment Losses	Outstanding Loan	Impairment Losses	Outstanding Loan	Impairment Losses	Impairment Losses
As at March 2024	1,74,404	938	4,984	22	4,327	4,301	5,260
As at March 2023	1,15,672	549	8,623	35	3,470	3,463	4,046

Write off policy

"The NPA accounts where despite best efforts recovery is not forthcoming. Such accounts are critically examined on case to case basis and are recommended for write off to Executive Committee of the Board.

Executive Committee of the Board has full powers for write off of NPAs and no authority below that has been vested with any power in this regard."

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46 **Schedule in terms of Paragraph 13 of Prudential Norms as per Notification No.. DNBS. 193 DG(VL)-2007 dated February 22, 2007 issued by Reserve Bank of India.**

	LIABILITIES SIDE :	March 31, 2024 Amount Outstanding	March 31, 2024 Amount Overdue	March 31, 2023 Amount Outstanding	March 31, 2023 Amount Overdue
		Rs. in lakhs		Rs. in lakhs	
1	Loans and advances availed by the NBFCs inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid:				
	(a) Debentures :				
	Secured	-	-	-	-
	Unsecured (other than falling within the meaning of public deposits*)	10,483	-	10,479	-
	(b) Deferred Credits	-	-	-	-
	(c) Term Loans	-	-	-	-
	(d) Inter-corporate loans and borrowing	-	-	-	-
	(e) Commercial Paper	9,869	-	4,922	-
	(f) Other Loans (specify nature)				
	- Cash Credit/Working Capital Demand Loan	1,12,311	-	68,174	-
	- Bank Overdraft	1,700		1,406	

	ASSETS SIDE :	Amount Outstanding March 31, 2024 Rs. in lakhs	Amount Outstanding March 31, 2023 Rs. in lakhs
2	Break-up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (3) below:] #		
	(a) Secured	57,454	32,307
	(b)Unsecured	1,26,259	95,457
	(Excludes Advance Payment of Tax)		
3	Break up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and hypothecation loans counting towards AFC activities (net of provision)		
	(i) Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors		
	(a) Financial lease	-	-
	(b) Operating lease	-	-
	(ii) Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors:		
	(a) Assets on hire	-	-
	(b) Repossessed Assets	-	-
	(iii) Other loans counting towards AFC activities		
	(a) Loans where assets have been repossessed	-	-
	(b) Loans other than (a) above	-	-

Debts Shown under Sundry Debtors have not been Considered

4	Break-up of Investments :		
	Current Investments:		
	1 Quoted :		
	(i) Shares : (a) Equity	-	-
	(b) Preference	-	-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-	-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds	-	-
	(iv) Government Securities	-	-
	(v) Others (please specify)	-	-
	2 Unquoted :		
	(i) Shares : (a) Equity	-	-
	(b) Preference	-	-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-	-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds	-	-
	(iv) Government Securities	-	-
	(v) Others (please specify)	-	-
	Long Term investments :		
	1 Quoted :		
	(i) Shares : (a) Equity	-	-
	(b) Preference	-	-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-	-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds	-	-
	(iv) Government Securities	-	-
	(v) Others (please specify)	-	-
	2 Unquoted :		
	(i) Shares : (a) Equity	0.10	0.10
	(b) Preference	-	-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-	-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds	-	-
	(iv) Government Securities	-	-
	(v) Others (please specify)	-	-
	- Investment in Security Receipt (SR)	383	383

5	Borrower group-wise classification of all leased assets, stock-on-hire and loans and advances:			
	Category	Amount net of provisions (Rs. In Lakhs)		
		Secured	Unsecured	Total
	1 Related Parties			
	(a) Subsidiaries			
	(b) Companies in the same group	-		
	(c) Other related parties	-	-	-
	2 Other than related parties	57,454	1,26,259	1,83,714
	(Previous Year)	32,307	95,457	1,27,765
	Total (Current year)	57,454	1,26,259	1,83,714
	Total (Previous year)	32,307	95,457	1,27,765

6	Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) (both quoted and unquoted): (Rs. In lakhs)				
		March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Category	Market Value/ Break-up or fair value or NAV	Book value (net of provisions)	Market Value/ Break-up or fair value or NAV	Book value (net of provisions)
	1 Related Parties				
	(a) Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
	(b) Companies in the same group #*	-	0	-	0
	(c) Other related parties	-	-	-	-
	2 Other than related parties @	287	-	574	-
	Total *	**287**	**0**	**574**	**0**
	# Disclosed as zero as amount is less than lakhs				
	@ 100% Provision is held in books against Investment, therefore book value is zero				
	* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs				

7	Other Information		
	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
(i)	Gross Non Performing Assets		
	(a) Related Party	-	-
	(b) Other than Related Parties	4,327	3,470
(ii)	Net Non-Performing Assets		
	(a) Related Party	-	-
	(B) Other than Related Parties	26	7
(iii)	Assets acquired in satisfaction of debts	-	-

47 (i) Disclosures as per SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 dated 2nd September, 2015 and Circular No.CIR/IMD/DF/18/2013 dated October 29,2013, relating to contact details of Debenture Trustees

IDBI Trusteeship Services Ltd
Asian Building, Ground Floor,
17, R. Kamani Marg, Ballard Estate,
Mumbai - 400 001.
Tel: 022 - 4080 7000
Fax: 022 - 6631 1776 / 4080 7080

(ii)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	₹ in Lakhs	₹ in Lakhs
(a) Credit rating and change in credit rating (if any)	No	No
(b) Debt-Equity ratio;	3.96	2.78
(c) (i) Previous due date for the payment of interest		
- 7.28% Tier II Bonds (10 Years)	28.07.2022	28.07.2022
(ii) Repayment of principal of non convertible debt securities	-	-
(d) (i) Next due date for the payment of Interest		
- 7.28% Tier II Bonds (10 Years)	28.07.2024	28.07.2023
(ii) Principal along with the amount of interest		
- 7.28% Tier II Bonds (10 Years)	28.07.2031	28.07.2031
(e) Capital redemption reserve / Debenture redemption reserve;	1,000	1,000
(f) Net Worth;	45,218	40,760
(g) Net Profit After Tax;	4,447	3,117
(h) Earnings Per Share:	2.78	1.95

48 **Disclosure in accordance with RBI Circular No. DNBR (PD) CC No. 002/03.10.001/2014-15 dated 10th November 2014 and Notification issued by RBI on 27th March 2015 and 10th April 2015 relating to Non Banking Financial Companies - Corporate Governance (Reserve Bank) Directions 2015:**

A Capital to Risk (weighted) Assets Ratio

₹ in Lakhs

Sr NO	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
i.	CRAR (%)	26.72	34.37
ii	CRAR - Tier I Capital (%)	21.52	27.08
iii	CRAR - Tier II Capital (%)	5.20	7.29
iv	Amount of Subordinated debt as Tier II Capital (Rs In Lakhs)	10,000	10,000
v	Amount raised by issue of Perpetual Debt Instruments	-	-

The above disclosure is also as per, Circular No. DNBS (PD). CC. No. 125/03.05.002/2008-2009 dated August 1, 2008, relating to guidelines for NBFC-ND-SI as regards to Capital Adequacy, Liquidity and disclosure norms.

B Investments

₹ in Lakhs

Sr NO	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
1	Value of Investments	-	-
i	Gross Value of Investments	-	-
	a) In India	383	383
	b) Outside India	-	-
ii	Provisions for Depreciation		
	a) In India	383	383
	b) Outside India	-	-
iii	Net Value of Investments		
	a) In India *	0	0
	b) Outside India	-	-
2	Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments		
i	Opening balance	383	523
ii	Add: Provisions made during the year	-	-
iii	Less: Write-off / write-back of excess provisions during the year	-	141
iv	Closing balance	383	383

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

C Derivaties - Forward Contract

₹ in Lakhs

Sr NO	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
i	Derivatives - Forward Contract	83.42	-
	For hedging	83.42	-

D Disclosure relating to Securitisation

1 Details of Financial Assets sold to Securitisation/ Reconstruction Company for Asset Reconstruction.

₹ in Lakhs

Sr NO	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	No. of Accounts	-	-
(ii)	Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold to SC/RC. *	-	-
(iii)	Aggregate consideration @	-	-
(iv)	Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years.	-	-
(v)	Aggregate gain/loss over net book value.	-	-

2 Details of Assignment transactions undertaken by NBFCs during the year

₹ in Lakhs

Sr NO	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	No. of Accounts		-
(ii)	Aggregate value of accounts sold	-	-
(iii	Aggregate consideration	-	-
(iv)	Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-
(v)	Aggregate gain / loss over net book value	-	-

₹ in Lakhs

Sr NO	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	No. of Accounts	12	6
(ii)	Aggregate value of accounts purchased	56,216	28,702
(iii	Aggregate consideration	56,216	28,702
(iv)	Additional consideration realized in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	-	-
(v)	Aggregate gain / loss over net book value	-	-

3 Details on Non-Performing financial assets purchased/sold.

A. Details of Non-Perforimg Assets purchased

₹ in Lakhs

Sr NO	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	(a) No. of Accounts purchased during the year	-	-
	(b) Aggregate outstanding	-	-
(ii)	(a) Of these, number of accounts restructed during the year	-	-
	(b) Aggregate outstanding	-	-

B. Details of Non-Performing Financial Assets sold.

₹ in Lakhs

Sr NO	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	No. of accounts sold	-	-
(ii)	Aggregate outstanding	-	-
(iii)	Aggregate Consideration received	-	-

E **Asset Liability Maturity Pattern of certain items of Assets and laibilities March 31, 2024**

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Up to 30/31 days	Over one month upto 2 months	Over 2 months upto 3 months	Over 3 months upto 6 months	Over 6 months upto 1 year	Over 1 year upto 3 years	Over 3 year upto 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans (Gross)	51,800	50,117	32,386	24,600	20,485	4,327	-	-	1,83,715
Investments *	-	-	-	-	383		-	0	383
Borrowing									
- CC Facility $ /Bank Overdraft	-	-	-	-	16,711	-	-	-	16,711
- WCDL	84,600	-	12,700	-	-	-	-	-	97,300
- Commercial Papers	-	9,869	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,869
Debentures	-	-	-	-	-		-	9,987	9,987
Interest on Debentures	-	-	-	495	-	-	-	-	495
Foreign Curreny assets									
- Bank Accounts	252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252
Foreign Curreny liability									
- Import Factoring Commission	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
- Interest Payable on Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Period of realisation of Investment shall be 5 years from the date of acquisition. The Period of realisation may be extended to a maximum of 8 Years from the date of acquisition by the Board of Directors of JMFARC (Securitisation Company)

$ Represents Foreign Currency line of Credit

* Represent values less than ₹ 0.50 Lacs

a) Exposure to Real Estate Sector *

		₹ in Lakhs	
Category		**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Direct Exposure			
(i)	Residential Mortgages -		
(i)	Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented	-	-
(ii)	**Commercial Real Estate -**		
(ii)	Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estates (office buildings, retail space, multi-purpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure would also include non-fund based limits	-	-
(iii)	Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures -		
	a. Residential	-	-
	b. Commercial Real Estate	-	-
	Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector @	-	-

* Above amounts reflects exposure towards collateral secuirty accepted against the Factoring facility (Receivable financing) provided to the clients.

@ Out of the above exposure, an amout of Previous Year Rs.Nil Lakhs is security relating to Non Performing Assets

b) Exposure to Capital Market - There are no exposure, direct or indirect to Capital Marke

c) Details of Financing of Parent Company products - Not Applicabl

d) Details of Single Borrower limit (SGL) /Group Borrower Limit (GBL) exceeded by the NBFC - Nil

e) Unsecured Advances

	₹ in Lakhs	
Type of Security	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Insured through overseas Import Factor	6,294	5,730
Secured by way of Assignment of Receivables and through Residual / Subservient Charge	39,116	75,477
Fully Unsecured	80,849	14,250
Total	**1,26,259**	**95,457**

Miscelleneous

a) Registration obtained from other financial sector regulators - Not Applicabl

b) Disclosure of Penalties imposed by RBI and other regulators - Not Applicabl

c) Related Party Transactions - Disclosed in Note 30

d) Ratings assigned by credit rating agencies and migration of ratings during the yea

Sr. No	Rating Agency	Rating	Amount in Lakhs	Instrument / Facility	Validity Period **	
					From	To
i)	ICRA	[ICRA]AAA (Stable)	20,000	Subordinated Debt Programme	22.03.2024	21.03.2025
ii)	ICRA	[ICRA]AAA (Stable)	2,45,200	Long-term/Short -term fund based/ Non-fund based bank lines	22.03.2024	21.03.2025
iii)	ICRA	[ICRA]A1+	30,000	Commercial paper programme	22.03.2024	21.03.2025
iv)	CRISIL	CRISIL AAA/Stable	20,000	Subordinated Debt	18.07.2023	17.07.2024
v)	CRISIL	[ICRA]A1+	75,000	Commercial Paper	18.07.2023	17.07.2024

** The rating agency can review the rating once in previous 15 months

Note: The above rating are taken on the basis of the certification provided by the respective rating agencies

e) Prior Period Items - An amount of Rs. NIL (Previous Year NIL).

f) Revenue Recognition - There are no such significant uncertainties where Revenue Recognition is postponed.

g) Consolidated Financial Statements - Not Applicable

ix Additional Disclosure

a) Concentration of Deposits, Advances, Exposures and NPAs

	₹ in Lakhs	
i) Concentration of Deposits	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Total Deposits of twenty largest depositors	-	-
Percentage of Deposits of twenty largest depositors to Total Deposits of the NBFC	-	-

	₹ in Lakhs	
ii) Concentration of Advances	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Total Advances of twenty largest borrowers	32,425	56,336
Percentage of Advances of twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the NBFC	17.65	44.09

	₹ in Lakhs	
iii) Concentration of Exposures (i + ii)	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers /customers	88,900	50,500
Percentage of exposure to twenty largest borrowers / customers to Total Exposure of NBFC on borrowers / customers	17.02	13.16

	₹ in Lakhs	
iv) Concentration of NPAs	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Total Exposure to top four NPA Accounts	3,127	2,974

b) Sector-wise NPAs

	Sector	March 31, 2024 Percentage of NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	March 31, 2023 Percentage of NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
1	Agriculture & allied activities	-	-
2	MSME	4%	11%
3	Corporate Borrowers	3%	89%
4	Services	-	-
5	Unsecured Personal Loan	-	-
6	Auto Loans	-	-
7	Other personal Loans	-	-

c) Movements of NPAs

		₹ in Lakhs	
	Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
i	Net NPAs to Net Advance (%)	0.01%	0.01%
ii	Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
	(a) Opening Balance	3,470	8,519
	(b) Additions during the year	1,952	446
	(c) Reductions during the year	1,095	5,494
	(d) Closing balance	4,327	3,470
iii	Movement of Net NPAs		
	(a) Opening Balance	7	487
	(b) Additions during the year	883	(452)
	(c) Reductions during the year	864	27
	(d) Closing balance	27	7
iv	Movement of Provisions of NPAs (Excluding Provision on Standard Assets)		
	(a) Opening Balance	3,463	8,032
	(b) Provision made during the year	1,069	898
	(c) Write off / write back of excess provisions	231	5,467
	(d) Closing Balance	4,301	3,463

d) Overseas Asset (for those with joint ventures and subsudiaries abroad) - Not Applicable

g) Off Balance Sheet SPVs sponsored - Not Applicable

h) Disclosure of Complaints

	Customer Complaint		
	Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
a)	No. of Complaints pending at the beginning of the year	-	-
b)	No. of Complaints received during the year	2	-
c)	No. of Complaints redressed during the year	2	-
d)	No. of Complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-

i) Information as required by Reserve Bank of India under Resolution framework for COVID related stress as per circular dated 06 August 2020
Disclosures to be made in the half year ended March 31, 2024

(in lakhs)

	Type of borrower	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at the end of the 30th Sept 2023 (A)	Of (A), aggregate debt that slipped into NPA during the half-year	Of (A) amount written off during the half-year	Of (A) amount paid by the borrowers during the half-year	Exposure to accounts classified as Standard consequent to implementation of resolution plan – Position as at the end of this half-year
a)	Personal Loans	-	-	-	-	-
b)	Corporate persons*	-	-	-	-	-
c)	of which, MSMEs	-	-	-	-	
d)	Others	-	-	-	-	

Note: The company has implemented Resolution Plan as per RBI circular dated 06-Aug-20 in One account during the Financial Year 2021-22. The detail of the account wherein RP has been invoked is as under Name of Borrower- Future Enterprises Limited (FEL) As per the OTR plan, SBIGFL's outstanding dues of Rs.3.53 crore was payable on 31st March 2022. However, the payment of SBIGFL and other lenders dues was defaulted by FEL and OTR plan failed. Therefore, the account was again downgraded to NPA in SBIGFL's books in April 2022 with a retrospective date viz.31st March 2021.
During, the FY 2022-23, recovery of Rs. 0.75 cr was received from FEL . and the balance FIU as on 31.03.2023 and 31.03.2024 stands at Rs 2.79 cr. Apart from this there is no account under restructuring in terms of RBI's circular on Resolution Framework for COVID-19 related stress.

j) **Information as required by Reserve Bank of India Circular on Resolution Framework - 2.0: Resolution of Covid-19 related stress of Individuals and Small Businesses dated 5 May 2021 is attached as Annexure III. Disclosures to be made in the half year ended March 31, 2024**

(in lakhs)

Sr No	Description	Individual Borrowers		Small businesses
		Personal Loans	Business Loans	
(A)	Number of requests received for	-	-	-
(B)	Number of accounts where	-	-	-
(C)	Exposure to accounts mentioned at	-	-	-
(D)	Of (C), aggregate amount of debt	-	-	-
(E)	Additional funding sanctioned, if any	-	-	-
(F)	Increase in provisions on	-	-	-

49 In terms of RBI Circular No DNBS.PD.CC.No. 256 / 03.10.042/2011-12 dated March 02, 2012 the Company has to report Nos and Amount of Fraud identified during the year. During the year ended March 31,2024 the company have reported fraud in two borrower accounts amounting to Rs. 6.77 Cr. and 2.41 Cr. respectively which have been fully provided for and have reported NIL in previous year.

50 The Companies net profit for previous financial year was more than Rs. 5 crs and hence provision for CSR was applicable. As per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company was required to spend Rs. Nil (Previous Year Rs. Nil) on CSR activities for the year ended 31st March, 2024. The Company has during the year incurred expenditure relating to CSR activities amounting to Rs.2.30 Lakh (Previous Year Rs. 0.00 Lakh) and the same is reflected in Note 26 under Other Expenses.

51 **Input Tax Credit under Goods and Services Tax**
The company is eligible to claim 50% of ITC only in view of speiifc provision of GST law. Therefore, 50% of ITC is always expensed off in books. Remaining 50% is allowed subject to confirmation by vendors on GST portal. Similarly. in case of locations registered as ISD under GST, 50% ITC is reversed as mandated by GST law.

52 **Other additional regulatory disclosures as required under Schedule III**

i) **Valuation by registerd valuer:**
During the year the company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets.

ii) **Loans and advances**
The company has not granted any loans and advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs) and the related parties, repayable on demand.

iii) **Benami Property:**
No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

iv) **Borrowing Against Security of Current Assets**
The has not borrowed any fund on the basis of security of current assets from Banks and Financial Institution during the yea

v) **Wilful Defaulter:**
The company has not been declared as as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lander during the year.

vi) **Relationship with Struck off company:**
The company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

vii) **Registration of Charges or satisfaction with Register of Companies (ROC)**
The Company does not have any charges or statisfaction of charges which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond statutory period.

viii) **Scheme of arrangement:**
During the year, there is no Scheme of Arrangements have been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the compan

ix) **Utilisation of Borrowed Fund:**
a)The company has not advanced or loaned or invested any funds to any other peron(s) or entity(ies),including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) c
ii) provide any guarantee,security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiarie
b) The company has not received any funds from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
iii) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) c
iv) provide any guarntee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiarie

x) **Undisclosed Income:**
The company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessmet under the Income Tax Act 1961.

xi) **Virtual Currency:**
The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currenty or Virtual Currency during the financial year
The figures in respect of the previous year have been regrouped / rearranged, wherever necessary to make them comparable. The previous year figures have been given as per last audited accounts, audited by other auditors.

53 The figures in respect of The previous year have been regrouped / rearranged, wherever necessary to make them comparable. The previous year figures have been given AS per last audited accounts, audited by other auditors.

54

Asset Classification as per RBI Norms	Asset classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provisions required as per IRACP norms	Difference between IndAS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
-1	-2	-3	-4	(5)=(3)-(4)	-6	(7) = (4)-(6)
Performing Assets						
Standard	Stage 1	1,74,404	938	1,73,467	698	240
	Stage 2	4,984	22	4,962	20	2
Subtotal		**1,79,388**	**960**	**1,78,429**	**718**	**242**
Non-Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	167	150	17	41.82	108
Doubtful - up to 1 year	Stage 3			-	-	-
1 to 3 years	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	Stage 3	4,160	4,151	9	4,160	(9)
Subtotal for doubtful		**4,160**	**4,151**	**9**	**4,160**	**(9)**
Loss	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal for NPA		**4,327**	**4,301**	**26**	**4,202**	**99**
Other items such as guarantees, loan commitments, etc. which are in the scope of Ind AS 109 but not covered under current Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP) norms and Provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
Total	**Stage 1**	1,74,404	938	1,73,467	698	240
	Stage 2	4,984	22	4,962	20	2
	Stage 3	4,327	4,301	26	4,202	99
	Total	**1,83,715**	**5,260**	**1,78,455**	**4,919**	**341**

BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI

SBI GLOBAL FACTORS LTD. MUMBAI

55 Disclosure in accordance with RBI Circular No. DIR.NBFC (PD) CC. No. 102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated 4th November 2019 relating Liquidity Risk Management Framework for Non-Banking Financial Companies: (Amount in lakhs)

Public Disclosure on liquidity risk

(These details are pertaining to Year ended March, 2024)

(i) Funding concentration based on significant counterparty (Both deposits and borrowings)
as on 31st March 2024

Sr. No.	Number of Significant Counterparties *	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	% of Total deposits	% of Total Liabilities
1	5	5,900	NA	4
2	2	10,000	NA	7
3	3	1,14,012	NA	83
Total	**10**	**1,29,912**	**NA**	**94**

as on 31st March 2023

Sr. No.	Number of Significant Counterparties *	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	% of Total deposits	% of Total Liabilities
1	6	6,900	NA	8
2	1	5,000	NA	6
3	2	68,544	NA	79
Total	**9**	**80,444**	**NA**	**92**

*** Significant counterparties are those counterparties whose outstandings is Rs. 10 crore and above.**

(ii) Top 20 large deposits (amount in Rupees Lakhs) and % of total deposits)

- Since the Company has been categorized as an NBFC NDSI, this is not applicable.

(iii) Top 10 borrowings (amount in Rupees Lakhs and % of total borrowings)

as on 31st March 2024

Sr. No.	Particulars of Lenders	March 31, 2024	% of Total Borrowings
1	SBI (INR)	79,001	59%
2	HDFC Bank	20,000	15%
3	SBI London (FOREX)	15,011	11%
4	CP - TATA MUTUAL FUND	5,000	4%
5	CP - SUNDARAM MUTUAL FUND	5,000	4%
6	EIL EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND	1,900	1%
7	URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED ECPF	1,000	1%
8	JAGRAN PRAKASHAN LIMITED	1,000	1%
9	POWERGRID EMPLOYEE PROVIDENT FUND TRUST	1,000	1%
10	BHEL EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND TRUST BHOPAL	1,000	1%
	Total	**1,29,912**	**97%**

as on 31st March 2023

Sr. No.	Particulars of Lenders	March 31, 2023	% of Total Borrowings
1	SBI (INR)	54,610	**65%**
2	SBI London (FOREX)	8,000	**9%**
3	HDFC BANK	5,934	**7%**
4	SUNDARAM MUTUAL FUND	5,000	**6%**
5	EIL EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND	1,900	**2%**
6	URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED ECPF	1,000	**1%**
7	JAGRAN PRAKASHAN LIMITED	1,000	**1%**
8	POWERGRID EMPLOYEE PROVIDENT FUND TRUST	1,000	**1%**
9	BHEL EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND TRUST BHOPAL	1,000	**1%**
10	NESCO LIMITED	1,000	**1%**
	Total	**80,444**	**95%**

(iv) Funding concentration based on significant instrument/product (amount in Rs Lakhs and % of total Liabilities)

as on 31st March 2024

Sr. No	Number of Instrument/product	Amount	% of Total Liabilities
1	Commercial Papers	10,000	7
2	TIER II Bonds	10,000	7
3	Bank Lines (INR+FOREX)	1,14,012	83
	Total	**1,34,012**	**97**

as on 31st March 2023

Sr. No	Number of Instrument/product	Amount	% of Total Liabilities
1	Commercial Papers	5,000	6
2	Bank Lines (INR+FOREX)	68,544	79
3	TIER II Bonds	10,000	11
	Total	**83,544**	**96**

(V)

As per Ind AS

Sr. No.	Ratios	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a)	Commercial paper as a % of Total Public Funds	NA	NA
	Commercial paper as a % of Total Liabilities	7	6
	Commercial paper as a % of Total Assets	5	4
b)	Non-convertible debentures(Original Maturity of less than 1 year) as a % of Total Public Fund, Total Liabilities and Total Assets	NA	NA
c)	Other Short-term liabilities as a % of Total Public Funds	NA	NA
	Other Short-term liabilities as a % of Total Liabilities	92	88
	Other Short-term liabilities as a % of Total Assets	69	60

Figures for arriving at the ratios given in above table are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total Assets	1,83,280	1,27,760
Total Liabilities	1,38,062	87,000
Total Public Funds	-	-
Commercial Paper	9,869	4,922
Non-convertible debentures(Original Maturity of less than 1 year)	-	-
Other Short-Term Liabilities	1,27,097	76,520

(VI) Institutional set-up of liquidity risk management

I. Introduction

Liquidity Risk is the Probability of loss arising from a situation where
(1) The cash and / or cash equivalent is not adequate to meet the obligations to the lenders and other counter parties.
(2) Sale of liquid assets will yield less than their fair value, or
(3) Liquid assets cannot be sold at the desired time due to lack of buyers.
(4) Lack of Market Appetite

II. Identification

Events that may lead to disturbance in cash flow position in our Company:
a) Delays in repayment of loans by the debtors / clients.
b) Inability to raise money from the overnight market.

III. Treatment / Handling of Liquidity Risk

Majority of the Company's assets are of short-term nature (Average 90 days) and are funded through combination of Commercial Papers (CPs), Owned funds and banks' lines of credit. As the Banks' lines of credit are normally for a period of one year (renewable after one year) but are costly as compared to other sources of funds, the assets are funded mainly through CPs.

a) Undrawn, committed rupee facilities;
SBIGFL has backup lines of Credit from Banks to meet 100% of the other short term/volatile resources and mitigate liquidity risks at any point of time.

b) Investments in liquid instruments, should always exceed aggregate of short term dated loans with no surety of rollover, and CP's falling due within the next one week and

c) A Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) has also been approved by ECB & the Board for inclusion in the Asset Liability Management Policy, which is being reviewed annually.

As per our Report of even date	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors	
For BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES **Chartered Accountants** **Firm Registration No. 100990W**	**Ashwini Kumar Tewari** **Chairman** **DIN :- 08797991**	**Bharat Kumar Mishra** **Managing Director & CEO** **DIN :- 09385794**
CA Parag Jain **Partner** **M.No. 078548**	**Anurag Bhargava** **Chief Financial Officer**	**Neha Shenoy** **Company Secretary**
Place : Mumbai **Date : 19th April 2024**	**Place : Mumbai** **Date : 19th April 2024**	

BANSHI JAIN & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI FRN : 100990W

SBI GLOBAL FACTORS LTD. MUMBAI