INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, (hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS Financial Statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the (state of affairs) financial position, profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income) cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls and ensuring their operating effectiveness and the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at March 31, 2018, its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

(1) This report does not contain a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, since in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the said Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

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

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder;

e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2018, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

f. This report does not contain a separate report on adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls in terms of clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, since in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the said reporting is not applicable to the Company.

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

(i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

(ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts. Hence, the question of any material foreseeable losses does not arise;

(iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.103523W /W100048

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sumant Sakhardande
Partner
Membership No. 034828

Mumbai: May 17, 2018

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
I ASSETS				
1 Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	2.49	3.31	1.65
(b) Other Intangible assets	3	1.00	0.42	-
(c) Deferred tax assets(net)	4	0.98	0.19	-
(d) Income Tax Assets	5	27.35	0.75	-
2 Current Assets				
(a) Financial Assets				
i) Trade receivables	6	2.00	-	-
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	13.54	5.57	16.29
iii) Others	8	24.54	7.92	-
(b) Other current assets	9	22.44	24.24	4.98
Total Assets		94.34	42.40	22.92
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Share capital	10	151.00	151.00	1.00
(b) Other equity	11	(387.12)	(342.31)	(142.56)
LIABILITIES				
1 Non-Current Liabilities				
(a) Provisions	12	5.65	1.44	-
2 Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
i) Borrowings	13	244.35	107.00	66.00
ii) Trade payables	14	46.14	103.83	45.91
iii) Other financial liabilities	15	25.00	8.51	47.64
(b) Other current liabilities	16	8.24	12.87	4.93
(c) Provisions	12	1.08	0.06	-
Total Equity and Liabilities		94.34	42.40	22.92

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies adopted by the Company and Notes forming part of Financial Statements	1	

As per our report of even date

For M/s Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 103523W / W100048

Sumant Sakhardande
Partner
Membership No.: 034828

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 17, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

Shailendra Apte
Director
DIN :00017814

Narayan Krishnan
Director
DIN : 00803611

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 17, 2018

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017
I. Revenue from operations (Gross)	17	266.00	-
II. Total Income		**266.00**	**-**
III. Expenses:			
Employee benefits expense	18	192.13	62.70
Finance costs	19	23.85	8.07
Depreciation and amortization expense	20	1.08	0.46
Other Expenses	21	94.49	128.71
Total expenses (III)		**311.55**	**199.94**
IV. Profit/(loss) before tax (II-III)		**(45.55)**	**(199.94)**
V. Tax expense:	22		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		0.77	0.19
VI. Profit/(loss) for the period (IV-V)		**(44.78)**	**(199.75)**
VII. Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
I. Remeasurement of Defined Benefit scheme		(0.04)	-
II. Income tax effect		0.01	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)		(0.03)	-
VIII. Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VI+VII)		**(44.81)**	**(199.75)**
IX. Earnings per equity share (Refer note 23):			
Basic		**(2.97)**	**(24.13)**
Diluted		**(2.97)**	**(24.13)**

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies adopted by the Company and Notes forming part of Financial Statements	1	

As per our report of even date

For M/s Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 103523W / W100048

Sumant Sakhardande
Partner
Membership No.: 034828

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 17, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

Shailendra Apte
Director
DIN :00017814

Narayan Krishnan
Director
DIN : 00803611

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 17, 2018

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2018

A. Equity share capital (INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 01st April, 2016
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	151.00	1.00	-
Changes in Equity Share capital during the year	-	150.00	1.00
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**151.00**	**151.00**	**1.00**

B. Other Equity (INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2016	**(142.56)**	**(142.56)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(199.75)	(199.75)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	**(342.31)**	**(342.31)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(44.78)	(44.78)
Other comprehensive income	(0.03)	(0.03)
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	**(387.12)**	**(387.12)**

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies adopted by the Company and Notes forming part of Financial Statements	1

As per our report of even date

For M/s Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 103523W / W100048

Sumant Sakhardande
Partner
Membership No.: 034828

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 17, 2018

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

Shailendra Apte
Director
DIN :00017814

Narayan Krishnan
Director
DIN : 00803611

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 17, 2018

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2018

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017
Profit before income tax	(45.55)	(199.94)
Adjustments for		
Finance Cost	23.85	8.07
Depreciation / Amortisation	1.08	0.46
Employee Benefits	(0.04)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(20.66)	(191.41)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(2.00)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial asset	(16.61)	(7.92)
(Increase)/Decrease in other current asset	1.81	(19.26)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(57.71)	57.11
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(0.10)	(43.90)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	(4.64)	7.94
(Increase)/Decrease in Provisions	5.23	1.50
Cash generated from operations	(94.68)	(195.94)
Income taxes paid	26.60	0.75
Net cash inflow from operating activities	(121.28)	(196.69)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(0.84)	(1.74)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	(0.84)	(1.74)
Cash flows from financing activities		
(a) Proceeds from Issue of Shares	-	150.00
(b) Proceeds from Short-term borrowings	163.00	41.00
(c) Repayment of Short Term Borrowing	(32.91)	-
(d) Interest paid	-	(3.29)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	130.09	187.71
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7.97	(10.72)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	5.57	16.29
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Refer Note 7)	13.54	5.57

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities (INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Cash Movement	Interest Payable	Total
March 31, 2018				
- Loans from related parties - Centrum Wealth Management Ltd	107.00	130.09	7.26	244.35
Total	107.00	130.09	7.26	244.35
March 31, 2017				
- Loans from related parties - Centrum Wealth Management Ltd	66.00	41.00	-	107.00
Total	66.00	41.00	-	107.00

* - The cash movements are included within the following lines in the cash flow statement: proceeds (repayment) from borrowing.

Note:The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows.

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies adopted by the Company and Notes forming part of Financial Statements	1

As per our report of even date

For M/s Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 103523W / W100048

Sumant Sakhardande
Partner
Membership No.: 034828

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 17, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

Shailendra Apte
Director
DIN :00017814

Narayan Krishnan
Director
DIN : 00803611

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 17, 2018

Corporate Information

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited is the 50:50 joint venture between Centrum Wealth Management Limited and Pratibha Realty Company Private Limited. Acorn Fund was incorporated on August 24th, 2015 with an object to carry on business of acting as Manager, Advisor, Consultant, Trustee, Administrator of venture capital funds, investment funds, private investment funds or any other funds in India or outside India.

1.0 Significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) under the historical cost convention and on accrual basis of accounting unless stated otherwise. GAAP comprises of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as specified in Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (The 'Act'), pronouncements of regulatory bodies applicable to the Company and other provisions of the Act. Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

The financial statements up to year ended March 31, 2017 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the Act. These financial statements are the first financial statements of the Company under Ind AS. The date of transition to Ind AS is April 1, 2016.

1.2 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and other relevant provisions of the Act.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Properties, Plant & Equipment's are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment losses if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at April 1, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on straight line method over the useful lives of assets as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Assets	Estimated useful life specified under Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013
Computers	3 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

★ Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

1.4 Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the intangible asset.

Subsequent expenditure

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

Amortisation

The Company capitalizes software and related implementation cost where it is reasonably estimated that the software has an enduring useful life. Software's including operating system licenses are amortized over their estimated useful life of 6 – 9 years.

1.5 Borrowing cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

1.6 Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Consideration is given at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment of the carrying amount of the Company's each class of the property, plant and equipment or intangible assets. If any indication exists, an asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

1.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of the revenue can be reliably measured with no uncertainty as regards to ultimate collection.

Interest Income
Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend income:
Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's rights to receive payment have been established.

MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

1.8 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

Retirement benefits in the form of Provident Fund are a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year when the contributions to the fund is due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the fund.

Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Compensated absences:
Long term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per Projected Unit Credit Method.

All actuarial gains / losses are immediately taken to the Profit and Loss account and are not deferred.

1.9 Taxation

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

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if such items relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing tax laws and the company has a legally enforceable right for such setoff.

MAT Credits are in the form of unused tax credits that are carried forward by the Company for a specified period of time, hence it is grouped with Deferred Tax Asset.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

1.10 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

A. Financial assets

(i) Classification, recognition and measurement:

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

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

The classification depends on the company's business model for managing the financial assets and whether 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.

MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Type of instruments	Classification	Rationale for classification	Initial measurement	Subsequent measurement
Debt instruments	Amortized cost	Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding are measured at amortised cost.	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Amortized cost is calculated using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method, taking into account interest income, transaction cost and discount or premium on acquisition. EIR amortization is included in finance Income. Any gain and loss on de-recognition of the financial instrument measured at amortised cost recognised in profit and loss account.
	Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding, are measured at FVOCI.	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Changes in carrying value of such instruments are recorded in OCI except for impairment losses, interest income (including transaction cost and discounts or premium on amortization) and foreign exchange gain/loss which is recognized in income statement. Interest income, transaction cost and discount or premium on acquisition are recognized in to income statement (finance income) using effective interest rate method. On de-recognition of the financial assets measured at FVOCI, the cumulative

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

				gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is classified from Equity to Profit and Loss account in other gain and loss head.
	Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain and loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which arise.	At fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets expensed to income statement	Change in fair value of such assets are recorded in income statement as other gains/ (losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in the finance income.
Equity instruments	FVOCI	The Company's management has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment (On an instrument by instrument basis) at fair value through other comprehensive income. This election is not permitted if the	At fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset	Change in fair value of such instrument are recorded in OCI. On disposal of such instruments, no amount is reclassified to income statement. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividend income from such instruments are however recorded in

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

		equity investment is held for trading. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.		income statement.
	FVTPL	When no such election is made, the equity instruments are measured at FVTPL	At fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets expensed to income statement	Change in fair value of such assets are recorded in income statement.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value and for those instruments that are not subsequently measured at FVTPL, plus/minus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

(ii) Impairment:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, and bank balance.
b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable. At every reporting date, historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward- looking estimates are analysed.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets:

A financial asset is derecognised only when

(a) the company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or

(b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the company has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments :

Debt and equity instruments issued by a entity 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.

Classification, recognition and measurement:

(a) 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 direct issue costs.

(b) Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus any transaction that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities except financial liabilities at FVTPL which are initially measured at fair value.

Subsequent measurement:

The financial liabilities are classified for subsequent measurement into following categories:

- at amortised cost
- at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

(i) Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

The company is classifying the following under amortised cost;
- Borrowings from banks
- Borrowings from others
- Trade payables

Amortised cost for financial liabilities represents amount at which financial liability is measured at initial recognitionminus the principal repayments, plus orminus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of anydifference between that initial amount andthe maturity amount.

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

(ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities held for trading are measured at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement, recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Derecognition:

A financial liability is removed from the balance sheet when the obligation is discharged, or is cancelled, or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Financial guarantees contracts :

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

C. Offsetting financial instruments :

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.11 Fair value measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, certain investments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised with in the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

1.12 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions for are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Contingent liabilities are recognised at their fair value only, if they were assumed as part of a business combination. Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, and is recognised as an asset. Information on contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. The same applies to contingent assets where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

1.13 Cash and cash equivalent:

Cash and cash equivalents in the Cash Flow Statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

1.14 Earnings per share:

The basic Earnings Per Share ("EPS") is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

MUMBAI HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, net profit / (loss) after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.15 Current/ Non-current classification:

An assets is classified as current if:

(a) it is expected to be realised or sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle;
(b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
(c) it is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
(d) it is cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current if:

(e) it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
(f) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
(g) it is expected to be settled within twelvemonths after the reporting period;
(h) it has no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at lease twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company's normal operating cycle is twelve months.

1.16 Ind AS Standard not yet notified:

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

(i) Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contract with Customers:

In March 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs had notified Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers which will be effective from April 2018 onwards. The new standard, introduces the core principle to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognise revenue: at a point of time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognised:

- identify the contract(s) with a customer (step 1);
- identify the performance obligations in the contract (step 2);
- determine the transaction price (step 3);
- allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract (step 4);
- recognise revenue when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation (step 5).

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

The new standard also provides guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively and improves guidance for multiple-element arrangements. In addition, enhanced disclosures about revenue are required. The Company is evaluating the impact of Ind AS 115 on its financial statements.

(ii) Ind AS 21 - The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates:

In March 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2018, notifying amendments to Ind AS 21, 'The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates'. The amendments are applicable to the Company from April 01, 2018. The amendment clarifies on the accounting of transactions that include the receipt or payment of advance consideration in a foreign currency. The appendix explains that the date of the transaction, for the purpose of determining the exchange rate, is the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary prepayment asset or deferred income liability. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, a date of transaction is established for each payment or receipt. The Company is evaluating the impact of this amendment on its financial statements.

(iii) Ind AS 12 - Income taxes

In March 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2018, notifying amendments to Ind AS 12, 'Income taxes'. The amendments are applicable to the Company from April 01, 2018. The amendments explain how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in Ind AS 12 Income taxes when there is uncertainity over income tax treatment. The amendments considers that:

- Tax law determines which deductions are offset against taxable income in determining taxable profits
- No deferred tax asset is recognised if the reversal of the deductible temporary difference will not lead to tax deductions.

The Company is evaluating the impact of this amendment on its financial statements.

1.17 Significant accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances existing when the financial statements were prepared. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future year affected.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

a. **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment:** Determination of the estimated useful life of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalised. Useful life of tangible assets is based on the life specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and also as per management estimate for certain category of assets. Assumption also need to be made, when company assesses, whether as asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the assets may be capitalised.

b. **Defined benefit plan:** The cost of the defined benefit gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

c. **Allowances for uncollected accounts receivable and advances:** Trade receivables do not carry interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not collectable. Impairment is made on the expected credit loss model, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the financial assets. The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumption about the risk of default and expected loss rates. Judgement in making these assumption and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation are based on past history, existing market condition as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

d. **Contingencies:** Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/ claim/ litigation against company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

★ Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited
Notes forming Part of Financial Statements

Note 2: Property, plant and equipment

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Computers	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Total
Year ended 31 March 2017				
Gross carrying amount				
Deemed cost as at 1 April 2016	0.67	0.98	-	1.65
Additions	1.87	-	0.24	2.11
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	**2.54**	**0.98**	**0.24**	**3.76**
Accumulated depreciation				
Depreciation charge during the year	0.34	0.09	0.02	0.45
Impairment	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	**0.34**	**0.09**	**0.02**	**0.45**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2017	**2.20**	**0.89**	**0.22**	**3.31**
Year ended 31 March 2018				
Gross carrying amount				
Gross Carrying amount as at 1 April 2017	2.54	0.98	0.24	3.76
Additions	0.16	-	-	0.16
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2018	**2.70**	**0.98**	**0.24**	**3.92**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
As at 1 April 2017	0.34	0.09	0.02	0.45
Depreciation charge during the year	0.84	0.10	0.04	0.98
Impairment loss	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2018	**1.18**	**0.19**	**0.06**	**1.43**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018	**1.52**	**0.79**	**0.18**	**2.49**

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited
Notes forming Part of Financial Statements

Note 3: Intangible assets (INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Year ended 31 March 2017		
Gross carrying amount		
Deemed cost as at 1 April 2016	-	-
Additions	0.43	0.43
At 31 March 2017	**0.43**	**0.43**
Accumulated amortisation		
Amortisation charge for the year	0.01	0.01
At 31 March 2017	**0.01**	**0.01**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2017	**0.42**	**0.42**
Year ended 31 March 2018		
Gross carrying amount		
Gross Carrying amount as at 1 April 2017	0.43	0.43
Additions	0.68	0.68
At 31 March 2018	**1.11**	**1.11**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	**0.01**	**0.01**
Amortisation charge for the year	0.10	0.10
At 31 March 2018	**0.11**	**0.11**
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018	**1.00**	**1.00**

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ MUMBAI

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited ★

Note 4: Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Deferred tax asset on account of:			
Provision for gratuity	0.81	0.32	-
Provision for compensated absences	0.81	0.15	-
Deferred tax liability on account of:			
Depreciation/Amortisation on property plant and equipments and Intangible assets	(0.64)	(0.27)	-
Net deferred tax assets	0.98	0.19	-

Note (a): Movements in deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Property, plant & equipment	Provision for Gratuity	Provision for compensated absences	Total
At April 01, 2016	-	-	-	-
(Charged) / Credited				
- to profit or loss	(0.27)	0.32	0.15	0.19
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2017	(0.27)	0.32	0.15	0.19
(Charged) / Credited				
- to profit or loss	(0.37)	0.48	0.66	0.77
- to other comprehensive income	-	0.01	-	0.01
At March 31, 2018	(0.64)	0.81	0.81	0.98

Note 5: Income Tax Assets

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
TDS Receivable	27.35	0.75	-
Total	27.35	0.75	-

Note 6: Trade receivables

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Unsecured, Considerred good	2.00	-	-
Total	2.00	-	-

Note (a): No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Further no trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, or director or member.

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited
Notes forming Part of Financial Statements

Note 7: Cash and cash equivalents (INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Balances with banks in current account	13.54	5.32	16.29
Cash on hand	-	0.25	-
Total	13.54	5.57	16.29

Note 8: Other financial assets (INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated			
Due from Kalparuksha Trust	24.54	7.92	-
Total	24.54	7.92	-

Note 9: Other current assets (INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Balances with Government authorities	21.68	23.48	4.22
Advance to suppliers	0.76	0.76	0.76
Total	22.44	24.24	4.98

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited
Notes forming Part of Financial Statements

Note 10 : Share Capital

Equity Share Capital

(a) Authorised Share capital:

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
20,00,000 (March 31, 2017: 20,00,000 and April 01, 2016:10,000) Equity Shares of INR 10 each	200.00	200.00	1.00
Total	200.00	200.00	1.00

(b) Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
15,10,000 (March 31, 2017: 15,10,000 and April 01, 2016:10,000) Equity Shares of INR 10 each	151.00	151.00	1.00
Total	151.00	151.00	1.00

(c) Reconciliation of number of equity shares

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance as at the beginning of the year	15,10,000	151.00	10,000	1.00
Increase/Decrease during the year	-	-	15,00,000	150.00
Balance as at the end of the year	15,10,000	151.00	15,10,000	151.00

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Particulars	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17		1-Apr-16	
	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding
Centrum Wealth Management Limited	7,55,000	50.00%	7,55,000	50.00%	5,000	50.00%
Pratibha Realty Company Private Limited	7,55,000	50.00%	7,55,000	50.00%	5,000	50.00%

(e) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each. Each holder of equity shares 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 the preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Note 11 : Other Equity

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017	As at 1st April 2016
Retained Earnings	(i)	(387.12)	(342.31)	(142.56)
Total		(387.12)	(342.31)	(142.56)

(i) Retained Earnings

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018	As at 31st March 2017
Balance at the beginning of the year	(342.31)	(142.56)
Movement during the year	(44.81)	(199.75)
Balance at the end of the year	(387.12)	(342.31)

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited ★

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited
Notes forming Part of Financial Statements

Note 12: Provisions

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
(a) Provision for Gratuity (Refer Note26):			
Current	0.01	0.01	-
Non current	2.91	1.02	-
(b) Provision for compensated absences			
Current	0.32	0.05	-
Non current	2.74	0.42	-
(c) Provision for leave travel allowances			
Current	0.75	-	-
Non current	-	-	-
Total Non-Current	5.65	1.44	-
Total Current	1.08	0.06	-

Note 13: Current Borrowings

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Unsecured			
- Loans from related parties - Centrum Wealth Management Ltd	244.35	107.00	66.00
Total	244.35	107.00	66.00

Note (a): The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of borrowings and interest as at Balance Sheet date.

Note 14: Trade Payables

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Due to related parties (Refer note 25)	-	48.40	45.91
Trade Payables	46.14	55.43	-
Total	46.14	103.83	45.91

Note (a) :The Company has a process of identification of 'suppliers' registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development ('MSMED') Act, 2006, by obtaining confirmations from all suppliers. The Company has not received intimation from all the 'suppliers' regarding their status under MSMED Act, 2006 and hence disclosures if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year end together with interest paid/payable as required have not been furnished.

Note 15: Other Current Financial Liabilities

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Expense payable	3.53	0.65	45.15
Interest Payable	21.47	7.26	2.49
Emplyoee Liabilities	-	0.60	-
Total	25.00	8.51	47.64

Note 16: Other Current Liabilities

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Statutory Dues Payable	8.24	12.87	4.93
Total	8.24	12.87	4.93

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited
Notes forming Part of Financial Statements

Note 17 : Revenue from Operations

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017
Management Fees	154.00	-
Set up Fees	112.00	-
Total	266.00	-

Note 18: Employee benefit expense

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017
Salaries and wages	183.98	58.23
Contributions to provident and other funds	7.77	4.47
Staff welfare expenses	0.38	-
Total	192.13	62.70

Note 19: Finance costs

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017
Interest Expense	23.85	8.07
Total	23.85	8.07

Note 20: Depreciation and amortisation expense

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	0.98	0.45
Amortisation of intangible assets	0.10	0.01
Total	1.08	0.46

Note 21: Other expenses

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017
Rent	-	27.87
Business Promotion and Advertisement Expenses	-	22.98
Office Expenses	0.37	3.53
Subscription and membership fees	5.50	-
Commission and Brokerage	71.00	41.00
Traveling and Conveyance	8.21	3.43
Communication and Internet Expenses	0.77	0.56
Printing and stationery	0.87	0.35
Professional & Legal Fees	5.58	23.78
Audit Fees {Refer note 21 (a)}	2.00	0.50
Registration and filing fees	0.04	3.49
Miscellaneous expenses	0.15	1.22
Total	94.49	128.71

Note 21(a): Details of payments to auditors

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017
Statutory Audit Fees	2.00	0.50
Other Services	-	-
Total	2.00	0.50

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

★ Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited
Notes forming Part of Financial Statements

Note 22: Income tax expense

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017
(a) Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	-
Total current tax expense	-	-
(b) Deferred tax		
Increase/(Decrease) in Deferred tax asset (Refer Note 4)	0.77	0.19
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**0.77**	**0.19**
Income tax expense	**0.77**	**0.19**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017
Profit/(Loss) before income tax expense	(45.55)	(199.94)
Enacted income tax rate in India applicable to the Company 25.75% (March 2017: 30.9%)	**(11.73)**	**(61.78)**
Tax effect of:		
Deferred tax assets not created on c/f losses	11.40	61.51
Interest on TDS Defaults (u/s 40)	0.02	0.05
Others	1.08	0.41
Income tax expense	**0.77**	**0.19**
Weighted average tax rate for the year	**-1.70%**	**-0.09%**

Note 23: Earnings per share

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2018	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2017
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company (A) (Rs. in lakhs)	(44.78)	(199.75)
Weighted average number of shares for Basic EPS (B)	15,10,000	8,27,808
Adjsutments for calculation of Diluted EPS (C)	-	-
Weighted average number of shares for Diluted EPS (D= B+C)	15,10,000	8,27,808
(a) Basic EPS	(2.97)	(24.13)
(b) Diluted EPS	(2.97)	(24.13)

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited ★

Note 24: Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions, annual operating plans and long term and other strategic investment plans. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2018, March 31, 2017 and as at April 1, 2016.

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

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio is as follows.

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Borrowings			
Long term and Short term borrowings	244.35	107.00	66.00
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(13.54)	(5.57)	(16.29)
Adjusted net debt	230.81	101.43	49.71
Total Equity	(236.12)	(191.31)	(141.56)
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	(98%)	(53%)	(35%)

Note 25: Related Party disclosures

a. Details of related parties:

Description of relationship	Name of the related party
Co-Venturer	Centrum Wealth Management Limited
Co-Venturer	Pratibha Realty Company Private Limited
Key managerial personal (KMP)	Anshul Agarwal - Director
Key managerial personal (KMP)	Giri Krishnaswamy - CEO

b. Details of balances outstanding for related party transactions:

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Nature of Transaction	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Centrum Wealth Management Limited	Inter-Corporate Deposits Repaid	32.91	68.00
	Inter-Corporate Deposits Taken	163.00	109.00
	Reimbursement of Expenses	-	0.05
	Interest Expenses	23.85	8.07
	Commission and Brokerage	71.00	41.00
Pratibha Realty Company Private Limited	Professional Fees Paid	-	10.40
Anshul Agarwal #	Salary	18.75	-
	Retainer ship fees	4.50	1.50
Giri Krishnaswamy #	Salary & allowances	73.41	39.81

c. Details of balances outstanding for related party transactions

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Nature of Transaction	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017	As at April 01, 2016
Centrum Wealth Management Limited	Trade Payable	-	48.40	-
	Interest Payable	21.47	7.26	2.49
	Inter-Corporate Deposits payable	244.35	107.00	66.00
Giri Krishnaswamy	Salary & allowance payable	0.18	0.60	-

 # Gratutiy and Leave encashment has been computed for the company as a whole and hence excluded.

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited
Notes forming Part of Financial Statements

Note 26: Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The company also contributes on a defined contribution basis to employees' provident fund. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	5.61	2.76
Provident Fund Administration charges	0.30	0.22

Defined benefit plans

The company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination/resignation/superannuation is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service subject to payment ceiling of INR 20,00,000 . The gratuity plan is a Unfunded plan.

(INR in Lakhs)

	Defined benefit plans	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
		Gratuity (Unfunded)	Gratuity (Unfunded)
I	**Expenses recognised in statement of profit and loss during the year:**		
	Current Service Cost	1.78	1.02
	Past Service Cost	-	-
	Expected return on plan assets	-	-
	Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.08	-
	Total Expenses	1.86	1.02
II	Expenses recognised in OCI		
	Actuarial (Gain) / Losses due to Financial Assumption changes in DBO	(0.11)	-
	Actuarial (Gain)/ Losses due to Experience on DBO	0.15	-
	Return on Plan Assets (Greater) / Less than Disount rate	-	-
	Total Expenses	0.04	-
III	**Net Asset /(Liability) recognised as at balance sheet date:**		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	(2.92)	(1.02)
	Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
	Funded status [Surplus/(Deficit)]	(2.92)	(1.02)
IV	**Movements in present value of defined benefit obligation**		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	1.02	-
	Current Service Cost	1.78	1.02
	Past service cost	-	-
	Interest Cost	0.08	-
	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	0.04	-
	Benefits paid	-	-
	Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	2.92	1.02
V	**Movements in fair value of the plan assets**		
	Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
	Expected returns on Plan Assets	-	-
	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on Plan assets	-	-
	Contribution from Employer	-	-
	Benefits paid	-	-
	Closing fair value of the plan asset	-	-

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

VI	**Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation**		
	The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 14 years (2017 - 12 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:		
	Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.01	0.01
	Between 2 and 5 years	0.24	0.06
	Between 6 and 10 years	0.70	0.24
VII	**Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as below:**		
1	Increase/(decrease) on present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year		
	(i) +100 basis points increase in discount rate	(0.32)	(0.10)
	(i) -100 basis points decrease in discount rate	0.38	0.11
	(iii) +100 basis points increase in rate of salary increase	0.39	0.11
	(iv) -100 basis points decrease in rate of salary increase	(0.33)	(0.10)
	(v) -100 basis points decrease in rate of Emplyoee Turnover	(0.03)	(0.03)
	(v) -100 basis points decrease in rate of Emplyoee Turnover	0.02	0.03
2	**Sensitivity analysis method**		
	The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.		
VII	Actuarial Assumptions:	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
1	Discount rate	7.87%	7.57%
2	Salary Growth rate	5.00%	5.00%
3	Rate of Emplyoee Turnover	2.00%	2.00%
4	Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-2008)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-2008)

Risk exposure

Interest Rate risk: A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the G.Sec Rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision.

Salary Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members.As such, an increase in the salary of memebers more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.

Asset Liability Matching Market Risk: The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flows. Company has to manage pay-out based on pay as you go basis from own funds.

Mortality Risk: Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only , plan does not have any longevity risk.

Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending 31 March 2019 are Rs Nil.

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited
Notes forming Part of Financial Statements

Note 27: Fair Value Measurements

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities -

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2018		As at 31st March 2017		As at 01 April 2016	
	Carrying value	Fair Value	Carrying value	Fair Value	Carrying value	Fair Value
A. Financial Assets						
Measured at amortized cost						
Trade receivables	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	
Cash and Cash quivalents	13.54	13.54	5.57	5.57	16.29	16.29
Other Financial Assets	24.54	24.54	7.92	7.92	-	-
Total	**40.08**	**40.08**	**13.49**	**13.49**	**16.29**	**16.29**
B. Financial Liabilities						
Measured at amortized cost						
Borrowings	244.35	244.35	107.00	107.00	66.00	66.00
Trade Payables	46.14	46.14	103.83	103.83	45.91	45.91
Other Financial Liabilities	25.00	25.00	8.51	8.51	47.64	47.64
Total	**315.49**	**315.49**	**219.34**	**219.34**	**159.55**	**159.55**

B. Measurement of fair value

Management assessed that fair value of above financial asset and financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited ★

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited
Notes forming Part of Financial Statements

Note 28: Financial Risk Management

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of its financial risk such as credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company has in place a mechanism to identify, assess, monitor and mitigate various risks to key business objectives. Major risks identified are systematically addressed through mitigating actions on a continuing basis.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

i. Trade and Other receivables

The Company had trade and other receivables of Rs. 2.00 Lakhs at March 31, 2018 (March 31, 2017: Nil ; April 1, 2016: Nil) which is being short term in nature hence no provision is required to be made.

ii. Cash and bank balances

The Company held cash and bank balance of INR 13.54 Lakhs at March 31, 2018 (March 31, 2017: INR 5.57 Lakhs; April 1, 2016: INR 16.29 Lakhs). The same are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating therefore does not expose the company to credit risk.

(B) Liquidity risk

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

Maturities of financial liabilities

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

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	1 year or less	1-2 years	Total
As at 31 March 2018			
Short Term Borrowings	244.35	-	244.35
Trade Payables	46.14	-	46.14
Other financial liabilities	25.00	-	25.00
Total	315.49	-	315.49
As at 31 March 2017			
Short Term Borrowings	107.00	-	107.00
Trade Payables	103.83	-	103.83
Other financial liabilities	8.51	-	8.51
Total	219.34	-	219.34
As at 01 April 2016			
Short Term Borrowings	66.00	-	66.00
Trade Payables	45.91	-	45.91
Other financial liabilities	47.64	-	47.64
Total	159.55	-	159.55

(C) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cashflows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates.

The Company has fixed rate borrowing. Fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

(d)) Foreign currency risk

The Company caters mainly to the Indian Market . Most of the transactions are denominated in the company's functional currency i.e. Rupees. Hence the Company is not exposed to Foreign Currency Risk.

MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS LLP

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited
Notes forming Part of Financial Statements

Note 29: Contingnt liabilities

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 1st April, 2016
Contingent liabilities	NIL	NIL	NIL

Note 30: Capital and other commitment

Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period net of capital advance amounting Rs. Nil (March 31, 2017 : Nil, April 01,2016 : Nil).

Note 31: Segment reporting

Acorn Fund is predominantly engaged in business of acting as Manager, Advisor, Consultant, Trustee, Administrator of venture capital funds, investment funds, private investment funds or any other funds in India or outside India which is the only reporatble segment, hence, there are no additional disclosures required under IND AS 108.The Company's operations are primarily in India, accordingly there is no reportable secondary geographical segment.

Note 32: Transition to Ind AS

These are the entity's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The accounting policies set out in Note 1 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at 1 April 2016 (the entity's date of transition). There is no difference between financial results of the Company as previously reported under previous GAAP (IGAAP) and Ind AS for the year ended March 2017. Also there is no Ind AS adjustments required as on transition date 1 April, 2016 with respect to balance sheet of the Company.

Optional Exemptions under IndAS 101:

In preparing these financial statements, the Company has availed itself of certain exemptions in accordance with Ind AS 101 as explained below:

a) The Company has elected to measure its property, plant and equipment and intangible on the transition date at its previous GAAP carrying amount.

b) The classification of financial assets to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value is made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed on the date of transition to Ind AS.

Note 33: Figures for the previous year have been regrouped/reclassified/rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for the current year. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of directors on 17-May-2018.

As per our report of even date

For M/s Haribhakti & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 103523W / W100048

Sumant Sakhardande
Partner
Membership No.: 034828

HARIBHAKTI & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 17, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Acorn Fund Consultants Private Limited ★

Shailendra Apte
Director
DIN :00017814

Narayan Krishnan
Director
DIN : 00803611

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 17, 2018