

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Lichen Metals Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of **Lichen Metals Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report, but does not include the special purpose financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Special Purpose Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibility of Management for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

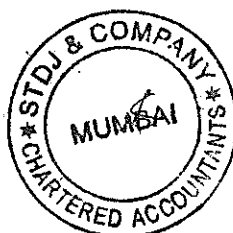
Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Special Purpose Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Other Matter

The Company has prepared a separate set of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 which is prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended, on which we issued a separate auditor's report to the members of the Company dated 24 June, 2020. The separate auditor's report can be used by S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP (the current statutory auditor of EFSL) in conjunction with the audit of consolidated financial statements.

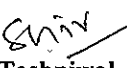
This report is issued at the request of the Company and is intended solely for the information and use of the Edelweiss Financial Services Limited ('Ultimate Holding Company' or 'EFSL'), for the purpose of presentation of its consolidated audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 and for the use of S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP (the current statutory auditor of EFSL) in conjunction with the audit of consolidated financial statements and is not intended to be and should not be used for any other purpose.

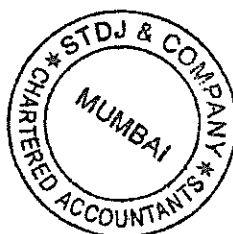


Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid special purpose financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these special purpose financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" to this report;
 - (g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2020 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its special purpose financial statements – Refer Note XX to the special purpose financial statements;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For STDJ & Company
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 136551W


Shiv Toshniwal
Partner
Membership No.: 116563



UDIN : 20116563AAAABL2427

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 24, 2020

Annexure A

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Lichen Metals Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the special purpose financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

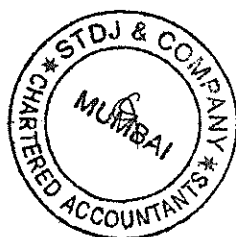
The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these special purpose financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these special purpose financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these special purpose financial statements.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements

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

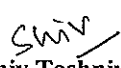
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Special purpose Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these special purpose financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these special purpose financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For STDJ & Company
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 136551W


Shiv Toshniwal
Partner
Membership No.: 116563



UDIN : 20116563AAAABL2427

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 24, 2020

Lichen Metals Private Limited

Balance Sheet

(Currency : Indian rupees)

	Note	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1	30,05,74,276	23,19,90,802
Loans	2.2	22,13,47,609	16,22,996
Other financial assets	2.3	10,66,354	12,57,690
		<u>52,29,88,239</u>	<u>23,48,71,488</u>
Non-financial assets			
Current tax assets (net)	2.4	-	2,05,208
Deferred tax assets (net)	2.5	1,08,42,809	1,42,15,775
Property, plant and equipment	2.6	-	3,29,43,088
Other non- financial assets	2.7	13,21,136	17,83,999
		<u>1,21,63,945</u>	<u>4,91,48,070</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>53,51,52,184</u>	<u>28,40,19,558</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.22	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.8	1,30,145	4,34,592
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	2.9	26,47,98,014	2,09,20,821
Other financial liabilities	2.10	2,49,777	10,10,242
		<u>26,51,77,936</u>	<u>2,23,65,655</u>
Non-financial liabilities			
Current tax liabilities (net)	2.11	27,39,896	22,25,412
Provisions	2.12	2,52,098	2,09,518
Other non-financial liabilities	2.13	44,074	47,268
		<u>30,36,068</u>	<u>24,82,198</u>
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	2.14	1,40,90,000	1,40,90,000
Other equity	2.15	25,28,48,180	24,50,81,705
		<u>26,69,38,180</u>	<u>25,91,71,705</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		<u>53,51,52,184</u>	<u>28,40,19,558</u>

Significant accounting policies and notes forming part of the financial statements

I & 2

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

For STDJ & Company

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 136551W

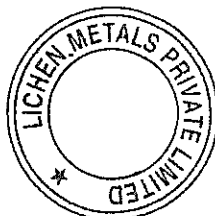
Shiv Toshniwal

Partner

Membership No: 116563

Mumbai

24 June 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kirti Patel

Director

DIN : 07103772

Mumbai

24 June 2020

Pralhad Shinde

Director

DIN : 02686137

Handwritten signature of Kirti Patel
Handwritten signature of Pralhad Shinde

Lichen Metals Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss

(Currency : Indian rupees)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue from operations			
Interest income	2.16	2,42,61,606	2,14,25,446
Sale of commodities		-	7,42,338
Total Revenue from operations		2,42,61,606	2,21,67,784
Other income	2.17	2,18,078	36,15,763
Total income		2,44,79,684	2,57,83,547
Expenses			
Finance costs	2.18	1,22,279	6,90,698
Impairment on financial instruments		3,19,430	-
Employee benefits expense	2.19	6,54,728	26,89,283
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2.6	4,98,509	7,17,291
Other expenses	2.20	80,95,573	48,55,180
Total expenses		96,90,519	89,52,452
Profit before tax		1,47,89,165	1,68,31,095
Tax expenses:			
Current tax		1,17,22,375	1,10,86,041
Deferred tax		(47,06,076)	4,09,933
Profit for the year		77,72,866	53,35,121
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gain / loss on defined benefit plans (OCI)		(5,000)	9,000
Tax effect on remeasurement gain on defined benefit plans (OCI)		(1,391)	-
Other comprehensive income		(6,391)	9,000
Total comprehensive income		77,66,475	53,44,121
Basic and diluted earnings per equity share in Rupees	2.21	5.52	3.79
(Face value Rs. 10 each)			

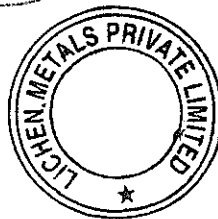
Significant accounting policies and notes forming part of the financial statements 1 & 2

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For STDJ & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 136551W

Shiv
Shiv Toshniwal
Partner
Membership No: 116563

Mumbai
24 June 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kopatel 12, 12/6/2020

Kirti Patel
Director
DIN : 07103772

Pralhad Shinde
Director
DIN : 02686137

Mumbai
24 June 2020

Lichen Metals Private Limited

Cash Flow Statement

(Currency: Indian rupees)

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
A Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before taxation	1,47,89,165	1,68,31,095
Adjustments for		
Depreciation, amortisation and	4,98,509	7,17,291
Interest income	(2,42,61,606)	(2,14,25,446)
Interest expense	1,80,260	4,70,674
Expense on employee stock option scheme	(5,000)	9,000
Provision for gratuity	(43,000)	(41,902)
Loss on sale of assets	37,36,497	-
Provision for compensated absences	(2,420)	(25,580)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	(51,07,595)	(34,64,868)
Add / (Less): Adjustments for working capital changes		
Decrease/(Increase) in other financial assets	1,91,336	(2,60,526)
Decrease/(increase) in other non- financial assets	4,62,863	(10,69,293)
Decrease in other financial liabilities	(7,60,465)	(5,699)
Increase in other non-financial liabilities	(3,194)	(4,74,871)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	(3,23,578)	1,56,335
Cash used in operations	(55,40,633)	(51,18,922)
Income taxes refund / (paid)	(17,93,309)	1,98,23,544
Net cash generated (used in) /from operating activities - A	(73,33,942)	1,47,04,622
B Cash flow from investing activities		
Repayment received towards unsecured loans given (refer note below)	(22,03,63,469)	1,01,96,410
Sale of fixed assets	2,87,08,083	-
Interest received	2,38,75,869	1,98,72,207
Net cash (used) /generated from investing activities - B	(16,77,79,517)	3,00,68,617
C Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from / repayment of unsecured loans taken (refer note below)	24,37,89,654	2,08,59,257
Interest paid	(92,721)	(4,09,110)
Net cash generated from financing activities - C	24,36,96,933	2,04,50,147
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	6,85,83,474	6,52,23,386
Cash and cash equivalent as at the beginning of the year	23,19,90,802	16,67,67,416
Cash and cash equivalent as at the end of the year (Refer note 2.1)	30,05,74,276	23,19,90,802

Note :

- 1 Cash and cash equivalents include the following:

Cheque in hand	-	-
Balances with banks in current accounts	3,05,44,687	18,84,466
In Fixed Deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	27,00,29,589	23,01,06,336
Accrued interest on fixed deposits	-	-
	30,05,74,276	23,19,90,802

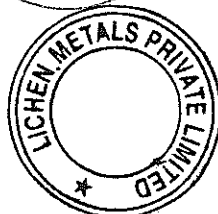
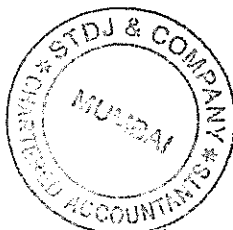
Net figures have been reported on account of volume of transactions.

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

For STDJ & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 136551W

Shiv Toshniwal
Partner
Membership No.: 116563

Mumbai
24 June 2020



For and on behalf of the Board of
Directors

Kirti Patel
Director
DIN : 07103772

Mumbai
24 June 2020

Pralhad Shinde
Director
DIN : 02686137

Kirti Patel *P. A. Shinde*

Lichen Metals Private Limited**Statement of Changes in Equity**

(Currency : Indian rupees)

A .Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,40,90,000	1,40,90,000
Changes in equity share capital (refer note no.2.14)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>1,40,90,000</u>	<u>1,40,90,000</u>

Other Equity

	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 April 2019	8,09,10,000	16,41,71,705	24,50,81,705
Ind AS adjustments	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	77,72,866	77,72,866
Other comprehensive income	-	6,391	6,391
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	77,66,475	77,66,475
Balance at 31 March 2020	8,09,10,000	17,19,38,180	25,28,48,180

Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares and the reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For STDJ & Company

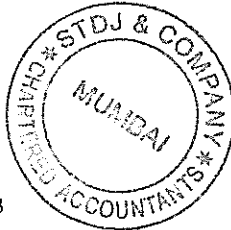
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 136551W

Shiv
Shiv Toshniwal
Partner

Membership No: 116563

Mumbai
24 June 2020



Kirti Patel

Kirti Patel
Director
DIN : 07103772

Mumbai
24 June 2020

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

12.12. Ghinde

Pralhad Shinde
Director
DIN : 02686137

Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements

Background

Lichen Metals Private Limited was incorporated on 19 March 2008 under the Companies Act, 2013 as a private limited company. The Company was incorporated for carrying out the business of trading, manufacturing, processing, dealing, exporting, and importing of all grades, types, qualities, shapes, categories and descriptions of non-ferrous/ferrous materials etc.

1. Significant accounting policies

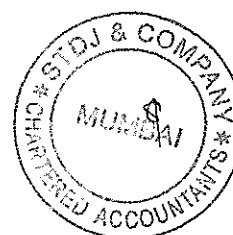
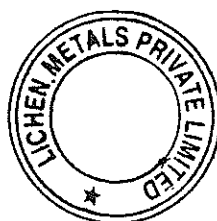
1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The Company's financial statements has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments such as financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) instruments, derivative financial instruments, and other financial assets held for trading, which have been measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR).

The outbreak of COVID-19 virus continues to spread across the globe including India, resulting in significant volatility in financial markets and a significant decrease in global and India's economic activities. On March 11, 2020, this outbreak was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization. On March 24, 2020, the Indian Government announced a 21 – days lockdown which was further extended till 31st May 2020 across the nation to contain the spread of the virus and still continues to be across many parts of the country in India. The pandemic and its consequent adverse effect on the economy also adversely impacted the financial markets.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company's management has assessed the impact of the pandemic on its operations and its assets including the value of its investments as at March 31, 2020 based on estimate of the future results and various internal and external information available up to the date of approval of these financial statements. The estimates as at the date of approval of these financial results may differ based on the ongoing impact of the pandemic and the timing of the improvement in the economy and the financial markets.



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

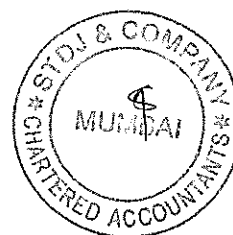
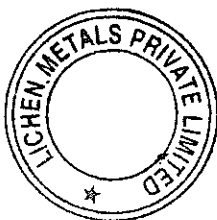
1.2 Presentation of financial statements

The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity in compliance with the Division III of the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) .

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. They are only offset and reported net when, in addition to having an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event, the parties also intend to settle on a net basis in all of the following circumstances:

- the normal course of business
- the event of default
- the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the company and or its counterparties

These financial statements are Special Purpose Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) Financial Statement prepared for the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 for Edelweiss Financial Services Limited Reporting (Ultimate Holding Company) for its reporting of Consolidated audited financial results under Ind-AS Division III of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Company has prepared a separate set of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 which is prepared in accordance with Division II of Schedule III and Ind-AS prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

1.3 Revenue recognition

- Under Ind AS 109 interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and debt instrument measured at FVTOCI. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the financial asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk. The adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet with an increase or reduction in interest income.

When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is, therefore, regarded as 'Stage 3', the Company calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost (net of expected credit loss) of the financial asset. If the financial assets cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Company reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, the Company calculates interest income by calculating the credit-adjusted EIR and applying that rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The credit-adjusted EIR is the interest rate that, at original recognition, discounts the estimated future cash flows (including credit losses) to the amortised cost of the POCI assets.

- Commodities sales are accounted when customer obtains the control of commodities.

1.4 Financial instruments

Date of recognition

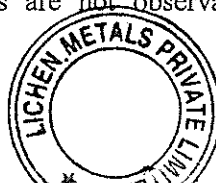
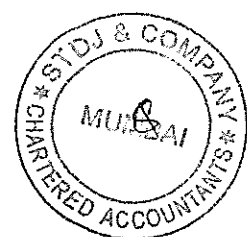
Financial assets and financial liabilities, with the exception of borrowings are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades; purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place. The Company recognises borrowings when funds are available for utilisation to the Company.

Initial measurement of financial instruments

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

Day 1 profit or loss

When the transaction price of the financial instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Company recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net gain on fair value changes. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognised in statement of profit and loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets:

The Company classifies all of its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, measured at either:

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income [FVTOCI]
- Fair value through profit or loss [FVTPL]

The Company measures debt financial assets that meet the following conditions at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order 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.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the 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.

By default, all other financial assets are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

Amortized cost and Effective interest rate (EIR)

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. On the other hand, the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

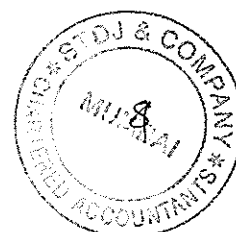
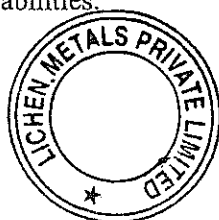
Financial assets held for trading

The Company classifies financial assets as held for trading when they have been purchased or issued primarily for short-term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, for which there evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit is taking. Held-for-trading assets and liabilities are recorded and measured in the balance sheet at fair value.

Disclosure requirement of Ind AS 107-Financial Instruments: Disclosure

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost except loan commitments, financial guarantees, and derivative financial liabilities.



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

Debt securities and other borrowed funds

After initial measurement, debt issued and other borrowed funds are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on issue funds, and costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities in this category are those that are not held for trading and have been either designated by management upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under Ind AS 109. Management only designates an instrument at FVTPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria are met. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis:

- The designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis; or
- The liabilities are part of a group of financial liabilities, which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; or
- The liabilities containing one or more embedded derivatives, unless they do not significantly modify the cash flows that would otherwise be required by the contract, or it is clear with little or no analysis when a similar instrument is first considered that separation of the embedded derivative(s) is prohibited.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL are recorded in the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded in profit and loss with the exception of movements in fair value of liabilities designated at FVTPL due to changes in the Group's own credit risk. Such changes in fair value are recorded in the Own credit reserve through OCI and do not get recycled to the profit or loss. Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVTPL is accrued in interest income or finance cost, respectively, using the EIR, taking into account any discount/ premium and qualifying transaction costs being an integral part of instrument. Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL is recorded using contractual interest rate.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

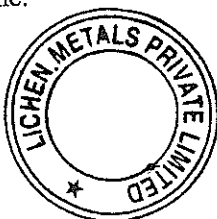
Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

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.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in statement of Profit and loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Company acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line.



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Derecognition of financial assets due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Company derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, the modification does not result in derecognition. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original EIR, the Group records a modification gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

Derecognition of financial assets other than due to substantial modification

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Company also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. The difference between the carrying value of the financial asset and the consideration received is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

A transfer qualifies for derecognition if either:

- The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

The Company considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

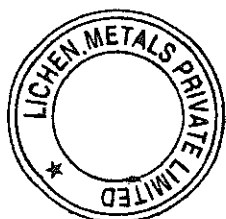
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Where 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company records allowance for expected credit losses for all loans, other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL, together with loan commitment and financial guarantee contracts, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables and lease receivables. 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 portfolio of its receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

the expected life of the receivables. However, if receivables contain a significant financing component, the Company chooses as its accounting policy to measure the loss allowance by applying general approach to measure ECL.

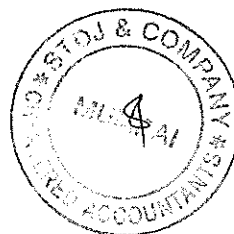
For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses (12m ECL). The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12m ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information. As for the exposure at default (EAD), for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the ECL is estimated as 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, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

If a financial instrument includes both a loan (i.e. financial asset) and an undrawn commitment (i.e. loan commitment) component and the Company cannot separately identify the ECL on the loan commitment component from those on the financial asset component, the ECL on the loan commitment have been recognised together with the loss allowance for the financial asset. To the extent that the combined ECL exceed the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the ECL have been recognised as a provision. Also, for other loan commitments and all financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance has been recognised as a provision.



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments 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 another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. Judgements and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility.

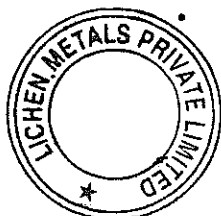
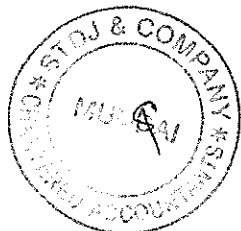
Determination of fair value

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives 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 liabilities. 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. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as summarised below:

- Level 1 financial instruments –Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to at the measurement date. The Company considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.
- Level 2 financial instruments—Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life.



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

- Level 3 financial instruments –Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole. For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. The Company periodically reviews its valuation techniques including the adopted methodologies and model calibrations.

Therefore, the Company applies various techniques to estimate the credit risk associated with its financial instruments measured at fair value, which include a portfolio-based approach that estimates the expected net exposure per counterparty over the full lifetime of the individual assets, in order to reflect the credit risk of the individual counterparties for non-collateralised financial instruments.

The Company evaluates the levelling at each reporting period on an instrument-by-instrument basis and reclassifies instruments when necessary based on the facts at the end of the reporting period.

1.5 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the year.

Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue equity shares were exercised or converted during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders for the year by weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all potential equity shares.

1.6 Foreign currency transactions

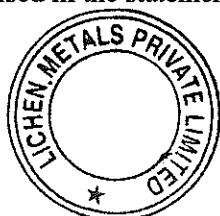
The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees. Transactions in currencies other than Indian Rupees (i.e. foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot rate as at the date of recognition.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

1.7 Retirement and other employee benefit

Provident fund and national pension scheme

The Company contributes to a recognised provident fund and national pension scheme which is a defined contribution scheme. The contributions are accounted for on an accrual basis and recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

Gratuity

The Company's gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of the gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that the employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods, that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets, if any, is deducted. The present value of the obligation under such benefit plan is determined based on independent actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur.

Remeasurements are not reclassified to statement of Profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Compensated Absences

The eligible employees of the Company are permitted to carry forward certain number of their annual leave entitlement to subsequent years, subject to a ceiling. The Company recognises the charge in the statement of profit and loss and corresponding liability on such non-vesting accumulated leave entitlement based on a valuation by an independent actuary. The cost of providing annual leave benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method.

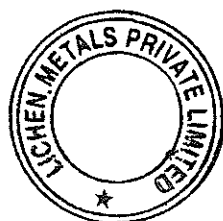
1.8 Property, plant and equipment

Property plant and equipment is stated at cost excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Subsequent costs incurred on an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount thereof when those costs meet the recognition criteria as mentioned above. Repairs and maintenance are recognised in statement of Profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives. Depreciation is provided on a written down value basis from the date the asset is ready for its intended use or put to use whichever is earlier. In respect of assets sold, depreciation is provided upto the date of disposal.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its tangible assets recognised as of 1 April 2017 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date. As per the requirement of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has evaluated the useful lives of the respective fixed assets which are as per the provisions of Part C of the



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Schedule II for calculating the depreciation. The estimated useful lives of the fixed assets are as follows:

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Nature of assets	Useful Life
Plant and equipments	15 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Motor Vehicles	8 years
Office equipments	5 years
Computers and data processing units – servers and networks	6 years
Computers and data processing units - End user devices, such as desktops, laptops, etc.	3 years

Leasehold premises are amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of lease.

Change in accounting policy for land and buildings from 31st March 2020:

Land and buildings are subsequently shown at fair value based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Valuations will be carried out on a regular basis, unless the management consider it appropriate to have an earlier revaluation, such that the carrying amount of property does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair values at the end of the reporting period. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Subsequent measurement of land and building under revaluation model:

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to other comprehensive income and shown as a revaluation reserve in shareholders' equity. An exception is a gain on revaluation that reverses a revaluation decrease (impairment) on the same asset previously recognised as an expense. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged in other comprehensive income and debited against the revaluation reserve directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to profit or loss. Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to profit or loss and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

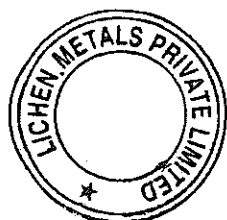
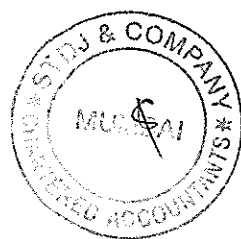
An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The carrying amount of those components which have been separately recognised as assets is derecognised at the time of replacement thereof. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate

Investment property

Properties, including those under construction, held to earn rentals and/or capital appreciation are classified as investment property and are measured and reported at cost, including transaction costs.

Depreciation is recognised using straight line method so as to write off the cost of the investment property less their residual values over their useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or in the case of assets where the useful life was determined by



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

technical evaluation, over the useful life so determined. Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future benefits embodied in the investment property. The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life/residual value is accounted on prospective basis.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of property is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the same period.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired based on internal/external factors. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of cash generating unit which the asset belongs to is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of the depreciable historical cost.

1.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

1.10 Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the probability of outflow is considered to be remote, or probable, but a reliable estimate cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed. Given the subjectivity and uncertainty of determining the probability and amount of losses, the Company takes into account a number of factors including legal advice, the stage of the matter and historical evidence from similar incidents.

1.11 Income tax expenses

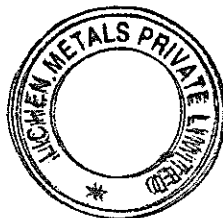
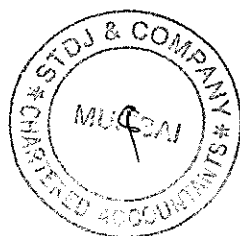
Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

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

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



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

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

Deferred tax assets are also recognised with respect to carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. It is probable that taxable profit will be available against which a deductible temporary difference, unused tax loss or unused tax credit can be utilised when there are sufficient taxable temporary differences which are expected to reverse in the period of reversal of deductible temporary difference or in periods in which a tax loss can be carried forward or back. When this is not the case, deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent it is probable that:

- the entity will have sufficient taxable profit in the same period as reversal of deductible temporary difference or periods in which a tax loss can be carried forward or back; or
- tax planning opportunities are available that will create taxable profit in appropriate periods.

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.

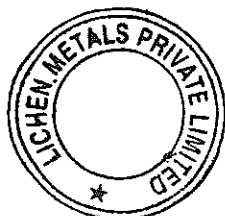
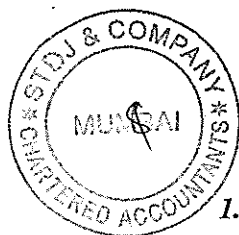
Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) credit

MAT paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes unused MAT credit as a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it is probable that the Company will be able to utilise during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognises deferred tax asset (MAT credit) as an asset, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss. The Company reviews the MAT asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is not probable that the Company will be able to utilise it during the specified period.

1.12 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

Critical accounting judgements in applying accounting policies

- The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that the management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

a. Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance is measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the quantum, 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 assets.

b. Significant increase in credit risk

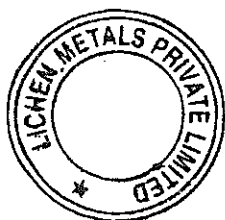
ECL is measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

c. Consolidation of structured entities

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. In the context of the Company, structured entities comprise securitisation trusts in asset reconstruction business, mutual fund schemes and alternative investment funds / schemes thereof. The Company consolidates the structured entities that it controls. When making this judgement, the Company also considers voting and similar rights available to itself and other parties, who may limit the Company's ability to control, including rights to appoint, reassign or remove members of the structured entity's key management personnel who have the ability to direct the relevant activities, the exposure to variability of returns and whether the Company has the ability to use its power to affect the amount of the Company's returns i.e. the variability of returns in relation to the total returns of the investee entity.

d. Determining lease term for lease contracts with renewal and termination option:

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain, whether or not, to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control that affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation of the leased asset).

1.13 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, as described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the stand-alone financial statements are prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

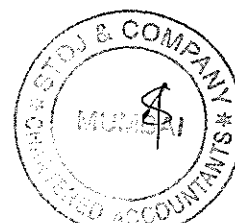
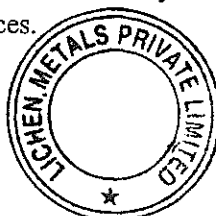
a. Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments 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 another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values.

For Investments made into Security receipts (SRs), Company uses discounted cash flow model, given that the SRs are less liquid instruments. Expected cash flow levels including timing of cash flows are estimated by using quantitative and qualitative measures regarding the characteristics of the underlying assets including default rates, nature and value of collaterals, manner of resolution and other economic drivers. For any valuation which are based on models, Judgements and estimates are applied, which include considerations of liquidity, credit risk (both own and counterparty), funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility.

b. Impairment of financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and 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.



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (*continued*)

The Company's ECL calculations are outputs of models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- PD calculation includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.
- The Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a life-time expected credit loss and the qualitative assessment.
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis.
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs.
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EAD and LGD.
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

It is Company's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

c. Effective interest rate method

The Company's EIR methodology recognises interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioural life of loans given / taken and recognises the effect of characteristics of the product life cycle

This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

d. Accounting for deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

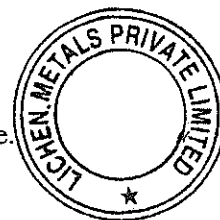
The Company has recognised deferred tax assets on carried forward tax losses where the Company believes that the said deferred tax assets shall be recoverable based on the estimated future taxable income which in turn is based on approved business plans and budgets. The losses are allowed to be carried forward to the years in which the Company expects that there will be sufficient taxable profits to offset these losses.

e. Estimating the incremental borrowing rate:

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate ('IBR') to measure lease liabilities. Incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

1.14 Standards issued but not yet effective

There are no new standard or amendment issued but not effective.

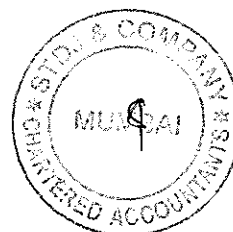
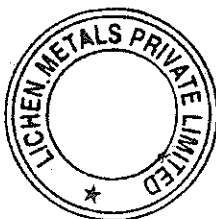


Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

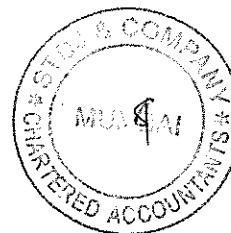
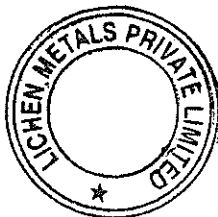
	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
2.1 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	3,05,44,687	18,84,466
	27,00,29,589	23,01,06,336
- Accrued interest on fixed deposits	-	-
	<u>30,05,74,276</u>	<u>23,19,90,802</u>
2.2 Loans		
At amortised cost		
<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>		
Loans and advances to related parties		
Gross carrying amount of loans	22,16,67,035	16,22,996
ECL provision (Ind AS)	(3,19,426)	-
	<u>22,13,47,609</u>	<u>16,22,996</u>
2.3 Other financial assets		
Deposits- others	1,00,000	1,00,000
Other deposits	1,86,200	2,21,775
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received	7,80,154	9,35,915
	<u>10,66,354</u>	<u>12,57,690</u>



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
2.5 Deferred tax assets (net)		
Deferred tax assets		
<u>Loans</u>		
Provision for standard assets - ECL provision	2,308	-
Disallowances under section 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961	53,065	61,012
MAT credit entitlement (current)	1,06,77,929	1,87,55,580
	<u>1,07,33,302</u>	<u>1,88,16,592</u>
Deferred tax liabilities		
<u>Property, plant and equipment and intangibles</u>		
Difference between book and tax depreciation (including intangibles)	(1,09,507)	46,00,817
	<u>(1,09,507)</u>	<u>46,00,817</u>
	<u>1,08,42,809</u>	<u>1,42,15,775</u>



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

2.5 (i) Income tax disclosure :

(a) The components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019 are:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Current tax	86,02,763	43,67,957
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	31,19,612	67,18,084
Deferred tax relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(47,06,076)	4,09,933
Total tax charge	70,16,299	1,14,95,974
Current tax	1,17,22,375	1,10,86,041
Deferred tax	(47,06,076)	4,09,933

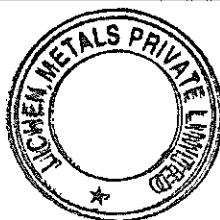
(b) Reconciliation of total tax charge

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Accounting profit before tax as per financial statements	1,47,89,165	1,68,31,095
Tax rate (in percentage)	26%	26%
Income tax expense calculated based on this tax rate	38,45,183	43,76,085
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	31,19,612	67,18,084
Effect of income not subject to tax:		
Minimum alternate tax on book profits (incremental portion)	-	0.22
Others	51,504.00	1,79,205.00
Tax charge for the year recorded in Profit and loss	70,16,299	1,12,73,374.22

(c) The following table shows deferred tax recorded in the balance sheet and changes recorded in the Income tax expense:

	Opening deferred tax asset / (liability) as per Ind AS	Movement for the period (2019-20) Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Total movement	Closing deferred tax asset / (liability) as per Ind AS
Deferred taxes in relation to:				
Property, Plant and Equipment	(46,00,817)	46,00,817	46,00,817	-
Employee benefits obligations	61,012	(61,012)	(61,012)	-
Unused tax credits (including but not limited to Minimum Alternate Tax credit)	1,87,55,580	(79,12,771)	(79,12,771)	1,08,42,809
Total	1,42,15,775	(33,72,966)	(33,72,966)	1,08,42,809

	Opening deferred tax asset / (liability) as per Ind AS	Movement for the period (2018-19) Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Total movement	Closing deferred tax asset / (liability) as per Ind AS
Deferred taxes in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment	(42,10,534)	(3,90,283)	(3,90,283)	(46,00,817)
Employee benefits obligations	80,662	(19,650)	(19,650)	61,012
Unused tax credits (including but not limited to Minimum Alternate Tax credit)	2,31,51,432	(43,95,852)	(43,95,852)	1,87,55,580
Total	1,90,21,560	(48,05,785)	(48,05,785)	1,42,15,775



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

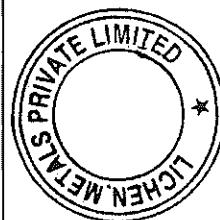
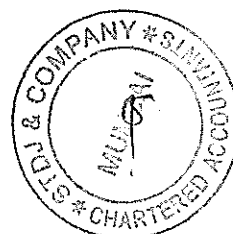
(Currency : Indian rupees)

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Description of Assets	Gross block			Accumulated depreciation and impairment			Net block
	As at 1 April 2019	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31 March 2020	Charge for the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31 March 2020
Leasehold premises	3,19,63,995	-	3,19,63,995	-	2,53,589	9,42,425	-
Plant and equipment	24,08,071	-	24,08,071	-	2,24,094	10,53,498	-
Furniture and fixtures	1,61,755	-	1,61,755	-	17,605	97,939	-
Office equipment	41,249	-	41,249	-	2,987	36,885	-
Computers	-37,731	-	(37,731)	-	469	-37,752	-
Total	3,45,37,339	-	3,45,37,339	-	4,98,744	20,92,995	-

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Description of Assets	Gross block			Accumulated depreciation and impairment			Net block
	As at 1 April 2018	Additions during the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31 March 2019	Charge for the year	Disposals during the year	As at 31 March 2019
Leasehold premises	3,19,63,995	-	-	3,19,63,995	3,44,419	-	3,12,75,159
Plant and equipment	24,08,071	-	-	24,08,071	3,71,073	-	15,78,668
Furniture and fixtures	1,61,755	-	-	1,61,755	33,170	-	81,421
Office equipment	41,249	-	-	41,249	9,629	-	7,351
Computers	4,269	-42,000	-	-37,731	-41,000	-	490
Total	3,45,79,339	-42,000	-	3,45,37,339	7,17,291	-	3,29,43,089

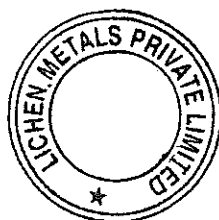


Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
2.7 Other non-financial assets		
Contribution to gratuity Fund (net) (current)	-	-
Input tax credit	13,02,268	17,46,255
Prepaid expenses	8,248	15,294
Vendor advances	10,620	22,450
	<u>13,21,136</u>	<u>17,83,999</u>



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
2.8 Trade payables		
Trade payables from non-related parties	84,334	2,74,063
Trade payables from related parties	45,811	1,60,529
	<u>1,30,145</u>	<u>4,34,592</u>
2.9 Borrowings (other than debt securities)		
At amortised cost		
<u>Unsecured</u>		
Loan and advances from others (repayable on demand)	26,47,98,014	2,09,20,821
	<u>26,47,98,014</u>	<u>2,09,20,821</u>
2.10 Other financial liabilities		
Other payables	1,53,515	58,547
Others	96,262	9,51,695
	<u>2,49,777</u>	<u>10,10,242</u>

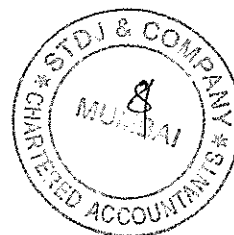
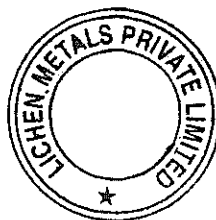


Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
2.11 Current tax liabilities (net)		
Provision for taxation (net)	27,39,896	22,25,412
	<u>27,39,896</u>	<u>22,25,412</u>
2.12 Provisions		
Provision for employee benefits	2,52,098	2,09,518
	<u>2,52,098</u>	<u>2,09,518</u>
2.13 Other non-financial liabilities		
Others	44,074	47,268
	<u>44,074</u>	<u>47,268</u>



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
2.14 Equity share capital		
Authorised :		
5,000,000 (Previous year: 5,000,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
	-	-
	<u>5,00,00,000</u>	<u>5,00,00,000</u>
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
1,409,000 Equity shares (previous year 1,409,000) of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up	1,40,90,000	1,40,90,000
Preference Shares	-	-
7% Redeemable non-cumulative	-	-
	<u>1,40,90,000</u>	<u>1,40,90,000</u>

a. Movement in share capital :

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	14,09,000	1,40,90,000	14,09,000	1,40,90,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<u>14,09,000</u>	<u>1,40,90,000</u>	<u>14,09,000</u>	<u>1,40,90,000</u>

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares :

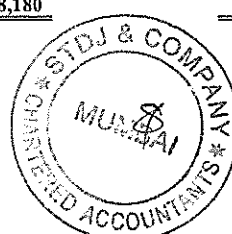
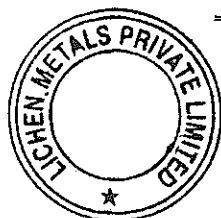
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Re 10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution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

Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	No of shares	%	No of shares	%
Edelweiss Securities Trading and Management Private Limited (formerly known as Dahlia Commodities Services Private Limited)	-	-	3,50,000	24.84%
Edelweiss Securities and Investments Private Limited (formerly known as Magnolia Commodities Services Private Limited)	-	-	3,50,000	24.84%
ECap Equities Limited	13,69,080	97.17%	6,69,080	47.49%
Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited (Refer Note)	39,920	2.83%	39,920	2.83%
	<u>14,09,000</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>14,09,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

Note: Edel Commodities Limited was merged into EFSL Comtrade Limited vide Order of National Company Law Tribunal at Hyderabad dated 01 May, 2018. EFSL Comtrade Limited was merged into Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited (formerly known as Edelweiss Commodities Services Limited) vide Order dated 21 January, 2019 passed by the Regional Director, South-Eastern Region, Hyderabad.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
2.15 Other Equity		
Securities Premium	<u>8,09,10,000</u>	<u>8,09,10,000</u>
	8,09,10,000	8,09,10,000
Opening balance	16,41,71,705	15,88,27,584
Add: Profit for the year	77,72,866	53,35,121
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	-6,391	9,000
	<u>17,19,38,180</u>	<u>16,41,71,705</u>
	<u>25,28,48,180</u>	<u>24,50,81,705</u>

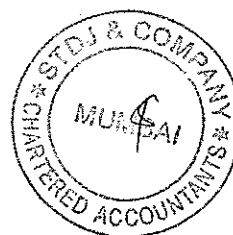
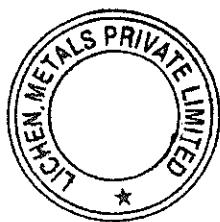


Lichen Metals Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements (Continued)**

(Currency : Indian rupees)

	For the year ended 31 March 2020 On financial assets measured at amortised cost	For the year ended 31 March 2019 On financial assets measured at amortised cost
2.16 Interest income		
Interest on loans	2,40,74,483	2,08,81,717
Interest on deposits with banks	1,87,123	5,43,729
Total	2,42,61,606	2,14,25,446

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
2.17 Other income		
Interest on income tax refund	92,290	35,97,635
Credit balance w/off	1,25,788	18,128
	2,18,078	36,15,763

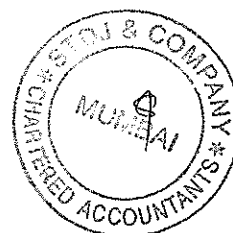
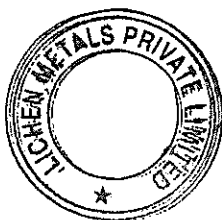


Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
2.18 Finance costs		
On financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Interest on loan from fellow subsidiaries	180,260	470,674
Financial and bank charges	9,150	1,600
Interest on shortfall in payment of Advance Income Tax	(67,131)	218,424
	<u>122,279</u>	<u>690,698</u>



Lichen Metals Private Limited

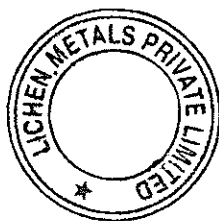
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

For the year ended 31 March 2020 For the year ended 31 March 2019

2.19 Employee benefit expenses

Salaries and wages	634,916	2,616,925
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 2.27)	1,300	24,230
Staff welfare expenses	18,512	48,128
	<u>654,728</u>	<u>2,689,283</u>

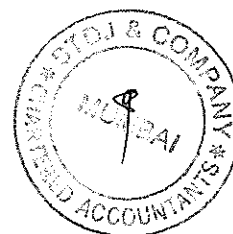


Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
2.20 Other expenses		
Advertisement and business promotion	3,760	-
Auditors' remuneration (refer note below)	75,000	72,000
Communication	52,705	46,733
Legal and professional fees	1,900,723	4,361,285
Printing and stationery	430	-
Rates and taxes	60,264	15,493
Rent (refer note 2.28)	87,067	280,122
Repairs and maintenance	1,448,054	1,121
Electricity charges (refer note 2.28)	2,573	12,316
Computer expenses	30,875	30,727
Corporate social responsibility -Donation (refer note 2.26)	-	100,000
Dematerialisation charges	810	9,000
Loss on sale of of fixed assets	3,736,497	-
Office expenses	32,373	15,652
Goods and service tax expenses	587,785	(194,995)
Stamp duty	110	360
Travelling and conveyance	55,793	98,804
Miscellaneous expenses	17,816	1,004
Usage	413	-
Housekeeping and security charges	2,525	5,558
	8,095,573	4,855,180
Auditors' remuneration:		
As Auditors	75,000	72,000
Towards reimbursement of expenses	-	-
	75,000	72,000



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian Rupees)

2.21 Segment reporting:

The Company has operated only in one business segment during the year viz. capital based business comprising of trading and investment activities. Therefore, the Company has only one reportable business segment, the results of which are disclosed in the financial statements. Since business operations of the Company are concentrated in India, the Company is considered to operate only in domestic segment and therefore there is no reportable geographic segment.

2.22 Related parties transactions :-

Disclosure as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 - "Related Party Disclosure"

List of related parties and relationship:	
Name of related parties by whom control is exercised	Edelweiss Financial Services Limited, ultimate holding company
Fellow Subsidiaries	
(with whom transactions have taken place)	EdelGive Foundation Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited* Edelweiss Securities Limited Edelweiss Investment Advisors Limited
Associate of Fellow Subsidiary	Edelweiss Securities And Investments Private Limited
*W.e.f. 12 March 2019 the name of Edelweiss Commodities Services Limited was changed to Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	

Transactions with related parties :

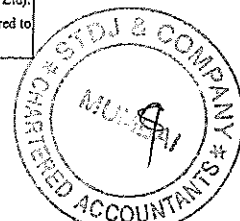
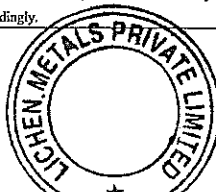
Nature of transaction	Related party name	2019-20	2018-19
Current account transactions			
Short term loans taken from (Refer note below)	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	243,855,000	21,356,760
Short term loans repaid to (Refer note below)	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	-	-
Short term loans given to (Refer note below)	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited Edelweiss Securities And Investments Private Limited Edelweiss Global Wealth Management Limited	209,776,596 - 219,658,302	130,962,988 166,600,000 -
Short term loans repaid by (Refer note below)	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited Edelweiss Securities And Investments Private Limited	209,892,140 -	140,597,570 166,599,999
Interest expense on loans from	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	180,260	470,674
Interest income on loans from	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited Edelweiss Global Wealth Management Limited(Formerly FI	18,612,714 5,461,769	6,753,447 14,128,270
Cost reimbursement to	Edelweiss Financial Services Limited Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited Edelweiss Securities Limited* Edelweiss Custodial Services Limited Ecap Equities Limited	31,161 382,320 3,368 15,352 29	75,744 203,465 160,526 - -
Cost reimbursement from	Edelweiss Securities Limited	-	160,526
Contribution towards corporate social responsibilities	EdelGive Foundation	-	100,000
Remuneration paid to	Kirti Patel	-	1,890,454
Balance with related parties as on 31 March 2020			
Short term loans taken from	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	264,714,075	21,356,760
Short term loans given to	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited Edelweiss Global Wealth Management Limited(Formerly FI	- 219,658,302	558,229 -
Trade payable to	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited Edelweiss Financial Services Limited EdelGive Foundation* Edelweiss Custodial Services Limited Edelweiss Securities Limited Ecap Equities Limited	- 36,408 - 4,151 183 42	64,326 - 3,500 - 160,526 -
Accrued interest expense on loans taken from	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	87,539	61,564
Trade receivables from	Edelweiss Securities Limited Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited*	- 4,765	160,526 3,600
Accrued interest income on loans given	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited Edelweiss Securities And Investments Private Limited Edelweiss Global Wealth Management Limited(Formerly FI	59,698 - 1,949,035	1,041,013 581,983 -

Note:

(1) Loan given/taken to/from related parties and margin money placed / refund received with/ from related parties are disclosed based on the maximum incremental amount given/taken and placed / refund received during the reporting period.

(2) Disclosure under section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 for loans and guarantee : Loans have been given for general business purpose.

(3) Edel Commodities Limited and EFSL Trading Limited was merged into EFSL Comtrade Limited vide Order of National Company Law Tribunal at Hyderabad. Further With effect from the Appointed Date i.e. 01 August 2018, EFSL Comtrade Limited, Edelweiss Business Services Limited, Edelweiss Agri Value Chain Limited, Edelweiss Capital Markets Limited and Edelweiss Fund Advisors Limited have been merged into Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited (Formerly Edelweiss Commodities Services Ltd). Hence all related party transactions transacted during the year and the outstanding balances thereof, as at the end of the year relating to the merged companies are considered to be transacted with Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited and disclosed accordingly.



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian rupees)

2.23 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares and interest on the convertible bond, in each case, net of tax) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares..

The following table shows the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS calculations

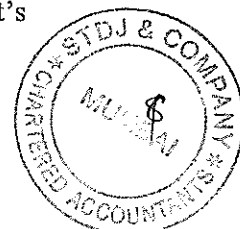
Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2020	For the Year ended 31 March 2019
Net profit from continued operation attributable to equity holders	77,72,866	53,35,121
Net profit from continuing operation attributable to ordinary equity holders adjusted for the effect of dilution	77,72,866	53,35,121
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	14,09,000	14,09,000
Earnings per share		
Equity shareholders for the year:		
Basic earnings per share	5.52	3.79
Diluted earnings per share	5.52	3.79

2.24 Details of dues to micro enterprise and small enterprise

Trade Payables includes Rs. Nil (Previous year: Rs. Nil) payable to "Suppliers" registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. No interest has been paid / is payable by the Company during the year to "Suppliers" registered under this act. The aforementioned is based on the responses received by the Company to its inquiries with suppliers with regard to applicability under the said act.

2.25 Contingent liabilities, commitments, and litigations

The Company has no capital commitment and contingent liabilities as at balance sheet date Rs. NIL (Previous year: Rs. Nil). The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed the contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The amount of provisions / contingent liabilities is based on management's estimate, and no significant liability is expected to arise out of the same.



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian rupees)

Details of pending litigation :

- a. The State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), Kolkata branch has filed arbitration against the Company in Kolkata in December 2014 for Rs. 24.89 crores plus interest. The claim emanates from the Company's business transactions with STC. The matter is currently pending listed for next hearing to be decided by the Hon'ble Court. The Company's advisors have advised that the Company's position is strong and the claim will not materialise.
- b. The ESIC authorities, Kolkata have passed an ex-parte Order against the Company directing the Company to pay ESIC contribution in respect of certain employees for the period from July 2016 to June 2018. The Company in the process of filing an Appeal before Employees Insurance Court for a fresh hearing and for stay of aforesaid Order and waiver to deposit the amount in Court. In view of global pandemic COVID-19 impacting India and considering the lockdown in various states, the matter has been adjourned and hearing date is awaited. The Company's advisors have advised that the Company's position is strong and the claim will not materialise

2.26 Corporate social responsibility (CSR):

As per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013:

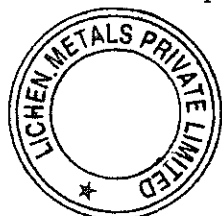
- i) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year was Rs. 0.75 millions (Financial Year 18-19 Rs. 0.42 millions)
- ii) Amount spent during the year on:

Sr. No.	Particulars	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i)	Constructions / acquisition of any assets	- (0.10) millions	-	- 0.10 million
(ii)	On purpose other than (i) above	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

Notes:

1. The Company is a subsidiary of Edelweiss Financial Services Limited. Edelweiss group is conscious of its Corporate Social Responsibility and, had accordingly established a CSR arm, "Edelgive Foundation" in the year 2008. As an amount of Rs. 308.13 million (Previous year: Rs. 225.19 millions) (representing more than 2% of the consolidated profit of the group) was spent towards CSR activities during the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has not incurred the prescribed CSR expenditure on a standalone basis during the year ended March 31, 2020.

2. Figures in the bracket are in respect of previous year



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

2.27 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19-Employee benefits

A) Defined contribution plan (Provident fund)

An amount of Rs.1,300 (Previous year: Rs.24,230) is recognised as expense and included in "Employee benefit expenses" – Note 2.19 in the statement of profit and loss.

B) Defined benefit plan (Gratuity)

The following tables summarize the components of the net benefit expenses recognized in the statement profit and loss, the unfunded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the gratuity benefit plan.

Statement of profit and loss

Expenses recognised in the Profit and loss Account

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Current service cost	29,000	28,000
Interest on defined benefit obligation	14,000	18,000
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in the year	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Employer Expenses	43,000	46,000

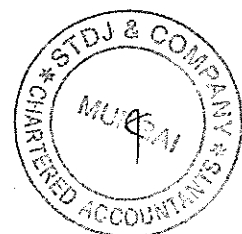
Balance sheet

Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Present Value of DBO at start of the year	2,02,000	2,44,000
Service Cost		
- Current service cost	29,000	28,000
Interest cost	14,000	18,000
Benefit paid	-	(97,000)
Re-measurements		
- Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from change in financial assumptions	11,000	2,000
- Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from experience over the past year	(15,000)	7,000
Transfer in/(out)	-	-
Present Value of DBO at end of the year	2,41,000	2,02,000

Reconciliation of fair value of plan Assets

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Fair value of plan Assets at start of the year .		
Contributions by Employer	-	97,000
Benefits paid	-	(97,000)
Fair value of plan Assets at end of the year	-	-



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

2.27 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 - Employee benefits (continued):

Net liability / (assets) recognised in the balance sheet:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Present value of defined benefit obligation	2,41,000	2,02,098
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Amount in Balance sheet – liability	2,41,000	2,02,098
Of which, Short term Liability	43,000	37,000

Experience adjustment:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
On plan liabilities: (gain)/loss	(15,000)	7,000
On Plan assets: (gain)/(loss)	-	-
Estimated contribution for the next year	-	-

Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Discount rate	5.90%	7%
Salary escalation	7%	7%
Interest Rate on Net DBO/(Asset) (% p.a)	7%	7.3%
Employee attrition rate	13 % - 25%	13 % - 25%

Movement in other comprehensive income

	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Balance at start of year (Loss)/ Gain	(9,000)	Nil*
Re-measurements on DBO		
- Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from change in financial assumptions	(11,000)	2,000
- Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from experience over the past year	15,000	(7,000)
Balance at end of year (Loss)/ Gain	(5,000)	(9,000)

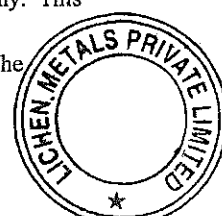
Sensitivity Analysis :

DBO increases/ (decreases) by	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
1% Increase in salary growth rate	10,000	9,000
1% Decrease in salary growth rate	(10,000)	(8,000)
1% Increase in discount rate	(10,000)	(8,000)
1% Decrease in discount rate	10,000	9,000
1% Increase in withdrawal rate	Negligible Change	Negligible Change
1% Decrease in withdrawal rate	Negligible Change	Negligible Change
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 1 year)	Negligible Change	Negligible Change
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 3 year)	Negligible Change	Negligible Change

Note: The sensitivity is performed on the DBO at the respective valuation date by modifying one parameter whilst retaining other parameters constant. There are no changes from the previous period to the methods and assumptions underlying the sensitivity analysis.

2.28 Cost sharing:

Edelweiss Financial Services Limited, being the holding company along with fellow subsidiaries incurs expenditure like Group mediclaim, insurance, rent, electricity charges etc. which is for the common benefit of itself and it's certain subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries including the Company. This cost so expended is reimbursed by the Company on the basis of number of employees, actual identifications, basis of area occupied etc. Accordingly, and as identified by the management, the expenditure heads in note 2.20 include reimbursements paid.



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

2.29 Risk Management framework:-

(a) Governance framework

The primary objective of the Company's risk and financial management framework is to protect the Company's shareholders from events that hinder the sustainable achievement of financial performance objectives, including failing to exploit opportunities. Key management recognises the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place.

(b) Approach to capital management

Company objectives when managing capital, are to (a) maximise shareholder value and provide benefits to other stakeholders and (b) maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders.

(c) Market risks

Risk which can affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments due to adverse movements in market prices of instrument due to price risk. The objective of the Company's market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters.

(i) Total market risk exposure

Fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Company classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios and manages each of those portfolios separately. Such risks the market risk for the trading portfolio is managed and monitored based on a VaR methodology that reflects the interdependency between risk variables. Non-trading positions are managed and monitored using other sensitivity analyses.

Particulars	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Carrying amount	Non-traded risk	Carrying amount	Non-traded risk
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalent	30,05,74,276	30,05,74,276	23,19,90,802	23,19,90,802
Loans	22,13,47,609	22,13,47,609	16,22,996	16,22,996
Other financial assets	10,66,354	10,66,354	12,57,690	12,57,690
Total	52,29,88,239	52,29,88,239	23,48,71,488	23,48,71,488
Liability				
Borrowings	26,47,98,014	26,47,98,014	2,09,20,821	2,09,20,821
Trade payables	1,30,145	1,30,145	4,34,590	4,34,590
Other financial liabilities	2,49,777	2,49,777	10,10,242	10,10,242
Total	26,51,77,936	26,51,77,936	2,23,65,653	2,23,65,653

(ii) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the level of market prices other than equity and index prices.

(d) Credit risk

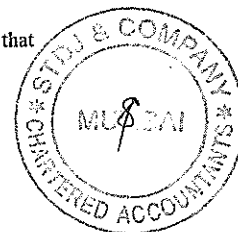
Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a customer contract or financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables and financial instruments.

The Company's management policy is to closely monitor creditworthiness of counterparties by reviewing their credit ratings, financial statements and press release on regular basis.

The Company's financial assets subject to the expected credit loss model within Ind AS 109 are short-term trade and other receivables and financial instruments. Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss. Expected credit loss allowance in respect of receivables is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience.

(e) 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. Exposure to liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company could be required to pay its trade payables earlier than expected.



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

2.29 Risk Management framework:- (Continued)

(e) Liquidity Risk

Disclosure related to collateral

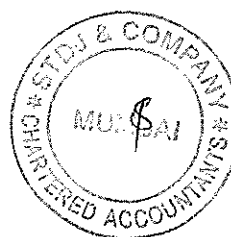
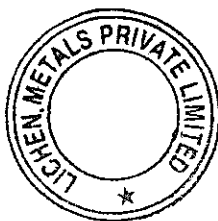
Following table sets out availability of Company's financial assets to support funding

31 March 2020	Available as collateral	others ¹	Total carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalent	27,00,29,589	3,05,44,687	30,05,74,276
Loans	22,13,47,609	-	22,13,47,609
Other financial assets	2,86,200	7,80,154	10,66,354
Other non financial assets	-	13,21,136	13,21,136
Total assets	49,16,63,398	3,26,45,977	52,43,09,375

31 March 2019	Available as collateral	others ¹	Total carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalent	23,01,06,336	18,84,466	23,19,90,802
Loans	16,22,996	-	16,22,996
Other financial assets	3,21,775	9,35,915	12,57,690
Property, plant and equipment	15,78,667	3,13,64,421	3,29,43,088
Other non financial assets	-	17,83,999	17,83,999
Total assets	23,36,29,774	3,59,68,800	26,95,98,575

1

Represents assets which are not restricted for use as collateral, but that the group would not consider readily available to secure funding in the normal course of business



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

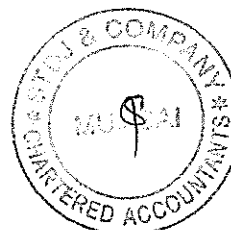
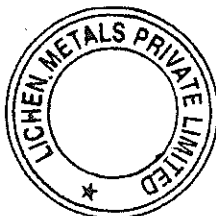
2.30 Analysis of risk concentration

Industry analysis - Risk concentration for 31 March 2020

Particulars	Financial services	Trading	Total
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	30,05,74,276	-	30,05,74,276
Loans	22,13,47,609	-	22,13,47,609
Other financial assets	2,90,965	7,75,389	10,66,354
Total	52,22,12,850	7,75,389	52,29,88,239

Industry analysis - Risk concentration for 31 March 2019

Particulars	Financial services	Trading	Total
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	23,19,90,802	-	23,19,90,802
Loans	16,22,996	-	16,22,996
Other financial assets	3,21,775	9,35,915	12,57,690
Total	23,39,35,573	9,35,915	23,48,71,488



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

2.31 Contractual Maturity Analysis

A. Analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the undiscounted cash flows of the Companies non-derivative financial liabilities as at 31 March.

Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately. However, the Company expects that the counterparties will not request repayment on the earliest date it could be required to pay.

As at 31 March 2020	On demand	1 to 14 days	15 days to 1 month	1 month to 2 months	2 months to 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	1,30,145	-	-	-	-	-	1,30,145
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	26,47,98,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,47,98,014
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	2,49,777	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,49,777
Total undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities	-	26,47,98,014	-	2,49,777	1,30,145	-	-	-	-	-	26,51,77,936

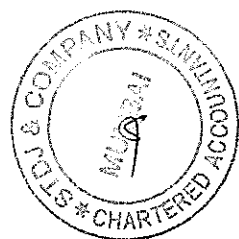
As at 31 March 2019	On demand	1 to 14 days	15 days to 1 month	1 month to 2 months	2 months to 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Trade payables	-	-	-	4,34,590	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,34,590
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	-	-	-	2,09,20,821	-	-	-	-	-	2,09,20,821
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	10,10,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,10,242
Total undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	14,44,832	2,09,20,821	-	-	-	-	-	2,23,65,653

B. Analysis of non-derivative financial assets by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the undiscounted cash flows of the Companies non-derivative financial assets as at 31 March.

As at 31 March 2020	On demand	1 to 14 days	15 days to 1 month	1 month to 2 months	2 months to 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances	3,05,44,887	27,00,29,589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,05,74,276
Loans	22,13,47,609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,13,47,609
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	10,66,354	-	-	-	-	-	10,66,354
Total	25,18,92,296	27,00,29,589	-	-	10,66,354	-	-	-	-	-	52,29,88,239

As at 31 March 2019	On demand	1 to 14 days	15 days to 1 month	1 month to 2 months	2 months to 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances	18,84,466	23,01,06,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,19,90,802
Loans	-	-	-	-	16,22,996	-	-	-	-	-	16,22,996
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	9,35,815	-	3,21,775	-	-	-	12,57,690
Total	18,84,466	23,01,06,338	-	-	25,58,911	-	3,21,775	-	-	-	23,48,71,488



Lichen Metals Private Limited

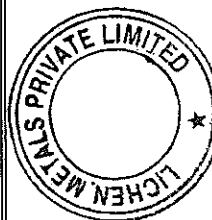
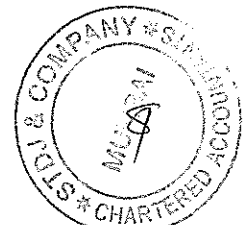
Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

2.32 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.

Particulars	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	30,05,74,276	-	30,05,74,276	23,19,90,802	-	23,19,90,802
Other bank balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	22,13,47,609	-	22,13,47,609	16,22,996	-	16,22,996
Other financial assets	10,66,354	-	10,66,354	12,57,690	-	12,57,690
Total (A)	52,29,88,239	-	52,29,88,239	23,48,71,488	-	23,48,71,488
Non-financial assets						
Current tax assets (net)	-	-	-	2,05,208	-	2,05,208
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	1,08,42,809	1,08,42,809	-	1,42,15,775	1,42,15,775
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	3,29,43,088	-	3,29,43,088
Other non-financial assets	13,21,136	-	13,21,136	17,83,999	-	17,83,999
Total (B)	13,21,136	1,08,42,809	1,21,63,945	3,49,32,295	1,42,15,775	4,91,48,070
Total assets C= (A+B)	52,43,09,375	1,08,42,809	53,51,52,184	26,98,03,783	1,42,15,775	28,40,19,558
Particulars	31 March 2020			31 March 2019		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	1,30,145	-	1,30,145	4,34,590	-	4,34,590
Borrowing (other than debt securities) (Group)	26,47,98,014	-	26,47,98,014	2,09,20,821	-	2,09,20,821
Other financial liabilities	2,49,777	-	2,49,777	10,10,242	-	10,10,242
Total (D)	26,51,77,936	-	26,51,77,936	2,23,65,653	-	2,23,65,653
Non-financial liabilities						
Current tax liabilities (net)	-	27,39,896	27,39,896	-	22,25,412	22,25,412
Provisions	43,000	2,09,098	2,52,098	2,04,098	5,420	2,09,518
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-financial liabilities	44,074	-	44,074	47,268	-	47,268
Total (E)	87,074	29,48,994	30,36,068	2,51,366	22,30,832	24,82,198
Total liabilities F (D+E)	26,52,65,010	29,48,994	26,82,14,004	2,26,17,019	22,30,832	2,48,47,851
Net Assets G (C-F)	25,90,44,365	78,93,815	26,69,38,180	24,71,86,764	1,19,84,943	25,91,71,707



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Cash Flow Statement (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees)

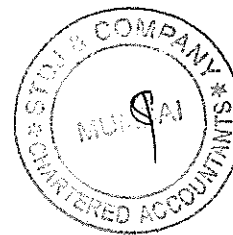
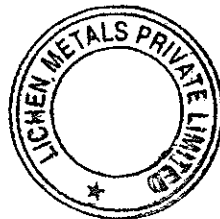
2.33 Change in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	01 April 2019	Cash flows	Others*	31 March 2020
Borrowings	2,09,20,821	24,39,69,914	(92,721)	26,47,98,014
Total liabilities from financing activities	2,09,20,821	24,39,69,914	(92,721)	26,47,98,014

* Includes the effect of interest accrued but not paid on borrowing.

Particulars	01 April 2018	Cash flows	Others*	31 March 2019
Borrowings	-	2,08,59,257	61,564	2,09,20,821
Total liabilities from financing activities	-	2,08,59,257	61,564	2,09,20,821

* Includes the effect of interest accrued but not paid on borrowing.



Lichen Metals Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(Currency: Indian rupees)

2.34 Prior period comparatives

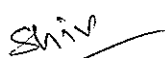
Previous year's numbers have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to confirm to current year's presentation.

As per our report of even date attached

For STDJ & Company

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 136551W

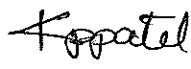

Shiv Toshniwal

Partner

Membership no.: 116563



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Kirti Patel

Director

DIN : 07103772


Pralhad Shinde

Director

DIN : 02686137

Mumbai

24 June 2020

Mumbai

24 June 2020

