



# **Standalone Financial Statements**

# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of CRISIL Limited

## Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

### Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of CRISIL Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at December 31, 2019, and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 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 ('ICAI') 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 opinion.

### Key Audit Matter

4. Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matter.

5. We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><b>Revenue recognition</b></p> <p>The Company's income from operations comprises of income from initial rating and surveillance services, global research and analytical services, customised research, special assignments and subscriptions to information products and services, revenue from initial public offering (IPO) grading services and independent equity research (IER) services. Refer Note 2.14 to the standalone financial statements, for details of revenue recognised during the year.</p> <p>As described in Note 2.14 to the standalone financial statements, effective January 1, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ('Ind AS 115'), during the year under audit, which is the new revenue accounting standard, and replaces the existing standard – Ind AS 18, Revenue. The Company has chosen to apply the new accounting standard using the cumulative catch-up transition method.</p> <p>The application of and transition to this accounting standard is complex and an area of focus in the audit, as the determination of transition impact involved application</p>	<p>Our audit of the recognition of contract revenue included, but was not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtained an understanding of the revenue and receivable business process, and assessed the appropriateness of the revenue recognition policies adopted by the Company;</li> <li>• Obtained an understanding of the management's processes and controls around adoption of IND AS 115. We sought explanations from the management for areas involving complex judgements or interpretations to assess its appropriateness.</li> <li>• Evaluated key controls around the recognition of contract revenue. Tested the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of these identified key controls during the year and as at the year-end.</li> <li>• Evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies selected by the Company on adoption of IND AS 115 on the basis of our understanding of the Company, the nature and size of its operation, and the requirement of the relevant accounting standards under the IND AS framework;</li> </ul>

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>of significant judgements and estimates relating to identification of distinct performance obligations, determination of transaction price of identified performance obligations, the appropriateness of the basis used to measure revenue recognised over a period. Additionally, the standard mandates robust disclosures in respect of revenue and periods over which the remaining performance obligations will be satisfied subsequent to the balance sheet date.</p> <p>Due to the significance of the item to the financial statements, complexities involved, and management judgement involved for ensuring appropriateness of accounting treatment, this matter has been identified as a key audit matter for the current year's audit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On a sample of contracts, tested the revenue recognition and our procedures included:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reviewing the contract terms and conditions;</li> <li>- evaluating the identification of performance obligations of the contract;</li> <li>- evaluating the appropriateness of management's assessment of manner of satisfaction of performance obligations and consequent recognition of revenue; and</li> <li>- evaluating the reasonableness of the estimates involved in the recognition of revenue from initial rating and surveillance services including testing the calculation of fee allocation to rating and surveillance etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Tested revenue recognition for cut-off transactions on sample basis to assess whether the timing of revenue recognition is appropriate;</li> <li>• Assessed that the disclosures made by the management in respect of applicability of the new accounting standard and for revenue recorded during the year are adequate.</li> </ul>

### Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

10. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 Standards on Auditing 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 financial statements.
11. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
  - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
  - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

15. As required by section 197(16) of the Act, we report that the Company has paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

16. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
17. Further to our comments in Annexure I, 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 purpose 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 standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;
  - e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on December 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
  - f) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as on December 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated February 11, 2020 as per Annexure II expressed an unmodified opinion; and
  - g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
    - i. the Company, as detailed in Note 34A to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at December 31, 2019;
    - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at December 31, 2019;
    - iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2019; and
    - iv. the disclosure requirements relating to holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes were applicable for the period from November 8, 2016 to December 30, 2016, which are not relevant to these standalone financial statements. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

**Khushroo B. Panthaky**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 42423

**UDIN: 20042423AAAAAY7336**

Place: Mumbai  
Date: February 11, 2020

## Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of CRISIL Limited, on the standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019

### Annexure I

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year by engaging the outside expert and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the fixed assets is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (which are included under the head 'property, plant and equipment') are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has granted unsecured loans to companies covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act; and with respect to the same:
- (a) in our opinion the terms and conditions of grant of such loans are not, prima facie, prejudicial to the Company's interest;
- (b) the schedule of receipt of interest and payment of principal has been stipulated wherein the principal amount is repayable on demand and the repayment/receipts of the principal amount (demanded) and the interest are regular; and
- (c) there is no overdue amount in respect of loans granted to such companies.
- (iv) In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 in respect of investments and loans. Further, in our opinion, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of guarantees and security.
- (v) In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, to the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.
- (b) There are no dues in respect of goods and service tax, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs and duty of excise that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. The dues outstanding in respect of income-tax and service-tax on account of any dispute, are as follows:

#### Statement of disputed dues

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rupees in lakhs)	Amount paid under Protest (Rupees in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	50	-	AY 2000-01	High Court (Bombay)
		46	-	AY 2002-03	
		36	-	AY 2003-04	
		32	-	AY 2004-05	
		29	-	AY 2005-06	CIT (Appeals)
		17	10	AY 2006-07	
		832	-	AY 2007-08	

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rupees in lakhs)	Amount paid under Protest (Rupees in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
		75	-	AY 2007-08	CIT (Appeals)
		982	340	AY 2008-09	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)
		*	-	AY 2008-09	CIT (Appeals)
		1,441	810	AY 2009-10	ITAT
		63	-	AY 2009-10	CIT (Appeals)
		1,012	903	AY 2010-11	ITAT
		891	751	AY 2011-12	
		993	286	AY 2012-13	
		173	-	AY 2013-14	
		48	3	AY 2013-14	CIT (Appeals)
			8	AY 2014-15	
		115			
		186	19	AY 2015-16	
		3,461	-	AY 2016-17	
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	279	-	FY 2013-14 to 2015-16	Assisstant Commissioner of Service Tax

\*represent amount lesser than Rupees 1 lakh

(viii) The Company has no loans or borrowings payable to a financial institution or a bank or government and no dues payable to debenture-holders during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable.

(ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and did not have any term loans outstanding during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable.

(x) No fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(xi) Managerial remuneration has been paid / provided by the Company in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Act, where

applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable Ind AS.

(xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.

(xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

**Khushroo B. Panthaky**

Partner

Membership No.: 42423

**UDIN: 20042423AAAAAY7336**

Place: Mumbai

Date: February 11, 2020

## **Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of CRISIL Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019**

### **Annexure II**

#### **Independent Auditor's Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')**

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of CRISIL Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended December 31, 2019, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting ('IFCoFR') of the Company as at that date.

#### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls**

2. The Company's Board of Directors 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 ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's 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 Act.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility for the audit of Internal Financial Control**

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's IFCoFR based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCoFR, and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. 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 IFCoFR were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the IFCoFR and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of IFCoFR includes obtaining an understanding of IFCoFR, 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.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's IFCoFR.

#### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

6. A company's IFCoFR 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 IFCoFR include 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**

7. Because of the inherent limitations of IFCoFR, 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 IFCoFR to future periods are subject to the risk that the IFCoFR may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

### **Opinion**

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such controls were operating effectively as

at December 31, 2019, 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 issued by the ICAI.

For **Walker Chandio & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

**Khushroo B. Panthaky**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 42423

**UDIN: 20042423AAAAAY7336**

Place: Mumbai  
Date: February 11, 2020

# Standalone Balance Sheet

as at December 31, 2019

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at	
		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>1. Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	2,829	3,209
(b) Intangible assets	4	1,087	1,663
(c) Intangible assets under development		1,180	457
(d) Financial assets			
i. Investments	5	38,373	47,642
ii. Loans	6	3,250	3,656
iii. Other financial assets	7	51	2
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	8	2,836	4,540
(f) Tax assets	9	4,815	3,618
(g) Other non-current assets	10	1,031	767
<b>2. Current assets</b>			
(a) Financial assets			
i. Investments	5	25,225	18,303
ii. Trade receivables	11	13,887	16,482
iii. Cash and cash equivalents	12	7,127	4,886
iv. Other bank balances	13	167	214
v. Loans	14	715	921
vi. Other financial assets	15	5,126	3,319
(b) Other current assets	16	3,171	3,124
<b>3. Asset held for sale</b>			
	17	318	318
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>111,188</b>	<b>113,121</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>1. Equity</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	18	723	721
(b) Other equity		75,152	80,172
<b>2. Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	20	537	774
(b) Provisions	21	1,358	1,298
<b>3. Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i. Trade payables	22		
- to micro enterprises and small enterprises		3	9
- to others		6,755	5,198
ii. Other financial liabilities	23	8,053	6,829
(b) Provisions	24	5,687	5,481
(c) Other current liabilities	25	12,920	12,639
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>111,188</b>	<b>113,121</b>
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

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

**For Walker Chandio & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

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

**Khushroo B Panthaky**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 42423

Date: February 11, 2020  
Place: Mumbai

**John L. Berisford**  
Chairman  
[DIN: 07554902]

**Girish Paranjpe**  
Director  
[DIN: 02172725]

**Ashu Suyash**  
Managing Director and  
Chief Executive Officer  
[DIN: 00494515]

Date: February 11, 2020  
Place: Mumbai

**M. Damodaran**  
Director  
[DIN: 02106990]

**Arundhati Bhattacharya**  
Director  
[DIN: 02011213]

**Sanjay Chakravarti**  
Chief Financial Officer

**Vinita Bali**  
Director  
[DIN: 00032940]

**Ewout Steenbergen**  
Director  
[DIN: 07956962]

**Minal Bhosale**  
Company Secretary

# Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended December 31, 2019

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended	Year ended
		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	26	117,868	118,199
Other income	27	12,904	8,887
<b>Total</b>		<b>130,772</b>	<b>127,086</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expenses	28	51,704	50,419
Finance cost	29	-	118
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	30	2,563	2,867
Other expenses	31	38,721	35,625
<b>Total</b>		<b>92,988</b>	<b>89,029</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>37,784</b>	<b>38,057</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>	8		
Current tax		9,259	11,690
Deferred tax		1,896	(1,386)
<b>Total tax expense</b>		<b>11,155</b>	<b>10,304</b>
<b>Profit after tax for the year</b>		<b>26,629</b>	<b>27,753</b>
<b>Other comprehensive (income) / expense (OCI)</b>			
<b>A. Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:</b>			
The effective portion of gains and loss on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge		293	1,102
Tax effect on above		(102)	(385)
<b>B. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</b>			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		214	41
Equity instruments through other comprehensive income		9,279	9,252
Tax effect on above		(90)	(59)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>17,035</b>	<b>17,802</b>
Earnings per share : Nominal value of Rupee 1 per share	41		
Basic		36.86	38.60
Diluted		36.81	38.47
Number of equity shares used in computing earnings per share	41		
Basic		72,243,688	71,904,428
Diluted		72,339,528	72,148,415
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

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

**For Walker Chandio & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

**Khushroo B Panthaky**

Partner

Membership No.: 42423

Date: February 11, 2020

Place: Mumbai

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of CRISIL Limited**
**John L. Berisford**

Chairman

[DIN: 07554902]

**Girish Paranjpe**

Director

[DIN: 02172725]

**Ashu Suyash**

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

[DIN: 00494515]

Date: February 11, 2020

Place: Mumbai

**M. Damodaran**

Director

[DIN: 02106990]

**Arundhati Bhattacharya**

Director

[DIN: 02011213]

**Sanjay Chakravarti**

Chief Financial Officer

**Vinita Bali**

Director

[DIN: 00032940]

**Ewout Steenberg**

Director

[DIN: 07956962]

**Minal Bhosale**

Company Secretary

# Standalone Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended December 31, 2019

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities:</b>		
Profit before tax	37,784	38,057
<b>Adjustments for :</b>		
Depreciation	2,626	2,971
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortized cost	(227)	(275)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(243)	119
(Profit)/ loss on sale of fixed assets	(39)	(48)
(Profit)/ loss on fair valuation of current investments	(387)	(145)
(Profit)/ loss on sale of current investments	(981)	(329)
Finance cost	-	118
Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts	168	1,558
Provision for doubtful security deposits	4	15
Interest on income tax refund	(361)	-
Interest on bank deposits	(30)	(37)
Interest on loan from subsidiary	(10)	(56)
Dividend on investments	(5,485)	(1,457)
Share based payment to employees	356	1,109
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>33,175</b>	<b>41,600</b>
Movements in working capital		
- (Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	2,690	(2,036)
- (Increase)/decrease in loans	660	51
- (Increase)/decrease in other non-current assets	(357)	(254)
- (Increase)/decrease in other current financial assets	(2,101)	(343)
- (Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(46)	104
- Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	1,537	529
- Increase/(decrease) in provisions	52	112
- Increase/(decrease) in other current financial liabilities	1,336	(559)
- Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	281	1,099
- Increase/(decrease) in other non-current financial liabilities	(237)	469
- Increase/(decrease) in other non-current liabilities	-	(48)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>36,990</b>	<b>40,724</b>
- Taxes paid	(10,456)	(12,782)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities - (A)</b>	<b>26,534</b>	<b>27,942</b>
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities :</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including movement of intangible assets under development and capital advances)	(2,386)	(2,272)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	125	85
Interest on loan from subsidiaries	10	97
Loan repaid by subsidiaries	175	3,020
Proceeds from / (investments in) mutual funds	(5,554)	(4,697)
Investment in Pragmatix Services Private Limited	-	(5,600)
Investment in CRISIL Ratings Limited	(10)	-
Fixed deposit placed	(2)	(51)
Interest on income tax refund	361	-
Interest on bank deposits	33	34
Dividend on investments	5,485	1,457
<b>Net cash used in investing activities - (B)</b>	<b>(1,763)</b>	<b>(7,927)</b>

# Standalone Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended December 31, 2019

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activities :</b>		
Receipts from issuance of share capital on account of exercise of ESOS	2,295	4,995
Receipts from subsidiaries for ESOS	458	768
Dividend and dividend tax paid	(25,162)	(25,138)
Finance cost	-	(118)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities - (C)</b>	<b>(22,409)</b>	<b>(19,493)</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>522</b>
Cash and cash equivalents - Opening balance	4,774	4,221
Add : Exchange difference on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	(9)	31
Cash and cash equivalents - Closing balance	7,127	4,774
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2,362</b>	<b>522</b>
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand and balances with banks on current account	6,727	4,886
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	400	-
Book overdraft	-	(112)
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,127</b>	<b>4,774</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

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

**For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**

 Chartered Accountants  
 Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

**Khushroo B Panthaky**

 Partner  
 Membership No.: 42423

 Date: February 11, 2020  
 Place: Mumbai

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of CRISIL Limited**
**John L. Berisford**

 Chairman  
 [DIN: 07554902]

**Girish Paranjpe**

 Director  
 [DIN: 02172725]

**Ashu Suyash**

 Managing Director and  
 Chief Executive Officer  
 [DIN: 00494515]

 Date: February 11, 2020  
 Place: Mumbai

**M. Damodaran**

 Director  
 [DIN: 02106990]

**Arundhati Bhattacharya**

 Director  
 [DIN: 02011213]

**Sanjay Chakravarti**

Chief Financial Officer

**Vinita Bali**

 Director  
 [DIN: 00032940]

**Ewout Steenbergen**

 Director  
 [DIN: 07956962]

**Minal Bhosale**

Company Secretary

# Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended December 31, 2019

## A. Equity share capital

	(Rupees in lakhs)	
	Changes in equity share capital during the year (Refer Note 18)	Balance as at December 31, 2019
Balance as at January 1, 2019	721	723
	2	

	(Rupees in lakhs)	
	Changes in equity share capital during the year (Refer Note 18)	Balance as at December 31, 2018
Balance as at January 1, 2018	717	721
	4	

## B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus						Items of Other			Total	
	Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium reserve	General reserve	Share-based payment reserve	Foreign currency monetary items translation	Retained earnings	Economic reinvestment reserve	Special Zone reserve	Equity Instruments through OCI		Hedge reserve
Balance as at January 1, 2019	27	16,915	14,115	6,753	-	56,950	450	-	(15,265)	227	80,172
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	26,629	-	-	-	-	26,629
Additions during the year	-	2,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,293
Share based payment to employees	-	-	-	814	-	-	-	-	-	-	814
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(154)	-	-	(9,249)	(191)	(9,594)
Final dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(7,938)	-	-	-	-	(7,938)
Interim dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(13,735)	-	-	-	-	(13,735)
Corporate dividend tax	-	-	-	-	-	(3,489)	-	-	-	-	(3,489)
Transfer to SEZ reinvestment reserve	-	-	-	-	-	450	(450)	-	-	-	-
Exercise of stock option	-	899	-	(899)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2019	27	20,107	14,115	6,668	-	58,713	-	-	(24,514)	36	75,152

(Refer Note 18)

# Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended December 31, 2019

## B. Other equity (Contd..)

Particulars	(Rupees in lakhs)										
	Reserves & Surplus					Items of Other Comprehensive income (OCI)					Total
	Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium reserve	General reserve	Share-based payment reserve	Foreign currency monetary items translation	Retained earnings	Economic Zone reinvestment reserve	Special Reserve	Equity Instruments through OCI	Hedge reserve	
Balance as at January 1, 2018	27	10,078	14,115	6,722	(187)	54,512	300	(6,058)	944	80,453	
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	27,753	-	-	-	27,753	
Additions during the year	-	4,991	-	-	187	-	-	-	-	5,178	
Share based payment to employees	-	-	-	1,877	-	-	-	-	-	1,877	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(27)	-	(9,207)	(717)	(9,951)	
Final dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(7173)	-	-	-	(7173)	
Interim dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(13,679)	-	-	-	(13,679)	
Corporate dividend tax	-	-	-	-	-	(4,286)	-	-	-	(4,286)	
Transfer to SEZ reinvestment reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(150)	150	-	-	-	
Exercise of stock option	-	1,846	-	(1,846)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2018</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16,915</b>	<b>14,115</b>	<b>6,753</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56,950</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>(15,265)</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>80,172</b>	

(Refer Note 19)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

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

### For Walker Chandiook & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

**Khushroo B Panthaky**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 42423

Date: February 11, 2020  
Place: Mumbai

### For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of CRISIL Limited

**John L. Berisford**  
Chairman  
[DIN: 07554902]

**Girish Paranjpe**  
Director  
[DIN: 02172725]

**Ashu Suyash**  
Managing Director and  
Chief Executive Officer  
[DIN: 00494515]

Date: February 11, 2020  
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**M. Damodaran**  
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Chief Financial Officer

**Vinita Bali**  
Director  
[DIN: 00032940]

**Ewout Steenberg**  
Director  
[DIN: 07956962]

**Minal Bhosale**  
Company Secretary

## Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019

### 1 Corporate information

CRISIL Limited ('the Company' or 'CRISIL') [CIN : L67120MH1987PLC042363] is a globally-diversified analytics Company providing ratings and research services. CRISIL is India's leading ratings agency and the foremost provider of high-end research to the world's largest banks and leading corporations. CRISIL delivers analysis, opinions, and solutions that make markets function better.

CRISIL Limited is a public limited company, domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is located at CRISIL House, Central Avenue, Hiranandani Business Park, Powai, Mumbai - 400076. The equity shares of the Company are listed on recognized stock exchanges in India- The Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange.

These standalone financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 were approved by the Board of Directors on February 11, 2020.

S&P Global Inc. the ultimate holding company, through its subsidiaries owned 67.40% as on December 31, 2019 of the Company's equity share capital (Refer Note 18).

### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

#### 2.1 Statement of compliance

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

#### Functional and presentation currency

These standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company. All financial information is presented in Indian rupees.

#### 2.2 Basis of preparation

These standalone financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services on the transaction 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.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

#### 2.3 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) as at the date of the financial statements and the reported income and expenses for the years presented. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these standalone financial statements have been disclosed below. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the standalone financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the standalone financial statements.

#### Estimates and assumptions are required in particular for:

- **Useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible assets**

Useful lives of PPE and intangible assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support. Assumptions also need to be made, when it is assessed, whether an asset may be capitalized and which components of the cost of the asset may be capitalized.

- **Revenue recognition**

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the obligation to render services based on agreements/arrangements with the customers are satisfied and when there are no longer any

unfulfilled obligations. The performance obligations in our contracts are fulfilled at the time of delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms. Revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

- **Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations**

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. As actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may be different from the actual development in the future, key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, attrition and mortality rate. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

- **Valuation of taxes on income**

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions. Uncertain tax position is with regards to items of expense or transaction that may be challenged by tax authorities. The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The policy for the same has been explained under Note 2.17.

- **Provisions**

Provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement obligations and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation as at the Balance Sheet date. These

are reviewed at each balance sheet date adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

- **Share-based payments**

The grant date fair value of options granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The expense is recorded for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in substance, multiple awards. The increase in equity recognized in connection with share-based payment transaction is presented as a separate component in equity under "share-based payment reserve". The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the impact of the revision of original estimates based on number of options that are expected to vest, in the statement of profit and loss with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

## 2.4 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Amount capitalized under property, plant and equipment includes purchase price, duties and taxes, other incidental expenses incurred during the construction / installation stage. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Capital work-in-progress in respect of assets which are not ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising of direct costs, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

## 2.5 Intangibles

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an intangible asset comprises of its purchase price, including any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the taxing authorities), and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. Expenditure on development

# Standalone Financial Statements

eligible for capitalization are carried as intangible assets under development where such assets are not yet ready for their intended use.

## 2.6 Depreciation / amortization

Based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers the management believes that the useful lives as given below best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets. Hence in certain class of assets, the useful lives is different from the useful lives prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation/amortization is provided on straight line method (SLM) over useful life.

Type of asset	Estimated useful life
Buildings	20 Years
Furniture and fixtures	10 Years
Office equipment	3 to 10 Years
Computers	3 Years
Vehicles	3 Years
Software	1 to 3 Years

The estimated useful lives of PPE and intangible assets as well as the depreciation and amortization period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the depreciation and amortization method is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lease term or useful life of the asset, whichever is lower, over a period of 1 to 9 years.

## 2.7 Impairment

### a) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount in the statement of profit and loss. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in the prior years. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's (CGU) net selling price and its value in use.

The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows

that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Value in use is the present value of an asset calculated by estimating its net future value including the disposal value. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

### b) Impairment of financial assets

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

- i) Financial assets that are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, deposits and bank balances.
- ii) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

For all other financial assets, ECL is measured at an amount equal to the twelve month ECL unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from the initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL.

## 2.8 Operating leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

## 2.9 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity, incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

## 2.10 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of the financial instruments the Company uses variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risk existing at each reporting date. The method used to determine the fair

value includes discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All method of accessing fair value results in general approximation of value and such value may never actually be realized. For all other financial instruments the carrying amounts approximates fair value due to short term maturity of those instruments.

## 2.11 Financial instruments

### Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

### Subsequent measurement

#### a) Non-derivative financial instruments

##### (i) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held with in a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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. For financial assets maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

##### (ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

##### (iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

##### (iv) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

#### b) Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments i.e. foreign exchange forward and options contracts to manage its exposure to foreign exchange risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The Company uses hedging instruments that are governed by the policies of the Company.

#### Hedge accounting

The Company uses foreign currency forward and options contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to highly probable forecast transactions. The Company designates such forward contracts in a cash flow hedging relationship by applying the hedge accounting principles. These forward contracts are stated at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in the fair value of these forward contracts that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognized directly in OCI and accumulated under the hedging cash flow hedge reserve, net of applicable deferred income taxes and the ineffective portion is recognized immediately to the statement of profit and loss. Amounts accumulated under the hedging cash flow hedge reserve are reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in the same period during which the forecasted transaction affects to the statement of profit and loss. For forecasted transactions, any cumulative gain or loss on the

# Standalone Financial Statements

hedging instrument recognized under the hedging cash flow hedge reserve is retained until the forecasted transaction occurs. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognized under the hedging cash flow hedge reserve is immediately transferred to the statement of profit and loss.

## Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. The changes in fair value of equity investments designated at FVTOCI are accumulated within 'Equity instruments at OCI' reserve within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings if these equity instruments are derecognized. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

## 2.12 Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets:

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance costs.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in Note 34. Contingent liabilities are disclosed for:

- (i) possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- (ii) present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are disclosed wherein an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

## 2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

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

## 2.14 Revenue recognition

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method. The effect of retrospectively applying this standard is recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. January 1, 2019). The standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application and the comparative information in the statement of profit and loss is not restated. Refer Note 2.14 – Significant accounting policies – Revenue recognition in the Annual report of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018, for revenue recognition policy as per Ind AS 18. The impact of the adoption of the standard on the financial statements of the Company is insignificant.

## Income from operations

Income from operations comprises income from initial rating and surveillance services, global research and analytical services, customised research, special assignments and subscriptions to information products and services, revenue from IPO grading services and independent equity research (IER) services.

- Revenue from Initial rating fees are deemed to accrue on the date the rating is awarded and a portion of it is deferred basis an estimate that will be attributed to future surveillance recorded equally over 11 months and recognise the deferred revenue rateably over the estimated surveillance periods.
- Surveillance fee, subscription to information products and services and revenue from IER are accounted on a time proportion basis and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.
- Revenue from customised research and IPO grading are recognised in the period in which such assignments are carried out in a time proportion basis.
- Global research and analytics revenue consists of time and material contracts which is recognised on output basis measured by number of hours/days/weeks worked at the rates specified in the agreements.

Provision for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the year in which such losses become certain based on the current estimates.

Revenue from group companies is recognised based on transaction price which is at arm's length.

Accrued revenue are classified as Unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

Unearned and deferred revenue ('contract liability') is recognised when there are billings in excess of revenues.

The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance based payments and/or milestone based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period. Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

#### **Grant income**

Export benefits from government authorities are received in the form of saleable scrips and are recognized at fair value in the statement of profit and loss under 'other income', where all attaching conditions will be complied with and to the extent there is no significant uncertainty as to the ultimate realization on transfer of scrips in the year of the sale. The related costs are recognised under 'other expense'.

#### **Interest income**

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

#### **Dividend income**

Dividend Income is recognized when the Company's right to receive payment is established by the balance sheet date.

#### **Profit /(loss) on sale of current investment**

Profit /(loss) on sale of current investment is accounted when the sale is executed. On disposal of such investments, the difference between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds, net of expenses, is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

### **2.15 Retirement and other employee benefits**

#### **Short term employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the

amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

#### **Defined benefit plans**

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

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

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI). Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Short term compensated absences are provided for based on estimates. Long term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where the Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

#### **Defined contribution plans**

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution plan and is charge to the statement

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of profit and loss for each period of service rendered by the employees. Excess or short of contribution is recognized as an asset or liability in the financial statements. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

## Employee stock compensation cost

The Company recognizes expense relating to share based payment in net profit using fair value in accordance with Ind AS 102-Share Based Payment.

The grant date fair value of options granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The expense is recorded for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in substance, multiple awards. The increase in equity recognized in connection with share based payment transaction is presented as a separate component in equity under "share-based payment reserve". The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of stock options that vest.

## 2.16 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are restated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement of foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not translated.

### Exchange difference

In case of long term monetary items the exchange difference is amortized up to the date of settlement of such monetary items and charged to the statement of profit and loss. The unamortized exchange difference is carried to Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account (FCMITDA) under reserves and surplus. Exchange gains and losses arising on settlement of foreign currency denominated long term monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

## 2.17 Taxes on income

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

### Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- a) The Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- b) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Deferred tax assets includes Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability

of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliable and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

## 2.18 Segment reporting policies

The Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108 Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by industry classes. Accordingly, segment information has been presented for industry classes.

The Company is structured into two reportable business segments – Rating and Research. The reportable business segments are in line with the segment wise information which is being presented to the CODM. Geographical information on revenue and industry revenue information is collated based on individual customers invoices or in relation to which the revenue is otherwise recognized. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the standalone financial statements are consistently applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments, and are as set out in the significant policies.

Assets and liabilities that are directly attributable or allocable to segments are disclosed under each reportable segment. All other assets and liabilities are disclosed as unallocable. Property, plant and equipment that are used interchangeably among segments are not allocated to reportable segments.

### Inter segment transfers:

The Company generally accounts for inter-segment services and transfers as if the services or transfers were to third parties at current market prices.

### Allocation of common costs:

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment according to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs. Recoveries from subsidiaries towards allocated overheads represent amount recovered from subsidiary companies towards sharing the Company's common costs.

### Unallocated items:

Unallocable income and expenses includes general corporate income and expense items which are not identified to any business segment.

## 2.19 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as buy back, Employee Stock Option Scheme (ESOS), etc. that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the Company has adopted treasury stock method to compute the new shares that can possibly be created by un-exercised stock options. The net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

## 2.20 Dividend

The final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders. Interim dividend is recognised as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

## 2.21 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. Cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities are segregated.

## 2.22 Assets held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups comprising of assets and liabilities are classified as 'held for sale' when all of the following criterias are met: (i) decision has been made to sell, (ii) the assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition, (iii) the assets are being actively marketed and (iv) sale has been agreed or is expected to be concluded within 12 months of the balance sheet date. Subsequently, such non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of its carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated or amortized.

## 2.23 Recent accounting pronouncement

### Ind AS 116 – Leases

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards)

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Amendment Rules, 2019 containing Ind AS 116 'Leases' and related amendments to other Ind AS. Ind AS 116 replaces Ind AS 17 – Leases and related interpretation and guidance. The standard sets out principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of profit and loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements as per Ind AS 17. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

The Company is in the process of analysing impact and finalising changes to systems and processes to meet the accounting and the reporting requirements of the standard in conjunction with review of lease agreements. The Company will recognise with effect from January 1, 2020 new assets and liabilities for its operating leases of premises and other assets. The nature of expenses related to those leases will change from lease rent in previous periods to (a) amortisation charge for the right-to-use asset, and (b) interest accrued on lease liability.

## Ind AS 12 – Income taxes

The amendment relating to income tax consequences of dividend clarify that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The Company does not expect any impact from this pronouncement. It is relevant to note that the amendment does not amend situations where the entity

pays a tax on dividend which is effectively a portion of dividends paid to taxation authorities on behalf of shareholders. Such amount paid or payable to taxation authorities continues to be charged to equity as part of dividend, in accordance with Ind AS 12.

The amendment to Appendix C of Ind AS 12 specifies that the amendment is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit /(tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. It outlines the following: (1) the entity has to use judgement, to determine whether each tax treatment should be considered separately or whether some can be considered together. The decision should be based on the approach which provides better predictions of the resolution of the uncertainty (2) the entity is to assume that the taxation authority will have full knowledge of all relevant information while examining any amount (3) entity has to consider the probability of the relevant taxation authority accepting the tax treatment and the determination of taxable profit / (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates would depend upon the probability. The Company does not expect any significant impact of the amendment on its financial statements.

## Ind AS 19 – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments clarify that if a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, it is mandatory that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the re-measurement are determined using the assumptions used for the re-measurement. In addition, amendments have been included to clarify the effect of a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement on the requirements regarding the asset ceiling. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact on its financial statements.

### 3. Property, plant and equipment

For the year ended December 31, 2019

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value			Accumulated depreciation				Net block	
	As at January 1, 2019	Additions	Deductions	As at December 31, 2019	Up to January 1, 2019	For the year	Deductions	Up to December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2019
Buildings	10	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	-
Furniture and fixtures	919	37	31	925	528	162	25	665	260
Office equipments	1,649	131	77	1,703	971	266	61	1,176	527
Computers	4,562	1,310	245	5,627	3,415	1,009	234	4,190	1,437
Vehicles	670	128	197	601	305	180	144	341	260
Leasehold improvements	3,052	18	-	3,070	2,424	301	-	2,725	345
<b>Total tangible assets</b>	<b>10,862</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>11,936</b>	<b>7,653</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>9,107</b>	<b>2,829</b>

For the year ended December 31, 2018

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value			Accumulated depreciation				Net block	
	As at January 1, 2018	Additions	Deductions	As at December 31, 2018	Up to January 1, 2018	For the year	Deductions	Up to December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2018
Buildings	10	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	-
Furniture and fixtures	884	45	10	919	343	192	7	528	391
Office equipments	1,563	122	36	1,649	691	313	33	971	678
Computers	4,079	523	40	4,562	2,319	1,119	23	3,415	1,147
Vehicles	507	301	138	670	256	173	124	305	365
Leasehold improvements	3,047	5	-	3,052	1,650	774	-	2,424	628
<b>Total tangible assets</b>	<b>10,090</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>10,862</b>	<b>5,269</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>7,653</b>	<b>3,209</b>

### 4. Intangible assets

For the year ended December 31, 2019

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value			Accumulated depreciation				Net block	
	As at January 1, 2019	Additions	Deductions	As at December 31, 2019	Up to January 1, 2019	For the year	Deductions	Up to December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2019
Software	2,463	132	-	2,595	800	708	-	1,508	1,087
<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>1,087</b>

For the year ended December 31, 2018

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value			Accumulated depreciation				Net block	
	As at January 1, 2018	Additions	Deductions	As at December 31, 2018	Up to January 1, 2018	For the year	Deductions	Up to December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2018
Software	632	1,831	-	2,463	400	400	-	800	1,663
<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,663</b>

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## 5. Investments

A. Non-current investments	As at December 31, 2019		As at December 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	Rupees in lakhs	No. of shares	Rupees in lakhs
<b>Investments in subsidiaries</b>				
<i>Unquoted equity investments carried at cost</i>				
Equity Shares of CRISIL Risk and Infrastructure Solutions Limited of Rupee 1 each, fully paid up (Refer Note 5.1)	49,999,970	707	49,999,970	707
Equity Shares of CRISIL Irevna UK Limited, of £ 1 each, fully paid up (Refer Note 5.1)	5,514,100	11,585	5,514,100	11,585
Equity Shares of CRISIL Irevna Argentina S.A. of ARS 1 each, fully paid up (Refer Note 5.1)	704,018	147	704,018	147
100% Investment in the capital of CRISIL Irevna Information & Technology (Hangzhou) Co., Limited (Refer Note 5.1)	-	244	-	244
Equity Shares of Pragmatix Services Private Limited of Rupees 10 each, fully paid up (Refer Note 5.4)	3,140,000	5,600	3,140,000	5,600
Equity Shares of CRISIL Ratings Limited of Rupee 1 each, fully paid up (Refer Note 46)	1,000,000	10	-	-
<b>Sub - total (a)</b>		<b>18,293</b>		<b>18,283</b>
<b>Other investments</b>				
<i>Unquoted equity investments carried at fair value through OCI (Refer Notes 5.2 and 33)</i>				
Equity Shares of Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Agency of US \$1 each, fully paid up	300,000	120	300,000	124
Equity Shares of National Commodity and Derivative Exchange Limited of Rupees 10 each, fully paid up	1,875,000	3,204	1,875,000	3,359
<b>Sub - total (b)</b>		<b>3,324</b>		<b>3,483</b>
<i>Quoted equity investments carried at fair value through OCI (Refer Notes 5.2 and 33)</i>				
Equity Share of CARE Ratings Limited of Rupees 10 each, fully paid up	2,622,431	16,756	2,622,431	25,876
Equity Share of ICRA Limited of Rupees 10 each, fully paid up (Refer Note 5.3)	1	-	1	-
<b>Sub - total (c)</b>		<b>16,756</b>		<b>25,876</b>
<b>Total non-current investments - (a + b + c)</b>		<b>38,373</b>		<b>47,642</b>

B. Current investments	As at December 31, 2019		As at December 31, 2018	
	No. of units	Rupees in lakhs	No. of units	Rupees in lakhs
<b>Investments in mutual funds</b>				
<i>(Unquoted investments carried at fair value through profit and loss) (Refer Note 33)</i>				
Canara Robeco Liquid Fund - Direct Growth	-	-	216,073	4,794
DSP Liquidity Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	-	-	144,103	3,784
Franklin India Liquid Fund - Super Institutional Plan - Direct - Growth	-	-	168,409	4,627
L&T Liquid Fund Direct Plan - Growth	-	-	192,330	4,841
HDFC Charity Fund for Cancer Cure - Debt Plan - Direct - 100% Dividend Donation	2,500,000	255	2,500,000	257

## 5. Investments (Contd..)

B. Current investments	As at December 31, 2019		As at December 31, 2018	
	No. of units	Rupees in lakhs	No. of units	Rupees in lakhs
Invesco India Short Term Fund - Direct Plan Growth	157,336	4,313	-	-
Axis Treasury Advantage Fund - Direct Growth	87,495	2,000	-	-
LIC MF Banking and PSU Debt Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	17,417,522	4,606	-	-
IDFC Bond Fund - Short Term Plan - Growth - (Direct Plan)	6,754,142	2,862	-	-
L&T Short Term Bond Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	14,588,155	2,863	-	-
L&T Money Market Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	19,892,581	4,001	-	-
DSP Short Term Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	5,104,208	1,797	-	-
DSP Corporate Bond Fund - Direct - Growth	4,325,447	501	-	-
Sundaram Corporate Bond Fund Direct Growth	7,064,600	2,027	-	-
<b>Total investments in mutual funds (d)</b>		<b>25,225</b>		<b>18,303</b>
<b>Total investments (a + b + c + d)</b>		<b>63,598</b>		<b>65,945</b>

The market value of quoted investments is equal to the carrying value.

**5.1** Includes deemed investment on account of share based payment recharge for employees of subsidiary companies.

**5.2** The total dividend recognized pertaining to FVTOCI instruments for the year ended on December 31, 2019 was Rupees 761 lakhs and for the year ended December 31, 2018 was Rupees 1,448 lakhs. Dividend from equity investments designated at FVTOCI relates to investments held at the end of the reporting period. For all the equity instruments that are classified by the Company as FVTOCI, fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. The Company recognizes dividend in statement of profit and loss under the head "other income".

**5.3** '-' in amounts' columns denote amounts less than Rupees 50,000.

**5.4** On January 24, 2018, CRISIL Limited acquired 100% stake in Pragmatix Services Private Limited.

## 6. Loans (Non-current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<i>Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated</i>		
Security deposits	3,250	3,656
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>3,656</b>

## 7. Other financial assets (Non-current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<i>Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated</i>		
Bank deposits with original maturity for more than 12 months [Deposit includes fixed deposits with banks Rupees 37 lakhs (Previous year : Nil) marked as lien for guarantees issued by banks on behalf of the Company (Refer Note 34)]	51	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2</b>

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## 8. Income tax

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Current tax	9,259	11,690
Deferred tax	1,896	(1,386)
<b>Total income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>11,155</b>	<b>10,304</b>

The tax year for the Company being the year ending March 31, 2020, the tax expense for the year is the aggregate of the provision made for the three month period ended March 31, 2019 and the provision for the nine month period ended December 31, 2019. The tax provision for the nine month period has been arrived at using effective tax rate for the period April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020.

The Company elected to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, as introduced by Taxation Law Amendment Act 2019. Accordingly, the Company has recognized the provision for income tax for the year ended December 31, 2019 basis the new tax rate of 25.17%, as applicable for Financial year 2019-20 for the entities in India including re-measurement of deferred tax asset. The impact of this change is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The reconciliation between the provision of income tax of the Company and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Profit before tax	37,784	38,057
Enacted income tax rate in India for fiscal years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019. (%)	27.61%	34.94%
Computed expected tax expense	10,433	13,297
<b>Effect of:</b>		
Income exempt from tax	(292)	(1,449)
Expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	289	300
Tax expense/(reversal) of prior years	66	(1,688)
Income subject to different tax rates	(477)	-
Change in income tax rate	1,247	-
Others	(111)	(156)
<b>Total income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>11,155</b>	<b>10,304</b>

### Deferred tax

The tax effect of significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

As at December 31, 2019

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
<b>Deferred tax liability on :</b>				
Gains from other investments	672	-	(30)	642
Gains from mutual funds	50	41	0	91
Gains / losses on forward contracts	115	-	(102)	13
<b>Gross deferred tax liability</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>(132)</b>	<b>746</b>
<b>Deferred tax asset on :</b>				
Lease rent amortization	11	1	-	12
Provision for compensated absences	1,826	(588)	-	1,238
Provision for bonus and commission	634	(511)	-	123
Provision for gratuity	662	(187)	60	535

**8. Income tax (Contd..)**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
Provision for doubtful debts	620	(359)	-	261
Unearned revenue	598	(67)	-	531
40A(ia) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and other items	36	7	-	43
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	990	(151)	-	839
<b>Gross deferred tax asset</b>	<b>5,377</b>	<b>(1855)</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>3,582</b>
<b>Net deferred tax asset</b>	<b>4,540</b>	<b>(1896)</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>2,836</b>

As at December 31, 2018

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance
<b>Deferred tax liability on :</b>				
Gains from other investments	717	-	(45)	672
Gains from mutual funds	-	50	-	50
Gains / losses on forward contracts	500	-	(385)	115
<b>Gross deferred tax liability</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>(430)</b>	<b>837</b>
<b>Deferred tax asset on :</b>				
Lease rent amortization	26	(15)	-	11
Provision for compensated absences	1,467	359	-	1,826
Provision for bonus and commission	452	182	-	634
Provision for gratuity	382	266	14	662
Provision for doubtful debts	506	114	-	620
Unearned revenue	541	57	-	598
40A(ia) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and other items	48	(12)	-	36
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	505	485	-	990
<b>Gross deferred tax asset</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5,377</b>
<b>Net deferred tax asset</b>	<b>2,710</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>4,540</b>

**9. Tax assets (Non-current)**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Advance income-tax (net of provision for taxation)	4,815	3,618
[Provision of tax Rupees 114,122 lakhs (Previous year : Rupees 104,863 lakhs)]		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,815</b>	<b>3,618</b>

**10. Other non-current assets**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Prepaid rent	558	139
Capital advance	55	148
Prepaid expenses	418	480
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>767</b>

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## 11. Trade receivable (Current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Trade Receivables considered good- Secured	-	-
Trade Receivables considered good- Unsecured (Refer Note 37)	13,887	16,482
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	1,008	1,755
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(1,008)	(1,755)
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,887</b>	<b>16,482</b>

## 12. Cash and cash equivalents (Current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Balances with banks:		
On current accounts	6,727	4,886
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	400	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,127</b>	<b>4,886</b>

## 13. Other bank balances (Current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
On unpaid dividend accounts	75	77
Deposit with original maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months [(Deposit includes fixed deposits with banks Rupees 29 lakhs (Previous year Rupees 84 lakhs) marked as lien for guarantees issued by banks on behalf of the Company. (Refer Note 34)]	92	137
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>214</b>

## 14. Loans (Current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<i>Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated</i>		
Loan to subsidiaries (Refer Notes 37 and 38)	325	500
Loans to employees	323	268
Security deposits		
- Considered good	67	153
- Considered doubtful	27	23
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(27)	(23)
<b>Total</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>921</b>
<b>Sub-classification of Loans:</b>		
Loan receivables considered good- Secured	-	-
Loan receivables considered good- Unsecured	715	921
Loan receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loan receivables - credit impaired	27	23
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(27)	(23)
<b>Total</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>921</b>

**15. Other financial assets (Current)**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated		
Advances recoverable (Refer Note 37)	2,129	1,394
Unbilled receivables (Refer Note 15.1)	2,939	1,572
Accrued interest on fixed deposit	8	11
Interest accrued on loan to subsidiaries	1	1
Fair value of foreign currency forward contract (Refer Note 33)	49	341
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,126</b>	<b>3,319</b>

15.1 The balance lying in unbilled receivables as at December 31, 2018 is fully billed during the current year.

**16. Other current assets**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Prepaid rent	246	82
Prepaid expense	1,426	1,408
Balances with government authorities	931	896
Advances to suppliers and employees	568	738
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,171</b>	<b>3,124</b>

**17. Asset held for sale**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Building (Refer Note 17.1)	318	318
<b>Total</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>318</b>

17.1 The Company has classified a building premise as asset held for sale at its carrying value. The Company has actively marketed the premise. The premise has been classified as unallocable as the Company believes that it is currently not practicable to allocate the premise to any segment.

**18. Equity share capital**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<b>Authorised capital:</b>		
100,000,000 equity shares of Rupee 1 each (Previous year 100,000,000 equity shares of Rupee 1 each)	1,000	1,000
<b>Issued, subscribed and paid up:</b>		
72,304,326 equity shares of Rupee 1 each fully paid up (Previous year 72,115,782 equity shares of Rupee 1 each)	723	721
<b>Total</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>721</b>

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## 18. Equity share capital (Contd..)

### (a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

#### Equity shares

Particulars	As at December 31, 2019	
	Rupees in lakhs	Nos.
At the beginning of the year (face value of Rupee 1 per share)	721	72,115,782
Add : Issued during the year - Under employee stock option scheme (ESOS) (Refer Note 45)	2	188,544
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>72,304,326</b>

Particulars	As at December 31, 2018	
	Rupees in lakhs	Nos.
At the beginning of the year (face value of Rupee 1 per share)	717	71,704,928
Add : Issued during the year - Under employee stock option scheme (ESOS) (Refer Note 45)	4	410,854
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>72,115,782</b>

### (b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rupee 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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.

### (c) Shares held by holding/ultimate holding and/ or their subsidiaries

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/ associates are as below:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<b>Group holding of the S&amp;P Global Inc.</b>		
31,209,480 equity shares of Rupee 1 each fully paid held by S&P India, LLC, fellow subsidiary (Previous year 31,209,480 equity shares of Rupee 1 each)	312	312
11,523,106 equity shares of Rupee 1 each fully paid held by S&P Global Asian Holdings Pte. Limited, fellow subsidiary (Previous year 11,523,106 equity shares of Rupee 1 each)	115	115
6,000,000 equity shares of Rupee 1 are held by Standard & Poor's International LLC, fellow subsidiary (Previous year 6,000,000 equity shares of Rupee 1 each)	60	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>487</b>

### (d) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<b>Equity shares bought back by the Company</b>		
Aggregate number of equity shares bought back by the Company	511,932	511,932
Aggregate number of bonus shares and shares issued for consideration other than cash by the Company.	Nil	Nil

## 18. Equity share capital (Contd..)

### (e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company.

Name of the shareholder	As at December 31, 2019	
	% holding in the class	Nos.
<b>Equity shares of Rupee 1 each fully paid</b>		
1. Group holding of the S&P Global Inc.		
a) S&P India, LLC	43.16%	31,209,480
b) S&P Global Asian Holdings Pte. Limited	15.94%	11,523,106
c) Standard & Poor's International LLC	8.30%	6,000,000
2. Life Insurance Corporation of India	6.64%	4,797,793
3. Jhunjhunwala Rakesh and Rekha	5.48%	3,965,000

Name of the shareholder	As at December 31, 2018	
	% holding in the class	Nos.
<b>Equity shares of Rupee 1 each fully paid</b>		
1. Group holding of the S&P Global Inc.		
a) S&P India, LLC	43.28%	31,209,480
b) S&P Global Asian Holdings Pte. Limited	15.98%	11,523,106
c) Standard & Poor's International LLC	8.32%	6,000,000
2. Life Insurance Corporation of India	6.62%	4,771,286
3. Jhunjhunwala Rakesh and Rekha	5.50%	3,965,000

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

### (f) Shares reserved for issue under options

For details of shares reserved for issue under the employee stock option scheme (ESOS) of the Company (Refer Note 45).

### (g) Capital management

The Company is predominantly equity financed and continues to maintain adequate amount of liquidity to meet strategic and growth objectives. The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to its stakeholders. The Company has ensured a balance between earning adequate returns on treasury asset and need to cover financial and business risk. The Company actively monitors its portfolio and has a policy in place for investing surplus funds. Appropriate limits and controls are in place to ensure that investments are made as per policy. The Company has a overdraft facility with banks to support any temporary funding requirements which has not been utilised as at December 31, 2019.

## 19. Explanation of reserves

### a) General reserve

The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to the retained earnings.

### b) Securities premium

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium.

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## 19. Explanation of reserves (Contd..)

### c) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the cumulative profits of the Company and the effects of measurements of defined benefit obligation.

### d) Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve account is used to record the value of equity-settled share based payment transactions with employees. The amounts recorded in this account are transferred to share premium upon exercise of stock options by employees.

### e) Other comprehensive income (OCI)

Other comprehensive income includes fair value changes in equity instruments and hedge reserve through OCI.

### f) Hedge reserve

Forward contracts are stated at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in the fair value of the forward contracts that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognized directly in OCI and accumulated under the hedging cash flow hedge reserve, net of applicable deferred income taxes.

### g) Foreign currency monetary items translation

Exchange differences arising on translation of the long-term monetary assets is accumulated in separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to the statement of profit and loss over the life of the monetary asset on a straightline basis.

### h) Capital redemption reserve

The Company has recognised Capital Redemption Reserve on buyback of equity shares from its retained earnings. The amount in capital redemption reserve is equal to nominal amount of the equity shares bought back.

### i) Special Economic Zone (SEZ) reinvestment reserve

The SEZ reinvestment reserve has been created out of the profit of eligible SEZ units in terms of the provisions of Section 10 AA(1)(ii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The reserve should be utilized by the Company for acquiring new plant and machinery for the purpose of business in terms of Section 10 AA(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

## 20. Other financial liabilities (Non-current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Employee related payables	489	653
Sundry deposits	48	121
<b>Total</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>774</b>

## 21. Provisions (Non-current)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Gratuity (Refer Note 40)	1,358	1,298
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,298</b>

**22. Trade payables (Current)**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (as per intimation received from suppliers)	3	9
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	6,755	5,198
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,758</b>	<b>5,207</b>

**22.1 Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is provided as under**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
- Principal amount remaining unpaid, but not due	3	9
- Interest due thereon as at year end	-	-
- Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
- Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
- Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
- Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise	-	-

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties could be identified on the basis of the information available with the Company regarding the status its suppliers.

**23. Other financial liabilities (Current)**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Employee related payables	7,903	6,571
Book overdraft	-	112
Unpaid dividend (Investor Education and Protection Fund will be credited as and when due)	75	77
Sundry deposits	75	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,053</b>	<b>6,829</b>

**24. Provisions (Current)**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Compensated absences (Refer Note 40)	4,920	4,822
Gratuity (Refer Note 40)	767	659
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,687</b>	<b>5,481</b>

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## 25. Other current liabilities

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Statutory liabilities	2,253	1,883
Advance received from customers (Refer Note 25.1)	382	375
Unearned revenue (Refer Note 25.1)	10,285	10,381
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,920</b>	<b>12,639</b>

**25.1** The balance lying in 'Unearned revenue' and 'Advance received from customer' as at December 31, 2018 is fully recognised as revenue during the current year.

## 26. Revenue from operations

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Ratings services	54,481	50,730
Research services	63,387	67,469
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,868</b>	<b>118,199</b>

**26.1** The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by nature of services. (Refer Note 36)

**26.2** The Company has applied practical expedient and has not disclosed information about remaining performance obligations in contracts where the original contract duration is one year or less or where the entity has right to consideration that corresponds directly with the value of entity's performance completed to date.

## 27. Other income

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Interest on :		
- Income tax refund	361	-
- Bank deposits	30	37
- Loan to subsidiaries	10	56
- Financial assets carried at amortized cost	227	275
Grant income	2,025	2,417
Profit on sale of fixed assets (net)	39	48
Dividend on investments (Refer Note 37)	5,485	1,457
Foreign exchange gain (net)	375	1,675
Profit on sale of current investments	981	329
Profit on fair valuation of current investments	387	145
Support and management fees	1,973	2,249
Miscellaneous income	1,011	199
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,904</b>	<b>8,887</b>

## 28. Employee benefits expenses

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Salaries, wages and bonus	47,785	46,063
Share based payment to employees	356	1,109
Contribution to provident and other funds	1,635	1,558
Contribution to gratuity fund (Refer Note 40)	717	637
Staff training and welfare expenses	1,761	1,602
Less : Recoveries from subsidiaries towards allocation of overheads	(550)	(550)
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,704</b>	<b>50,419</b>

## 29. Finance cost

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Interest expense on bank overdraft	-	118
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>118</b>

## 30. Depreciation and amortisation

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Depreciation and amortisation on tangible and intangible assets (Refer Notes 3 & 4)	2,626	2,971
Less : Recoveries from subsidiaries towards depreciation	(63)	(104)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>2,867</b>

## 31. Other expenses

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Repairs and maintenance - buildings	1,870	1,639
Repairs and maintenance - others	866	1,063
Electricity	990	1,042
Communication expenses	784	689
Insurance	59	62
Rent (Refer Note 39)	5,058	4,608
Rates and taxes	14	32
Printing and stationery	158	251
Conveyance and travelling	2,700	2,755
Books and periodicals	748	707
Vehicle expenses	3	3
Remuneration to non-whole time directors (Refer Note 37)	157	146
Business promotion and advertisement	46	103
Professional fees	19,802	15,038
Associate service fees	3,620	3,714
Software purchase and maintenance expenses	963	657
Provision for doubtful deposits	4	15
Provision for doubtful debts / bad debts	168	1,558
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenses (Refer Note 43)	761	727
Donation	328	140
Auditors' remuneration (Refer Note 35)	66	68
Recruitment expenses	286	172
Miscellaneous expenses	319	759
Less : Recoveries from subsidiaries towards allocation of overheads	(1,049)	(323)
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,721</b>	<b>35,625</b>

## 32. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The Company's financial assets and liabilities by category are summarised in Note 33. The main types of risks are market risk (foreign currency exchange rate risk and price risk), business and credit risks and liquidity risk. The Company has in place a robust risk management policy with overall governance and oversight from the Audit Committee and Board of Directors. Risk assessment is conducted periodically and the Company has a mechanism to identify, assess, mitigate and monitor various risks to key business objectives.

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## 32. Financial risk management (Contd..)

The policies for managing specific risk are summarized below:

### 32.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market price. Such changes may result from changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rate, price and other market changes. The Company's exposure to market risk is mainly due to foreign exchange rates and price risk.

#### Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The Company's exposure to market risk includes changes in foreign exchange rates. Most of the Company's transactions are carried out in INR. Exposures to currency exchange rates arise from the Company's overseas operations, which are primarily denominated in US dollars (USD), EURO and Pounds Sterling (GBP). As of December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company has entered into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge the effect of adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The details in respect of the outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts are given. (Refer Note 33.2)

Following is the currency profile of non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities:

Particulars	As at December 31, 2019 (Foreign Currency in '000)		As at December 31, 2019 (Rupees in lakhs)	
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
USD	19,717	3,363	14,070	2,400
GBP	2,786	-	2,599	-
EURO	679	12	541	9
Others	1,695	2,839	891	371

Particulars	As at December 31, 2018 (Foreign Currency in '000)		As at December 31, 2018 (Rupees in lakhs)	
	Financial assets	Financial liabilities	Financial assets	Financial liabilities
USD	12,812	175	9,014	123
GBP	1,642	-	1,461	-
EURO	653	19	525	15
Others	855	26,317	393	1,195

For the year ended December 31, 2019, every 5% increase/decrease of the respective foreign currencies compared to functional currency of the Company would impact operating margins by Rupees 766 lakhs (+/-2.79 %). For the year ended December 31, 2018, operating margins would increase/decrease by Rupees 503 lakhs (+/-1.56%). Exposure to foreign currency exchange rate vary during the year depending upon the volume of overseas transactions. Nonetheless, the analysis above is considered to be representative of the Company's exposure to currency risk.

#### Price risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company has adopted disciplined practices including position sizing, diversification, valuation, loss prevention, due diligence, and exit strategies in order to mitigate losses.

The Company is exposed to price risk arising mainly from investments in mutual funds recognized at FVTPL. The details of such investment are given under Note 5. If the prices had been higher/lower by 5% from the market prices existing as at the reporting date, profit would increase/decrease by Rupees 1,261 lakhs and Rupees 915 lakhs for the year ended December 31, 2019 and for the year ended December 31, 2018 respectively.

The Company is also exposed to price risk arising mainly from investments in equity instruments recognized at FVTOCI. The details of such investment are given under Note 5. If the equity prices had been higher/lower by 5% from the market prices existing as at the reporting date, OCI for the year ended December 31, 2019 would increase/decrease by Rupees 838 lakhs and Rupees 1,294 lakhs for the year ended December 31, 2018.

## 32. Financial risk management (Contd..)

### 32.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. For the Company, liquidity risk arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities - trade payables and other financial liabilities.

#### Liquidity risk management

The Company continues to maintain adequate amount of liquidity/treasury to meet strategic and growth objectives. The Company has ensured a balance between earning adequate returns on liquidity/treasury assets and the need to cover financial and business risks. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are reviewed by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. The short term treasury position of the Company is given below:

Financial assets maturing within one year:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Trade receivables	13,887	16,482
Cash and cash equivalents	7,127	4,886
Other bank balances	167	214
Loans	715	921
Investments in mutual funds	25,225	18,303
Others	5,126	3,319
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,247</b>	<b>44,125</b>

Financial liabilities maturing within one year:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Trade payables	6,758	5,207
Others	8,053	6,829
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,811</b>	<b>12,036</b>

### 32.3 Business and credit risks

To mitigate the risk arising from high dependence on any one business for revenues, the Company has adopted a strategy of diversifying in new products/services and into different business segments. To address the risk of dependence on a few large clients and a few sectors in the business segments, the Company has also actively sought to diversify its client base and industry segments.

Credit risk refers to risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to this risk for receivables from customers.

To manage credit risk, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers and other counterparties, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly. The Company uses a provision margin to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivable. Trade receivables are monitored on periodic basis for any non-recoverability of the dues. Bank balances are held with only high rated banks.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Trade receivables	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<= 6 months	14,432	15,867
> 6 months but <= 1 year	391	1,988
> 1 year	72	382
Provision for doubtful receivables	(1,008)	(1,755)

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## 33 Financial Instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at December 31, 2019 are as follows:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets/liabilities at FVTPL		Financial assets/liabilities at FVTOCI		Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instrument designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory			
<b>Assets</b>								
<b>Investments</b>								
Quoted equity investments	-	-	-	16,756	-	-	16,756	16,756
Unquoted equity investments	-	-	-	3,324	-	-	3,324	3,324
Mutual funds	-	-	25,225	-	-	-	25,225	25,225
Cash and cash equivalents	7,127	-	-	-	-	-	7,127	7,127
Other bank balances	167	-	-	-	-	-	167	167
Trade receivables	13,887	-	-	-	-	-	13,887	13,887
Loans	3,965	-	-	-	-	-	3,965	3,965
Other financial assets	5,128	-	-	-	-	49	5,177	5,177
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,274</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25,225</b>	<b>20,080</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>75,628</b>	<b>75,628</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Trade payables	6,758	-	-	-	-	-	6,758	6,758
Other financial liabilities	8,590	-	-	-	-	-	8,590	8,590
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,348</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,348</b>	<b>15,348</b>

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at December 31, 2018 are as follows:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Amortized cost	Financial assets/liabilities at FVTPL		Financial assets/liabilities at FVTOCI		Derivative instruments in hedging relationship	Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instrument designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory			
<b>Assets</b>								
<b>Investments</b>								
Quoted equity investments	-	-	-	25,876	-	-	25,876	25,876
Unquoted equity investments	-	-	-	3,483	-	-	3,483	3,483
Mutual funds	-	-	18,303	-	-	-	18,303	18,303
Cash and cash equivalents	4,886	-	-	-	-	-	4,886	4,886
Other bank balances	214	-	-	-	-	-	214	214
Trade receivables	16,482	-	-	-	-	-	16,482	16,482
Loans	4,577	-	-	-	-	-	4,577	4,577
Other financial assets	2,980	-	-	-	-	341	3,321	3,321
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,139</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,303</b>	<b>29,359</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>77,142</b>	<b>77,142</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Trade payables	5,207	-	-	-	-	-	5,207	5,207
Other financial liabilities	7,603	-	-	-	-	-	7,603	7,603
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,810</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,810</b>	<b>12,810</b>

### 33.1 Fair value hierarchy

For financial reporting purpose, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

**Level 1** – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

**Level 2** – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

### 33 Financial Instruments (Contd..)

**Level 3** – Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents the fair value measurement hierarchy of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at December 31, 2019			As at December 31, 2018		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value:</b>						
A Investments at FVTPL						
1. Mutual Funds	25,225	-	-	18,303	-	-
B Investments at FVTOCI						
1. Quoted equity shares	16,756	-	-	25,876	-	-
2. Unquoted equity shares	-	-	3,324	-	-	3,483
C Forward contracts receivable	-	49	-	-	341	-

#### 33.2 Derivative financial instruments and hedging activity

The Company's risk management policy is to hedge substantial amount of forecast transactions for each of the major currencies presently USD, GBP and Euro. The hedge limits are governed by the risk management policy. The Company uses forward foreign exchange contracts to mitigate exchange rate exposure arising from forecast sales in foreign currencies. All forward exchange contracts have been designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges in accordance with Ind AS 109. Details of currency hedge and forward contract value are as under :

##### As at December 31, 2019

(Rupees in lakhs)

Type of Hedge	Currency	Number of contracts	Nominal value (Foreign currency in '000)	Carrying amount of hedging instrument (Rupees in lakhs)	Maturity date	Weighted average strike price/rate	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument (Rupees in lakhs)	Change in the hedging item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness (Rupees in lakhs)
<b>Cash flow hedge</b>								
i) Foreign exchange forward contracts	USD	24	51,415	37,692	Jan - Dec-20	73	155	(155)
	GBP	11	5,969	5,650	Jan - Dec-20	95	(163)	163
	EUR	12	3,459	2,918	Jan - Dec-20	84	57	(57)

##### As at December 31, 2018

(Rupees in lakhs)

Type of Hedge	Currency	Number of contracts	Nominal value (Foreign currency in '000)	Carrying amount of hedging instrument (Rupees in lakhs)	Maturity date	Weighted average strike price/rate	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument (Rupees in lakhs)	Change in the hedging item used as the basis for recognising hedge effectiveness (Rupees in lakhs)
<b>Cash flow hedge</b>								
i) Foreign exchange forward contracts	USD	19	57,058	40,615	Jan - Dec-19	71	(34)	34
	GBP	11	4,512	4,374	Jan - Dec-19	97	247	(247)
	EUR	12	3,370	2,932	Jan - Dec-19	87	128	(128)

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## 33 Financial Instruments (Contd..)

### Movement in cash flow hedging reserve

Particulars	(Rupees in lakhs)	
		Foreign exchange forward contract
<b>As at January 1, 2018</b>		<b>944</b>
Add: Changes in fair value of effective portion of outstanding forecasted cash flow hedge		(1,634)
Less: Amounts reclassified to profit or loss		532
Less: Tax relating to above (net)		385
<b>As at January 1, 2019</b>		<b>227</b>
Add: Changes in fair value of effective portion of outstanding forecasted cash flow hedge		841
Less: Amounts reclassified to profit or loss		(1,133)
Less: Tax relating to above (net)		102
<b>As at December 31, 2019</b>		<b>36</b>

The Company uses foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge its exposure in foreign currency risk. Hedge is broadly classified as revenue hedge.

Revenue hedge: For forecasted revenue transaction, the Company will adopt cash flow hedge and record mark to market through OCI. Effective hedge is routed through OCI in the balance sheet and the ineffective portion is immediately routed through the statement of profit and loss.

### Details of unhedged foreign exposure

Particulars	As at December 31, 2019 (Foreign Currency in '000)		As at December 31, 2019 (Rupees in lakhs)	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	<b>Currency Monetary</b>			
USD	19,717	3,363	14,070	2,400
GBP	2,786	-	2,599	-
EUR	679	12	541	9
Others	1,695	2,839	891	371
<b>Investment</b>				
USD	430	-	225	-
GBP	14,240	-	11,390	-
Others	796	-	105	-

Particulars	As at December 31, 2018 (Foreign Currency in '000)		As at December 31, 2018 (Rupees in lakhs)	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	<b>Currency Monetary</b>			
USD	12,812	175	9,014	123
GBP	1,642	-	1,461	-
EUR	653	19	525	15
Others	855	26,317	393	1,195
<b>Investment</b>				
USD	430	-	225	-
GBP	14,240	-	11,390	-
Others	796	-	105	-

**34 Details of contingent liabilities and capital commitments are as under :**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
<b>A. Contingent liabilities</b>		
1. Bank guarantee in the normal course of business	132	431
<b>2. Disputed income tax, sales tax, service tax and GST demand:</b>		
(i) Pending before appellate authorities in respect of which the Company is in appeal	8,158	4,306
(ii) Decided in Company's favour by appellate authorities and department is in further appeal	1,146	1,185
<b>3. Provident Fund</b>		
Based on the judgement by the Honorable Supreme Court dated February 28 2019, past provident fund liability, is not determinable at present, in view of uncertainty on the applicability of the judgement to the Company with respect to timing and the components of its compensation structure. In absence of further clarification, the Company has been legally advised to await further developments in this matter to reasonably assess the implications on its financial statements, if any.		
The Company periodically receives notices and inquiries from income tax authorities related to the Company's operations in the jurisdictions of its operations. The Company has evaluated these notices and inquiries and has concluded that any consequent income tax claims or demands by income tax authorities will not succeed on ultimate resolution other than what has been provided or disclosed herein.		
	<b>9,436</b>	<b>5,922</b>
<b>B. Capital commitment</b>		
Estimated amount of contracts (net of advances) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for.	138	133
Management believes that the ultimate outcome of above matters will not have a material adverse impact on its financial position, results of operations and cash flows. In respect of above matters, future cash outflows in respect of contingent liabilities are determinable only on receipt of judgments pending at various authorities.		
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,574</b>	<b>6,055</b>

**35 Auditors' remuneration includes :**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Audit fees (including limited review fees)	52	52
<b>In any other matter:</b>		
Certification work	10	6
Out of pocket expenses	4	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>68</b>

**36 Segment reporting**
**Business segments:**

The Company has two major business segment: Rating and Research.

A description of the types of products and services provided by each reportable segment is as follows:

- Rating services includes credit ratings for corporates, banks, bank loans, small and medium enterprises (SME), credit analysis services, grading services and global analytical services.
- Research segments includes global research and analytical services, industry reports, customized research assignments, subscription to data services, independent equity research (IER), IPO gradings and training.

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## 36 Segment reporting (Contd..)

### Segment reporting for the year ended December 31, 2019

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Business segments		Total
	Ratings	Research	
Operating revenue (Refer Note 26)	54,481	63,387	117,868
Segment results	21,878	9,216	31,094
Add / (less) unallocables:			
1. Unallocable income			
Interest income			401
Profit on sale of current investments			981
Profit on sale of fixed asset			39
Grant income			2,025
Others*			9,458
2. Unallocable expenditure			(3,651)
3. Depreciation/ amortization			(2,563)
Profit before exceptional item			<b>37,784</b>
Exceptional item			-
Profit before tax			<b>37,784</b>
Tax expense			(11,155)
Profit after tax			<b>26,629</b>
Segment assets	4,735	26,348	31,083
Unallocable assets**			80,105
Segment liabilities	14,262	12,960	27,222
Unallocable liabilities**			8,091

### Revenue and total assets by geographic segments

(Rupees in lakhs)

Geography	Revenue	Assets#
India	49,476	79,671
Europe	24,654	14,682
North America	34,822	7,308
Rest of the world	8,916	1,876
<b>Total</b>	<b>117,868</b>	<b>103,537</b>

### Segment reporting for the year ended December 31, 2018

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Business segments		Total
	Ratings	Research	
Operating revenue (Refer Note 26)	50,730	67,469	118,199
Segment results	18,366	19,012	37,378
Add / (less) unallocables :			
1. Unallocable income			
Interest income			93
Profit on sale of current investments			329
Profit on sale of fixed asset			48
Grant Income			2,417
Others*			6,000
2. Unallocable expenditure			(5,341)
3. Depreciation/ amortization			(2,867)
Profit before exceptional item			<b>38,057</b>
Exceptional item			-
Profit before tax			<b>38,057</b>

### 36 Segment reporting (Contd..)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Business segments		Total
	Ratings	Research	
Tax expense			(10,304)
Profit after tax			<b>27,753</b>
Segment assets	5,342	26,121	31,463
Unallocable assets**			81,658
Segment liabilities	13,219	11,657	24,876
Unallocable liabilities**			7,352

Revenue and total assets by geographic segments

(Rupees in lakhs)

Geography	Revenue	Assets#
India	45,005	81,698
Europe	28,346	14,328
North America	36,329	7,418
Rest of the world	8,519	1,519
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,199</b>	<b>104,963</b>

#### Notes to segmental results :

\*Other income which have been allocated to business segments have not been considered in determining unallocable income.

\*\*Assets and liabilities used interchangeably between business segments have been classified as unallocable. The Company believes that it is currently not practical to allocate these assets and liabilities since a meaningful segregation of the available data is not feasible.

#Total asset for the purpose of geographical segment does not include deferred tax asset and tax asset.

The Company recovered certain common expenses from subsidiaries based on management estimates and the same form a part of the segment results.

The top two customers contributed to more than 10% of the standalone revenue from operations of the Company. The following table gives details in respect of revenues generated from top two customers:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Total revenue from top two customers (Previous year : three) who contributed to more than 10% of the revenue from operations.	35,316	60,747

### 37 List of related parties

Parties	Relationship
<b>Related parties where control exists</b>	
S&P Global Inc.	Ultimate Holding Company
CRISIL Risk and Infrastructure Solutions Limited ('CRIS')	Subsidiary
CRISIL Irevna UK Limited	Subsidiary
CRISIL Irevna US LLC	Subsidiary of CRISIL Irevna UK Limited
CRISIL Irevna Poland Sp.zo.o	Subsidiary of CRISIL Irevna UK Limited
CRISIL Irevna Argentina S.A.	Subsidiary
CRISIL Irevna Information & Technology (Hangzhou) Co. Limited	Subsidiary
Coalition Development Limited	Subsidiary of CRISIL Irevna UK Limited
Coalition Development Singapore Pte Limited	Subsidiary of Coalition Development Limited
Pragmatix Services Private Limited	Subsidiary (with effect from January 24, 2018)
CRISIL Ratings Limited (Refer Note 46)	Subsidiary (with effect from June 3, 2019)
CRISIL Foundation	Controlled Trust

# Standalone Financial Statements

## 37 List of related parties (Contd..)

Parties	Relationship
<b>Other related parties (to the extent where transaction have taken place)</b>	
S&P India, LLC	Fellow subsidiary
Standard & Poor's International LLC	Fellow subsidiary
Standard & Poor's South Asia Services Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global Asian Holdings Pte. Limited	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global Canada Corp.	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global UK Limited	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Capital IQ (India) Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited (formerly known as Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Limited)	Fellow subsidiary
Standard & Poor's Financial Services, LLC	Fellow subsidiary
Standard & Poor's Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
Standard & Poor's Hong Kong Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Standard & Poor's (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
Standard & Poor's Global Ratings Japan Inc.	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global Market Intelligence LLC	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Ratings (China) Co. Ltd	Fellow subsidiary
Asia Index Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
S&P Global Market Intelligence Inc.	Fellow subsidiary
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	Common Director
<b>Key Management Personnel</b>	
Girish Paranjpe	Independent Director
Nachiket Mor	Independent Director (up to July 23, 2018)
Arundhati Bhattacharya	Independent Director (with effect from October 16, 2018)
Vinita Bali	Independent Director
M. Damodaran	Independent Director
Ewout Steenbergen	Director
Martin Fraenkel	Director (with effect from April 18, 2019)
Martina Cheung	Director (up to April 18, 2019)
John L Berisford	Chairman
Ravinder Singhania	Alternate Director (up to July 22, 2019)
Ashu Suyash*	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
Amish Mehta*	Chief Operating Officer (with effect from February 13, 2018) and Chief Financial Officer (upto February 12, 2018)
Sanjay Chakravarti*	Chief Financial Officer (with effect from February 13, 2018)
Minal Bhosale*	Company Secretary

\*Related parties as per Companies Act, 2013

### Transactions with related parties

Name of the related party	Nature of transaction / outstanding balances	(Rupees in lakhs)	
		As at and for the year ended December 31, 2019	As at and for the year ended December 31, 2018
S&P Global UK Limited	Professional services rendered	362	336
	Amount receivable	216	161
S&P Global Canada Corp.	Professional services rendered	178	165
	Amount receivable	40	15

**37 List of related parties (Contd..)**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the related party	Nature of transaction / outstanding balances	As at and for the year ended	As at and for the year ended
		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
S&P Global Ratings Europe Limited	Professional services rendered	4,639	4,561
	Reimbursement of expenses received	-	1
	Amount receivable	622	859
Standard & Poor's Financial Services, LLC	Professional services rendered	11,766	11,495
	Amount receivable	884	-
Standard & Poor's Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Professional services rendered	714	640
	Amount receivable	55	63
Standard & Poor's Hong Kong Limited	Professional services rendered	876	507
	Amount receivable	147	62
Standard & Poor's (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	Professional services rendered	470	416
	Amount receivable	40	47
Standard & Poor's Global Ratings Japan Inc.	Professional services rendered	235	167
	Amount receivable	19	23
Standard & Poor's South Asia Services Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses received	1,008	204
	Amount receivable	196	50
S&P Capital IQ (India) Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses received	92	-
	Amount receivable	17	-
S&P Global Market Intelligence LLC	Subscription fees paid	81	93
	Professional services rendered	14	-
	Amount payable	40	-
	Amount receivable	14	-
S&P Ratings (China) Co. Ltd	Professional services rendered	11	6
S&P India, LLC	Dividend paid	9,363	9,051
	Share capital outstanding	312	312
Standard & Poor's International LLC	Dividend paid	1,800	1,740
	Share capital outstanding	60	60
S&P Global Asian Holdings Pte. Limited	Dividend paid	3,457	3,198
	Share capital outstanding	115	115
S&P Global Inc.	Professional services rendered	2	2
	Reimbursement of expenses received	-	1
Asia Index Private Limited	Reimbursement of expenses paid	2	-
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	Professional services rendered	2	1
CRISIL Risk and Infrastructure Solutions Limited	Professional services rendered	-*	2
	Support and management fee	72	108
	Professional fees paid	-	14
	Expenses recovered	583	503
	Share of overhead expenses received	1,000	873
	Reimbursement of expenses paid	-	4
	Reimbursement of expense received (ESOS)	9	95
	Transfer of employee related liabilities	98	-
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	15	-

# Standalone Financial Statements

## 37 List of related parties (Contd..)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the related party	Nature of transaction / outstanding balances	As at and for the	As at and for the
		year ended December 31, 2019	year ended December 31, 2018
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	-
	Loan given	150	500
	Loan repaid	600	-
	Loan outstanding	50	500
	Interest on loan received	8	1
	Interest receivable	1	1
	Investment outstanding	707	707
	Amount receivable	386	459
CRISIL Irevna UK Limited	Professional services rendered	16,438	20,623
	Support and management fee	227	281
	Reimbursement of expenses received	24	39
	Reimbursement of expense received (ESOS)	18	12
	Dividend income	4,306	-
	Loan repaid	-	3,511
	Interest income	-	54
	Investment outstanding	11,585	11,585
CRISIL Irevna US LLC	Amount receivable	1,319	1,223
	Professional services rendered	5,251	22,174
	Remittance of revenue (billing transfer)	16,377	1,674
	Professional fees paid	5,904	644
	Support and management fee	510	583
	Reimbursement of expenses received	12	15
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	-	1
	Reimbursement of expense received (ESOS)	32	54
	Amount receivable (net)	2,924	6,261
CRISIL Irevna Argentina, S.A.	Professional fees paid	4,910	5,665
	Investment outstanding	147	147
	Amount payable	376	363
CRISIL Irevna Poland Sp.zo.o	Professional fees paid	1,537	1,707
	Reimbursement of expenses received	4	5
	Reimbursement of expense received (ESOS)	-*	2
	Amount payable	161	367
	Amount receivable	-	15
CRISIL Irevna Information & Technology (Hangzhou) Co. Limited	Dividend income	402	-
	Professional fees paid	2,101	2,037
	Reimbursement of expenses received	1	-
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	1	-
	Investment outstanding	244	244
	Amount payable	161	386
	Amount receivable	2	-

**37 List of related parties (Contd..)**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the related party	Nature of transaction / outstanding balances	As at and for the year ended	As at and for the year ended
		December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Coalition Development Limited	Professional services rendered	1,253	470
	Support and management fee	1,092	910
	Reimbursement of expense received (ESOS)	310	530
	Reimbursement of expense received	1	4
	Amount receivable	568	238
Coalition Development Singapore Pte Limited	Professional services rendered	4,319	3,837
	Reimbursement of expense received (ESOS)	26	16
	Professional fees paid	173	48
	Amount receivable	888	366
	Amount payable	16	23
CRISIL Foundation	Donation	1,070	850
	Reimbursement of expenses received	52	35
Pragmatix Services Private Limited	Support and management fee	72	367
	Professional fees paid	2	33
	Expenses recovered	258	255
	Share of overhead expenses received	599	-
	Reimbursement of expense received (ESOS)	62	59
	Transfer of employee related liabilities	7	-
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	4	-
	Loan given	485	100
	Loan repaid	210	-
	Interest on loan received	1	1
	Loan outstanding	275	-
	Investment outstanding	5,600	5,600
	Interest receivable	-*	-
	Amount receivable (net)	-	271
	Amount payable (net)	28	-
CRISIL Ratings Limited	Investment made during the year	10	-
Girish Paranjpe	Sitting fees and commission	40	38
Nachiket Mor	Sitting fees and commission	-	20
Arundhati Bhattacharya	Sitting fees and commission	35	8
Vinita Bali	Sitting fees and commission	41	41
M. Damodaran	Sitting fees and commission	41	39
Ashu Suyash**	Remuneration	559	571
	Options granted (nos.)	21,056	19,562
Amish Mehta**	Remuneration	364	315
	Options granted (nos.)	11,633	8,275
Sanjay Chakravarti**	Remuneration	155	182
	Options granted (nos.)	5,488	12,315
Minal Bhosale**	Remuneration	91	86
	Options granted (nos.)	1,039	918

\*in amounts column denote amount less than Rupees 50,000

\*\*Note: As the future liability for retirement and other employee benefits is provided on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amount pertaining to key managerial persons is not included above.

# Standalone Financial Statements

## 38 The Company has provided following loans pursuant to Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 and disclosure under SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2016:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the entity	Relationship	Purpose for which the loan to be utilised	Particulars of loans	Amount outstanding as at December 31, 2019	Amount outstanding as at December 31, 2018	Maximum amount outstanding during the year
CRISIL Risk and Infrastructure Solutions Limited (CRIS)	100% subsidiary	Operational	Loan given by CRISIL to CRIS for financing operations. The loan is repayable on demand. These loans carry interest @ 12.5% per annum.	50	500	500
Pragmatix Services Private Limited (PSPL)	100% subsidiary	Operational	Loan given by CRISIL to PSPL for financing operations. The loan is repayable on demand. These loans carry interest as per ICICI Bank Limited's six months MCLR rate.	275	-	275

For details of investments and advances provided to related parties Refer Note 37

## 39 Operating lease

The Company has taken certain office premises on non cancelable operating lease basis. Some of these agreements have a price escalation clause. Details as regards payments and future commitments are as under :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Lease payment recognised in the statement of profit and loss	5,058	4,608
Future minimum lease payments :		
Not later than one year	5,225	5,030
Later than one year and not later than five years	12,125	16,631
Later than five years	118	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,468</b>	<b>21,661</b>

## 40 Gratuity and other post employment benefits plans

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, CRISIL provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees (completed continuous services of five years or more) of the Company. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment at fifteen days salary of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and tenure of employment with the Company.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans.

Net employee benefit expense recognised in statement of Profit and Loss and OCI:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Current service cost	592	546
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	104	91
Re-measurement - actuarial (gain)/loss (recognized in OCI)	201	13
Expected return on plan assets (recognized in OCI)	13	28
Adjustment	21	-
<b>Net gratuity benefit expense</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>678</b>

#### 40 Gratuity and other post employment benefits plans (Contd..)

##### Balance Sheet:

Details of provision for gratuity benefit

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Present value of funded obligations	4,445	3,965
Fair value of plan assets	(2,320)	(2,008)
<b>Net liability</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>1,957</b>

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

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Opening defined benefit obligation	3,965	3,561
Current service cost	592	546
Interest cost	275	260
Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	25	20
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(24)	(22)
Actuarial (gain)/loss (financial assumptions)	225	35
Benefits paid	(613)	(436)
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>4,445</b>	<b>3,965</b>

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Opening fair value of plan assets	2,008	1,643
Expected return on plan assets	(13)	(28)
Interest (Income) / expense on plan assets	171	170
Contribution by employer	767	659
Benefits paid	(613)	(436)
<b>Closing fair value of plan assets</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,008</b>

The defined benefit obligation shall mature after December 31, 2019 as follows:

Particulars	Rupees in lakhs
December 31, 2020	432
December 31, 2021	479
December 31, 2022	567
December 31, 2023	655
December 31, 2024	678
December 31, 2025 to December 31, 2029	3867

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Investment with insurer	100%	100%

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

# Standalone Financial Statements

## 40 Gratuity and other post employment benefits plans (Contd..)

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans is as below:

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Discount rate	6.8%	7.30%
Rate of return on plan assets	7.5%	7.30%
<b>Expected employee turnover</b>		
<b>Service years</b>	<b>Rates</b>	<b>Rates</b>
Service < 5	20.00%	20.00%
Service => 5	10.00%	10.00%
Increment	10% for First 4 years starting 2019 and 7% thereafter	10% for First 4 years starting 2018 and 7% thereafter
Expected employer's contribution next year (Rupees in lakhs)	767	659

Broad category of plan assets as per percentage of total plan assets of the gratuity

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Government securities	76%	68%
Fixed deposits, debentures and bonds	18%	23%
Others	6%	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The actuarial assumptions for the determination of defined benefit obligations are discount rate and salary escalation rate. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, holding all other assumptions constant.

Discount rate	Rupees in lakhs
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in discount rate	(159)
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in discount rate	171

Salary escalation rate	Rupees in lakhs
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% increase in salary escalation rate	141
Effect on DBO due to 0.5% decrease in salary escalation rate	(137)

### Other benefits

The Company has recognised the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
i. Contribution to provident fund	1,455	1,403
ii. Contribution to other funds	180	155
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>1,558</b>

A provision of Rupees 4,920 lakhs has been made for compensated absences as at December 31, 2019 (Previous year: Rupees 4,822 lakhs).

## 41 Earning per share

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted Earning Per Share (EPS) computations:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Net profit for calculation of basic/diluted EPS	26,629	27,753

#### 41 Earning per share (Contd..)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2019 (Nos.)	December 31, 2018 (Nos.)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	72,243,688	71,904,428
<b>Effect of dilution:</b>		
Add: weighted average stock options granted under ESOS	95,840	243,987
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS	72,339,528	72,148,415

  

Earnings per share : Nominal value of Rupee 1	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2019 (Rupees)	December 31, 2018 (Rupees)
Basic	36.86	38.60
Diluted (On account of ESOS, Refer Note 45)	36.81	38.47

The following potential equity shares are anti-dilutive and excluded from the weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted EPS

Particulars	As at	As at
	December 31, 2019 (Nos.)	December 31, 2018 (Nos.)
Options to purchase equity shares having anti-dilutive effect	263,247	136,911

#### 42 Dividend

Details of dividend paid on equity shares are as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Final dividend for the year 2018 (Previous year: 2017) Rupees 11 per equity share (Previous year Rupees 10 per share) of Rupee 1 each	7,938	7,173
Dividend distribution tax on final dividend	1,632	1,474
Interim dividend for the year 2019 (Previous year: 2018) Rupees 19 per equity share (Previous year Rupees 19 per share) of Rupee 1 each	13,735	13,679
Dividend distribution tax on interim dividend	1,857	2,812
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,162</b>	<b>25,138</b>

#### Proposed dividend

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on February 11, 2020 have recommended a final dividend of Rupees 13 per equity share of face value of Rupee 1 each for the financial year ended December 31, 2019. The above is subject to approval at the ensuing Annual General Meeting of the Company and hence is not recognised as a liability.

**43** Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenses for the year ended December 31, 2019 includes Rupees 761 lakhs (Previous year Rupees 727 lakhs) which was spend on various CSR schemes as prescribed under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The CSR amount based on limits prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 for the year was Rupees 733 lakhs (Previous year Rupees 723 lakhs). Key CSR activities were "education and women empowerment – financial capability building" and "conservation of environment".

**44** Personnel expenses to the extent of Rupees Nil (Previous year Rupees 160 lakhs) is considered for capitalisation as intangible assets.

# Standalone Financial Statements

## 45 Employee stock option scheme (“ESOS”)

The Company has formulated an ESOS based on which employees are granted options to acquire the equity shares of the Company that vests in a graded manner. The options are granted at the closing market price prevailing on the stock exchange, immediately prior to the date of grant. Details of the ESOS granted are as under :

Details	Date of grant	No. of options granted	Exercise price (Rupees)	Graded vesting period :			Weighted average price (Rupees)**
				1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	
ESOS 2014 (1)	17-Apr-14 *	2,860,300	1,217.20	953,433	953,433	953,434	469.48
ESOS 2014 (2)	01-Jun-15 *	71,507	2,101.10	23,835	23,835	23,837	708.36
ESOS 2012 (1)	16-Apr-12	903,150	1,060.00	180,630	361,260	361,260	320.59
ESOS 2012 (2)	16-Apr-12	5,125	1,060.00	5,125	-	-	230.97
ESOS 2012 (3)	14-Feb-14	123,000	1,119.85	24,600	49,200	49,200	334.20
ESOS 2011 (1)	14-Feb-11	1,161,000	579.88	232,200	464,400	464,400	185.21
ESOS 2011 (2)	14-Feb-11	23,750	579.88	23,750	-	-	149.41
ESOS 2011 (3)	3-Oct-14	33,000	1,985.95	6,600	13,200	13,200	583.69
ESOS 2011 (4)	25-Feb-15	22,000	2,025.20	4,400	8,800	8,800	515.78
ESOS 2011 (5)	16-Dec-16	194,200	2,180.85	38,840	77,680	77,680	621.74
ESOS 2012 (4)	16-Dec-16	47,800	2,180.85	9,560	19,120	19,120	621.74
ESOS 2014 (3)	16-Dec-16*	82,100	2,180.85	27,093	27,093	27,914	734.46
ESOS 2014 (4)	09-Mar-17*	13,400	1,997.35	4,422	4,422	4,556	680.28
ESOS 2014 (5)	17-Jul-17*	25,000	1,956.55	8,250	8,250	8,500	626.51
ESOS 2014 (6)	08-Jan-18*	8,000	1,919.25	2,666	2,666	2,667	623.48
ESOS 2014 (7)	24-Jan-18*	238,970	1,969.45	79,656	79,656	79,658	651.23
ESOS 2014 (8)	4-Apr-18	164,457	1,841.35	54,818	54,818	54,820	410.12
ESOS 2014 (9)	16-Apr-19	226,155	1,568.85	75,384	75,384	75,387	332.35

\*At the end of 3rd, 4th & 5th year in equal tranches

\*\*Weighted average price of options as per Black -Scholes Option Pricing model at the grant date.

The Company had three schemes under which options have been granted in the past. Under ESOS 2011, ESOS 2012, ESOS 2014 (8) and ESOS 2014 (9) option vest over three years at each of the anniversaries. ESOS 2011 and ESOS 2012 are exercisable within three years from the date of vesting and are settled in equity on exercise. ESOS 2014 (8) and ESOS 2014 (9) are exercisable within two years from the date of vesting and are settled in equity on exercise.

Under ESOS 2014 (1-7) options vest over five years starting from third anniversary of the grant. Options are exercisable within two years from the date of vesting and are settled in equity on exercise.

The summary for each scheme as at December 31, 2019.

Particulars	ESOS - 2011		ESOS - 2012		ESOS - 2014	
	Number of options	Wtd. avg. exercise price (Rupees)	Number of options	Wtd. avg. exercise price (Rupees)	Number of options	Wtd. avg. exercise price (Rupees)
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	220,600	2,157.53	74,030	1,804.92	1,356,879	1,547.24
Granted during the period	-	N.A.	-	N.A.	226,155	1,568.85
Forfeited during the period	-	N.A.	-	N.A.	246,193	1,795.83
Exercised during the period	-	N.A.	-	N.A.	188,544	1,217.20
Expired during the period	13,200	1,985.95	-	N.A.	35,359	1,217.20
Outstanding at the end of the period	207,400	2,168.45	74,030	1,804.92	1,112,938	1,563.03
Exercisable at the end of the period	207,400	2,168.45	74,030	1,804.92	607,682	1,367.84

The summary for each scheme as at December 31, 2018.

Particulars	ESOS - 2011		ESOS - 2012		ESOS - 2014	
	Number of options	Wtd. avg. exercise price (Rupees)	Number of options	Wtd. avg. exercise price (Rupees)	Number of options	Wtd. avg. exercise price (Rupees)
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	227,200	2,152.54	77,800	1,767.15	1,422,141	1,337.62
Granted during the period	-	N.A.	-	N.A.	411,427	1,917.27
Forfeited during the period	-	N.A.	80	1,119.85	69,525	1,382.10
Exercised during the period	-	N.A.	3,690	1,119.85	407,164	1,217.20
Expired during the period	6,600	1,985.95	-	N.A.	-	N.A.
Outstanding at the end of the period	220,600	2,157.53	74,030	1,804.92	1,356,879	1,547.24
Exercisable at the end of the period	142,920	2,144.85	54,910	1,674.02	332,453	1,279.94

Particulars	Date	Wtd. avg. exercise price (Rupees)
Weighted average share price at the date of exercise.	Feb 12, 2019	1,655.59
	April 17, 2019	1,536.29
	July 23, 2019	1,433.22
	November 8, 2019	1,361.40

Particulars	Range of exercise prices Rupees	Wtd. avg remaining contractual life
Range of exercise prices and weighted average remaining contractual life.	1,119.85 to 1,217.25	450 days
	1,568.85 to 1,997.35	1480 days
	2,101.10 to 2,180.85	1102 days

Share options granted during the period, the weighted average fair value of those options at the measurement date and information on how that fair value was measured:

Variables	ESOS 2014
Date of grant	April 16, 2019
Stock price (Rupees)	1,568.85
Volatility (%)	22.98
Riskfree rate (%)	6.86
Exercise price (Rupees)	1,568.85
Expected life (Time to maturity)	3.00
Dividend yield (%)	1.91
Fair value per option (Rupees)	332.35

The Company have used Black-Scholes option pricing model for the purpose estimating fair value of the options granted during the year.

**Volatility:** Volatility is a measure of the amount by which a price has fluctuated or is expected to fluctuate during the period. The measure of volatility is used in the Black Scholes option-pricing model is the annualized standard deviation of the continuously compounded rates of return on the stock over a period of time. The Company has considered the daily historical volatility of the Company's stock price on NSE over the expected life of each vest.

# Standalone Financial Statements

## 45 Employee stock option scheme (“ESOS”) (Contd..)

**Riskfree rate:** The risk-free rate being considered for the calculation is the interest rate applicable for a maturity equal to the expected life of the options based on the zero-coupon yield curve for Government Securities.

**Expected life of the options:** Expected Life of the options is the period for which the Company expects the options to be live. The minimum life of a stock option is the minimum period before which the options cannot be exercised and the maximum life of the option is the maximum period after which the options cannot be exercised. The Company has calculated expected life as the average of the minimum and maximum life of the options.

**Dividend yield:** Expected dividend yield has been calculated as a total of interim and final dividend declared in last year preceding date of grant.

Cash inflow on exercise of options at the weighted average share price at the date of exercise.

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2019		Year ended December 31, 2018	
	Numbers	Rupees in lakhs	Numbers	Rupees in lakhs
Exercised during the year	188,544	2,295	410,854	4,995
<b>Total</b>	<b>188,544</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>410,854</b>	<b>4,995</b>

There are no cash settled plans implemented by the Company and hence there is no further liability booked in the books.

The estimates of future cash inflow that may be received upon exercise of options.

Particulars	As at December 31, 2019		As at December 31, 2018	
	Numbers	Rupees in lakhs	Numbers	Rupees in lakhs
Not later than two years	1,248,464	20,645	1,308,836	20,375
Later than two years & not later than five years	145,904	2,584	342,673	6,715
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,394,368</b>	<b>23,229</b>	<b>1,651,509</b>	<b>27,090</b>

**46** Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) notifications dated May 30, 2018 and September 19, 2018, under the SEBI (Credit Rating Agencies) Regulations, 1999, have mandated segregation of Ratings and Non-Ratings businesses of Credit Rating Agencies. Pursuant to, and in order to comply with these notifications, CRISIL's Board of Directors approved transfer of the Ratings business to CRISIL Ratings Limited, (incorporated on June 3, 2019), a wholly owned subsidiary of CRISIL Limited. This transfer would be undertaken through a 'Scheme of arrangement in terms of Section 230 to 232 of the Companies Act, 2013' ('Scheme') to be approved by the Stock Exchanges and the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT). Having received the requisite approvals from the Stock Exchanges, the Company has filed the Scheme with NCLT on October 25, 2019. NCLT has admitted the Scheme and has ordered convening of shareholders' meeting. A meeting of the equity shareholders has been convened on February 12, 2020, for approval of the Scheme.

- 47** On December 19, 2019, CRISIL through its wholly owned subsidiary company has entered into a definitive agreement to acquire 100% of the equity share capital of Greenwich Associates LLC ('Greenwich'), a company based in Stamford, USA, and its subsidiaries, a leading provider of proprietary benchmarking data, analytics and qualitative, actionable insights that helps financial services firms worldwide measure and improve business performance. The acquisition will complement CRISIL's existing portfolio of products and expand offerings to new segments across financial services including commercial banks and assets and wealth managers. The transaction is at a total consideration of USD 40 million (Rupees 28,000 lakhs approximately).
- 48** During the year, the Company received export benefits amounting to Rupees 2,025 lakhs (Previous year: Rupees 2,417 lakhs) in the form of duty free saleable scrips under the Service Export Incentive Scheme (SEIS) from the Government authorities and the same has been accounted for as 'Other income' in the standalone financial statements (Refer Note 27).
- 49** Previous year's figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to current year classification.

This is the summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information referred to in our report of even date

**For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

**Khushroo B Panthaky**

Partner  
Membership No.: 42423

Date: February 11, 2020  
Place: Mumbai

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

**John L. Berisford**

Chairman  
[DIN: 07554902]

**Girish Paranjpe**

Director  
[DIN: 02172725]

**Ashu Suyash**

Managing Director and  
Chief Executive Officer  
[DIN: 00494515]

Date: February 11, 2020  
Place: Mumbai

**M. Damodaran**

Director  
[DIN: 02106990]

**Arundhati Bhattacharya**

Director  
[DIN: 02011213]

**Sanjay Chakravarti**

Chief Financial Officer

**Vinita Bali**

Director  
[DIN: 00032940]

**Ewout Steenbergen**

Director  
[DIN: 07956962]

**Minal Bhosale**

Company Secretary