

January 30, 2023

Corporate Relationship Department  
**BSE Limited**  
Pheeroze Jeejeebhoy Towers  
Dalal Street, Fort,  
Mumbai 400 001

Listing Department  
**National Stock Exchange of India Limited**  
Exchange Plaza, 5th Floor,  
Plot No.- 'C' Block, G Block  
Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East),  
Mumbai – 400 051

**Scrip Code: 531595**

**Scrip Code: CGCL**

**Sub.: Compliance under Regulation 30 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (the "Listing Regulations") – Newspaper Publication**

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Pursuant to Listing Regulation 30 and other applicable provisions of Listing Regulations, please find enclosed copies of extract of the Financial Results of the Company for the quarter ended December 31, 2022 published in the following newspapers on January 30, 2023:

- i. Business Standard (English); and
- ii. Mumbai Lakshadeep (Marathi)

You are requested to kindly take the same on records.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,  
*for* **Capri Global Capital Limited**

**Yashesh Bhatt**  
**Company Secretary & Compliance Officer**  
**Membership No: A20491**

*Encl.: As above*



**Capri Global Capital Limited**

(CIN: L65921MH1994PLC173469)

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# Beware! Govts do default on pension liabilities



## TRUTH BE TOLD

HARSH ROONGTA

Let us begin with the story of an emperor who ruled over a prosperous kingdom. His employees demanded a pay hike for which the royal treasury didn't have the resources. The emperor instead promised them a gold coin every month after retirement for as long as they lived. The employees agreed.

When the first batch of employees retired, the promised gold coin was paid religiously each month. More of his subjects flocked to become royal employees due to the attractive pay and pension. However, the royal treasury didn't have enough money to buy the gold coins. It borrowed from moneylenders who obliged as the emperor had an impeccable track record of repayment.

All was well for many years. But as the ranks of retirees swelled, the royal treasury had to borrow more. The moneylenders grew worried it wouldn't be able to bear the burden. They demanded a higher interest rate.

The emperor was succeeded by his son who quickly grasped the dire situation. He instituted a new programme for fresh employees. In addition to paying them a salary, the treasury would contribute a proportion of the employees' salary into a separate employee fund each month. The employees would also contribute to the fund. On retirement, the fund would be used to buy the gold coin.

The treasury was now paying money into a fund immediately instead of making a bald promise to give a gold coin in the future. The employees could also see the fund in their own names and no longer had to depend on the emperor's promise. The new system was adopted and ran smoothly for a few years.

However, the emperor was overthrown and was succeeded by a short-sighted opportunist. The royal treasury had got further depleted, making contributions into the employee

accounts difficult. He was advised to stop contributions and revert to the old system of making a bare promise to pay in the future (by which time he wouldn't even be around). Besides saving on contribution, he would also have an additional source of immediate revenue by annexing the substantial funds accumulated in the employees' accounts under the new scheme.

Many gullible employees were willing to take the new emperor's promise to pay larger sums far out in the future as they would also not have to contribute their share into their employee fund. They were even willing to allow him to annex the sums lying in their employee accounts. But the moneylenders, already worried about the state of the royal treasury, demanded that full details of all the promises made for the future be disclosed by the emperor. They threatened to increase the interest rate and even stop lending otherwise.

Let's switch from the fable to the actual story on the demand for the Old Pension scheme. The politicians' incentive can be understood as it helps them save on the employer's contribution to the National Pension System (NPS) that runs into thousands

of crore each year and gives them a chance to "earn" some immediate revenue by annexing the money lying in their employees' NPS accounts. It is the faith displayed by the employees in a future government's ability to pay their pension that is perplexing, especially when there are so many stories of state governments and civic bodies not being able to pay even salaries. Look at an

example such as Greece to understand what happens when governments make reckless pension promises. Even more perplexing would be if employees let the politicians take over the money lying in their NPS accounts.

Truth be told, the only long-term solution for reckless pension promises is to remove the incentive to make them. The governments concerned should be required to continue their contributions to the NPS to meet their future pension liability. They should also be required to account for the liability to pay the difference in the future on the basis of an actuarial valuation. But no government has ever followed this sound principle of accounting for accrued liabilities and it would be a miracle if this suggestion is implemented.

The writer heads Fee-Only Investment Advisors LLP, a SEBI-registered investment advisor  
Twitter: @harshroongta

# Rid portfolio of lemons, pare liability via tax harvesting

## Avoid selling a quality stock: If its price is up at the time of repurchase, the entire exercise will end up being futile

BINDISHA SARANG

The equity market is going through a turbulent phase with the Nifty 500 Total Return Index, a gauge of the largest 500 stocks by market cap, registering a loss of 3.7 per cent year-to-date. Many stocks and equity mutual funds within your portfolio must be in the red. One way you can use these losses to your advantage is to go for tax-loss harvesting.

Income-tax provisions allow investors to set off their losses and thereby reduce their tax liability. "Tax-loss harvesting involves the sale of investment assets at a loss to offset the capital gains from selling other assets at a profit," says Naveen Wadhwa, deputy general manager, Taxmann.

### How it works

Investors who plan to benefit from tax-loss harvesting need to keep a close eye on the stocks and equity funds in their portfolios. "Identify the ones that have been declining consistently. While many investors use this strategy only towards the end of the financial year, you can do so throughout the year," says M Barve, founder, MB Wealth Financial Solutions.

The process begins with the sale of a stock or equity fund that you wish to remove from your portfolio. Once a loss is realised, it can be offset against capital gains (see table).

These losses can be set off either against the same income head or others.

"Tax-loss harvesting can be utilised to reduce the tax liability either in the current year or in a specified number of future years," says Suresh Surana, founder, RSM India. Wadhwa adds that losses can be carried forward for up to eight years.



## HOW TO BENEFIT FROM TAX-LOSS HARVESTING

	Capital gains tax	
	With tax harvesting (₹)	Without tax harvesting (₹)
Long-term capital gain on listed shares	15,50,000	15,50,000
<b>Less: Exempt up to ₹1 lakh</b>	-1,00,000	-1,00,000
<b>Less: Long-term capital loss</b>	-5,00,000	-
Long-term capital gain subject to tax	9,50,000	1,450,000
<b>Tax @ 10% under Section 112A**</b>	95,000	1,45,000
<b>Reduction in tax liability due to tax-loss harvesting</b>		<b>₹50,000</b>

\*\*plus applicable surcharge (if any) and cess. Note: We have assumed that a taxpayer has derived long-term capital gains of ₹15.5 lakh from the sale of listed equity shares and has harvested loss from long-term capital assets of ₹5 lakh  
Source: RSM India

Investors should be mindful of the holding period. Pallav Pradyumn Narang, partner, CNK says, "Long-term capital losses can be set off against long-term capital gains only and not against short-term capital gains. Short-term capital losses can be set off against either short-term capital gains or long-term capital gains."

### Improve portfolio quality

One benefit of this strategy is that you can purge your portfolio of the lemons and thereby improve its quality. "The money you get from selling poorly performing investments can be put into better quality ones," says Surana.

### Repurchase risk

One risk in following this strategy arises if you sell a high-quality security that you wish to repurchase. Dhawan says, "You should ideally wait for some time before you buy the same investment back. It is possible that while you are waiting the price of the security moves up, thereby negating

the benefit of the entire exercise."

### How long should you wait?

While all investors should make use of tax-loss harvesting, retail investors should get professional help. "Calculating the numbers can be complicated and even time-consuming," says Surana.

There is some difference of opinion among experts regarding how long one should wait before buying back the same instrument. Wadhwa is of the view that an investor can repurchase the sold shares on the same day or in the following days.

Vishal Dhawan, board member, Association of Registered Investment Advisors (ARIA), on the other hand, believes it is prudent to allow some cooling off period before buying the same or similar asset back.

"If you don't, the tax authorities may disallow the loss on the ground that the only intent of selling was to reduce tax," he says.

In the US, the wash-sale rule

requires investors to purchase the same or identical security after a gap of 30 days from the date of the loss-making transaction. No such provision exists in the Income-Tax (I-T) Act.

Wadhwa also sounds a note of caution. "While tax harvesting is legal, it should be done in compliance with the tax regulations," he says.

Do consult your tax advisor on this count.

### Beware the cost of churn

Tax-loss harvesting involves churning your portfolio. This will generate transaction costs and an exit load (in the case of mutual funds). These costs may nullify the gains from tax-loss harvesting, unless you do the calculations correctly.

The appropriate loss must be generated. Short-term capital loss can be set off against short- or long-term capital gains while long-term capital losses can only be set off against long-term capital gains. Tax-loss harvesting could prove futile if not done right. Dhawan says, "The purchase and sale date of each individual unit or share will be considered. The FIFO (first in, first out) principle will be followed to decide whether the gain is long- or short-term."

One expert points out that through tax-loss harvesting you are only deferring your tax burden. Sonam Chandwani, managing partner, KS Legal and Associates, says, "There is no assurance that tax-loss harvesting will achieve a specific tax result." Suppose that you sell a security at a loss today and take the benefit of tax-loss harvesting. You then buy the same security back. You will sell it again sometime in the future.

Whether you end up paying tax on it or getting the benefit of further tax-loss harvesting will depend on whether the security is in the green or in the red then. Chandwani, however, concedes that tax-loss harvesting is a good method for deferring tax liability.

Finally, Surana suggests avoiding tax-loss harvesting if your long-term capital gain during a financial year doesn't exceed ₹1 lakh (since you would anyway not pay any tax on gains below ₹1 lakh).

## CAPRI GLOBAL CAPITAL LIMITED

CIN - L65921MH1994PLC173469

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### EXTRACTS OF UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Sr. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended		
		31.12.2022		31.03.2022
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
1	Total Income from operations (Net)	3,848.03	2,583.92	9,803.13
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items#)	482.47	860.65	2,726.23
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items#)	482.47	860.65	2,726.23
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items#)	374.17	648.88	2,050.41
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and other comprehensive income (after tax)]	187.90	649.54	2,045.49
6	Equity Share Capital	351.67	351.20	351.31
7	Other equity	20,062.48	18,411.83	18,873.44
8	Earnings per share (not annualised for quarter)			
	Basic (Rs.)	2.13	3.70	11.69
	Diluted (Rs.)	2.10	3.66	11.56

### EXTRACTS OF UNAUDITED STANDALONE FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

Sr. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended		
		31.12.2022		31.03.2022
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
1	Total Income from operations (Net)	3,012.41	2,003.17	7,634.73
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items#)	236.08	654.45	2,169.25
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items#)	236.08	654.45	2,169.25
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items#)	178.01	485.12	1,618.84
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and other comprehensive income (after tax)]	105.33	486.03	1,615.63
6	Equity Share Capital	351.67	351.20	351.31
7	Other equity	18,503.09	17,159.68	17,543.22
8	Earnings per share (not annualised for quarter)			
	Basic (Rs.)	1.01	2.76	9.23
	Diluted (Rs.)	1.00	2.74	9.13

# - Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items adjusted in the Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with IndAS Rules

- Notes:**
- The above consolidated and standalone financial results of the Company have been reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on January 28, 2023.
  - The consolidated and standalone financial results of the Company for the quarter ended December 31, 2022 are in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and have been reviewed by the statutory auditors of the Company.
  - The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly Results filed with BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly Results are available on the websites of the stock exchanges i.e. www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com and Company's website www.capri Loans.in

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Place: Dubai  
Date: January 28, 2023

Rajesh Sharma  
Managing Director  
(DIN - 0020037)

## FIVE STAR Business Finance Limited

CIN: U65991TN1984PLC010844

Regd Office: New No. 27, Old No. 4, Taylor's Road, Kilpauk, Chennai - 600 010

### Unaudited financial results for quarter and nine month period ended December 31, 2022

S. No.	Particulars	(Amount in Lakhs)				
		Quarter ended 31 December 2022	Quarter ended 31 December 2021	Nine month period ended 31 December 2022	Nine month period ended 31 December 2021	Year ended 31 March 2022
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
1	Total Income from Operations	38,872.13	31,774.42	108,964.12	92,898.29	125,616.92
2	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)	20,151.91	15,680.12	58,049.56	44,520.92	60,420.91
3	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)	20,151.91	15,680.12	58,049.56	44,520.92	60,420.91
4	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period after Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)	15,100.22	11,811.66	43,461.26	33,566.38	45,354.45
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [comprising profit /loss for the period (after tax) and other comprehensive income/(loss) (after tax)]	15,072.27	11,829.39	43,166.40	33,437.29	45,131.04
6	Paid-up equity share capital	2,913.66	2,901.71	2,913.66	2,901.71	2,913.43
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)	413,608.02	355,110.93	413,608.02	355,110.93	368,121.67
8	Securities Premium	231,436.85	229,086.45	231,436.85	229,086.45	231,361.87
9	Net worth	416,521.68	358,012.64	416,521.68	358,012.64	371,035.10
10	Outstanding Debt	317,849.99	271,576.63	317,849.99	271,576.63	255,883.13
11	Outstanding Redeemable Preference Shares	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Debt Equity Ratio	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.69
13	Earnings per Share of Rs.1 each					
	- Basic	5.18	4.07	14.92	12.04	16.09
	- Diluted	5.15	4.02	14.76	11.86	15.92
14	Capital Redemption Reserve	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15	Debenture Redemption Reserve	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	Interest Service Coverage Ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

### Notes:

- The above is an extract of the detailed Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter ended 31 December 2022 filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 and 52 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the financial results are available on the website of the Company (www.fivestargroup.in), BSE Limited (www.bseindia.com) and National Stock Exchange of India (www.nseindia.com).
- For the items referred in sub clauses (a), (b), (d) and (e) of the Regulation 52 (4) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the pertinent disclosures have been made and available on the websites of BSE Limited (www.bseindia.com) and National Stock Exchange of India (www.nseindia.com). Financial Ratios disclosed above are derived from the unaudited financials results.
- During the quarter, the Company completed an Initial Public Offer ("IPO") of 3,35,12,901 equity shares of face value of INR 1 each at an issue price of INR 474 per equity share aggregating INR 1,58,851.15 lakhs, through an offer for sale by selling shareholders. The equity shares of the Company were listed on BSE Limited ("BSE") and National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE") on November 21, 2022. The funds raised from the IPO were remitted to the Selling Shareholders (net of offer expenses borne by the Selling Shareholders) as the IPO was entirely an offer for sale by the Selling Shareholders.
- Outstanding Debt represents sum of Debt Securities and Borrowings (Other than debt securities).
- Debt-equity ratio is (Debt Securities+Borrowings Other than Debt Securities) / Net Worth. Net Worth is equal to Equity share capital + Other equity.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Place: Chennai  
Date: 28 January 2023

Lakshmi Deenadayalan  
Chairman & Managing Director



