

V. B. Goel & Co
Chartered Accountants

Simba Tower, 6th Floor,
Vishveshwar Nagar,
Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400 063
☎ +91 22 28441350 - 28441351
✉ info@vbgco.com
Website: www.vbgco.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Members of
NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED** ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit & Loss Account including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 standalone 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 Matters

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 year. 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 matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Sl. No.	Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1.	<p>First time adoption of Ind AS framework Refer note 2(a) for significant accounting policies and note 62 for reconciliation.</p> <p>As disclosed in note 2(a) to the financial statements, the Company has adopted the Indian Accounting Standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) ('Ind AS') with effect from April 1, 2022 (April 1, 2021 being the transition date) and prepared the first set of financial statements under Ind AS framework in the current year.</p> <p>For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ('previous GAAP').</p> <p>This change in the financial reporting framework required an end-to-end evaluation of the potential impact on each component of the financial statement which involved significant</p>	<p>Our procedures in respect of the first time adoption of Ind AS framework included, but were not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Design/controls Assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key internal controls over management's evaluation of transition date choices and exemptions availed in line with the principles under Ind AS 101. ➤ Substantive tests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluated the implementation of exemptions availed by the Company in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 101, First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS 101). • Evaluated the accounting policies adopted by the Company on transition to Ind AS and assessed its appropriateness and the requirements of relevant accounting standards under the Ind AS framework.



Sl. No.	Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
	<p>efforts. This process also required the management to apply significant judgements to identify and elect appropriate accounting policies suitable for various transactions and balances relating to the operations of the Company including electing of available options for transition of balances as at the transition date from the previous GAAP to the new GAAP.</p> <p>Further, the first time preparation of the Ind AS financial statements involved preparation and presentation of additional notes and disclosures as required by the Ind AS framework as compared to the previous GAAP in addition to Note 62 to the financial statements setting forth the reconciliation of balances from previous GAAP to the new GAAP as at the transition date, and the impact of restatement on the results of the comparative period due to such transition. The areas where there were a significant impact on account of first time adoption involved the following standards amongst others:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments - Fair valuation of investments b) Ind AS 116, Leases c) Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments - Disclosures <p>Considering the significance of the event in the current year to the financial statements, the complexities and efforts involved, this matter has been identified as a key audit matter for the current year audit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessed areas of significant estimates and management judgment in line with principles under Ind AS.



Sl. No.	Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
2.	<p>Valuation of investments carried at fair value</p> <p>Refer note 2(m) for significant accounting policies and note 8 and note 52 for financial disclosures</p> <p>As at March 31, 2023, the Company held investments amounting to Rs. 170.33 crores which represent 14.76% of the total assets of the Company as at March 31, 2023.</p> <p>The investments which are valued using Level 3 inputs comprise 48.91% of the total investments of the Company as at March 31, 2023.</p> <p>The aforesaid investment represents investment in unquoted equity instruments which are not traded in the market. These investments are fair valued using Level 2 and 3 inputs.</p> <p>The fair valuation of these investments is determined by management using the intrinsic value method. The process of computation of fair valuation of investments include use of unobservable inputs and management judgements and estimates which are complex.</p> <p>The valuation of these investments was considered to be one of the areas which required significant auditor attention and was one of the matters of most significance in the standalone financial statements due to the materiality of total value of investments to the standalone financial statements and the complexity involved in the valuation of these investments.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures in relation to valuation of investments included, but were not limited to, the following:</p> <p>➤ Design/Controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained a detailed understanding of the management's process and controls for determining the fair valuation of these investments. The understanding was obtained by performance of walkthroughs which included inspection of documents produced by the Company and discussion with those involved in the process of valuation; • Evaluated the design and the operational effectiveness of relevant key controls over the valuation process, including the Company's review and approval of the estimates and assumptions used for the valuation including key authorization and data input controls; <p>➤ Substantive tests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessed the appropriateness of the valuation methodologies in accordance with the Company's policy



Sl. No.	Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For these investments, critically evaluated the valuation assessment and resulting conclusions by the Company in order to determine the appropriateness of the valuations by performing reasonableness tests and evaluating sensitivity analysis for the key inputs and assumptions• Ensured the appropriateness of the carrying value of these investments in the financial statements and the gain or loss recognised in the financial statements as a result of such fair valuation; and• Ensured the appropriateness of the disclosures in accordance with the applicable accounting standards• Obtained written representations from the management and those charged with governance whether they believe significant assumptions used in valuation of the investments are reasonable.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to note 6 and note 14 to the standalone financial statements where the company has disclosed the ageing schedule of trade receivables and trade payables respectively as per the format prescribed in Division III of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The said information disclosed in the ageing schedule is inaccurate to the extent it relates to trade receivables and trade payables which are outstanding for more than 1 year from the balance sheet date. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



Other Matters

1. We draw your attention to Note No. 11 of the standalone financial statements where pursuant to the disclosure requirements of Ind AS 40, "Investment Property", the company has not disclosed the fair values of the investment properties held by the company as on March 31, 2022 and April 1, 2021. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.
2. The comparative standalone financial statements of the Company as stated in the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022, were audited by the predecessor auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statement on July 28, 2022. Accordingly, we do not express any opinion on the figures reported in the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Company's 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 do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone 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 Company's annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to Company's Board of Directors as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information.'

Responsibilities of Management for the standalone financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors are 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 financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and statement



of changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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.



2. 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 Companies Act, 2013, 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.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. 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 entity'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 entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. 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.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 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

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we enclose in 'Annexure A' - a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the 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 appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit & Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report.
 - (g) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is a private company and therefore reporting under section 197(16) is not applicable.
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:



- (i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements as referred to in note 26 to the standalone financial statements;
- (ii) The Company do not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- (iii) There are no amounts during the year which are required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
- (iv) (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (c) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under subclause (iv) (a) and (iv) (b) contain any material mis-statement.



- (v) The final dividend paid by the Company on preference shares during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Companies Act 2013 to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

The Board of Directors of the company have proposed final dividend on preference shares for the year which is subject to approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend. Further, dividend has not been proposed on equity shares for the year.

- (vi) Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.



FOR V. B. GOEL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 115906W

Vikas Goel

(Vikas Goel)
Partner

Membership No. : 39287
UDIN : 23039287BG7QIB7513

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30/05/2023

'ANNEXURE A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government in terms of Sub-section 11 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

- (i) In respect of the Company's Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets:
- (a) (A) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its property, plant and equipment.
- (B) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of its intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a program of physical verification of property, plant and equipment whereby all the items of property, plant and equipment are verified once in three years. The property, plant and equipment were physically verified during the previous year by the Management with a regular programme of verification. In our opinion, the periodicity of the physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification carried out during the previous year.
- (c) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company as at the balance sheet date.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventory of the company comprises of listed equity shares which are held in dematerialized form and are verified by the management at reasonable intervals.



In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on such Verification between the inventories held in dematerialised form and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate

- (b) As disclosed in note 60 to the standalone financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, we have not come across any material difference between the information submitted in the quarterly returns / statements filed by the Company with such bank when compared with the books of account and other relevant information provided by the Company.

Further, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits from any financial institution on the basis of security of current assets of the company.

- (iii) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year.

The Company has made investments in companies and mutual funds, provided guarantee and granted unsecured loans to companies, in respect of which requisite information is as below. Further, the Company has not made any investment in or provided guarantee or granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to firms, limited liability partnership and other parties.

- (a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has provided guarantee or granted loans to subsidiary as below:

Particulars	Loans	Guarantees
Aggregate amount provided/granted during the year		
- Subsidiary	2,78,24,00,000	17,50,00,000
Balance outstanding as at the balance sheet date		
- Subsidiary	Nil	17,50,00,000



- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made, guarantee provided and the terms and conditions of the grant of unsecured loans are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

Further, the Company has not given security or granted any secured loan or advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in case of unsecured demand loan, in our opinion the payment of interest has been stipulated and the payment of interest is regular but the repayments of such loan is not stipulated.

Further, the Company has not granted any secured loan or given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of unsecured loans given.

Further, the Company has not granted any secured loan or given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.

Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.

- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has granted loan either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. Details of aggregate amount of loans granted to promoters or related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 :



Particulars	Related Parties
Aggregate amount of loans	
- Repayable on demand	2,78,24,00,000
Percentage of loans to the total loans	100%

The Company has not granted advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

- (iv) The company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under section 185 of the Act. In our opinion and according to the explanation given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Company is not in the business of sale of any goods. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective July 1, 2017, these statutory dues have been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Cess and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no material undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Cess and other statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the details of statutory dues referred to in sub- clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2023, on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax Demand	7,55,066	A.Y. 2014-2015	CIT (Appeals)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax Demand	3,12,03,265	A.Y. 2018-2019	CIT (Appeals)

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on examination of records of the company, the company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no term loan availed by the Company during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or associates as defined under the Act. The Company does not hold any investment in any joint



venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended March 31, 2023.

- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate companies (as defined under the Act). The Company does not hold any investment in any joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended March 31, 2023.
- (x) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not raised money through public offers (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year and hence reporting under paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality as outlined in the Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on examination of records of the company, the provisions of section 177 are not applicable and transactions with related parties are in compliance of section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.



- (xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has two CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act.
- (b) In respect of ongoing projects, the company has transferred unspent amount to a special account within a period of thirty days from the end of financial year in compliance with section 135(6) of the said Act.



For V. B. Goel & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 115906W



(Vikas Goel)
Partner

Membership No. : 39287

UDIN : 23039287 BCT TQ IB7513

Place : Mumbai

Date : 30/05/2023

'ANNEXURE B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Nirmal Bang Securities Private Limited ('the Company') as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('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 its business, including adherence to 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.



Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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



Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.



For V. B. Goel & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 115906W

(Vikas Goel)
Partner

Membership No. : 39287
UDIN : 23039287 BGTGIB7513

Place : Mumbai

Date : 30/05/2023

NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

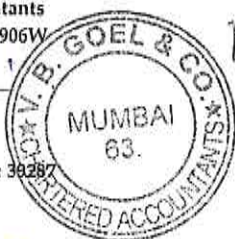
Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
I. ASSETS				
(1) Financial Assets				
(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	3,522.37	25,355.88	21,460.44
(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	5	70,082.72	55,064.30	36,444.94
(c) Receivables				
Trade Receivables	6	16,224.28	22,560.94	16,710.69
(d) Loans	7	4,948.15	4,092.42	4,528.07
(e) Investments	8	17,032.90	8,193.29	16,134.10
(f) Other financial assets	9	1,171.76	1,072.53	928.27
(2) Non-Financial Assets				
(a) Current Tax Asset	10	93.61	238.19	167.95
(b) Investment Property	11	-	145.59	334.63
(c) Property, Plant and Equipment	12	1,834.64	2,232.08	2,624.01
(d) Other non-financial assets	13	498.21	513.37	552.27
TOTAL ASSETS		1,15,408.63	1,19,468.59	99,885.38
II. LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
(1) Financial Liabilities				
(a) Payables				
Trade Payables	14			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		15.12	4.79	33.08
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,293.61	1,491.21	1,274.84
(b) Debt Securities	15	2,500.00	-	-
(c) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	16	-	84.69	11,871.40
(d) Deposits	17	1,146.75	1,258.30	1,158.16
(e) Subordinated liabilities	18	2,250.00	2,250.00	100.00
(f) Other Financial liabilities	19	65,754.14	75,857.33	53,749.17
(2) Non-Financial Liabilities				
(a) Current tax liabilities (Net)	20	222.43	263.61	225.78
(b) Provisions	21	411.55	424.15	418.67
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	22	320.31	346.36	210.04
(d) Other non-financial Liabilities	23	289.46	401.40	545.30
(3) Equity				
(a) Equity Share Capital	24	493.11	493.11	493.11
(b) Other Equity	25	40,712.16	36,593.63	29,805.83
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		1,15,408.63	1,19,468.59	99,885.38

See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements

1-63

As per our attached report of even date
For V. B. GOEL & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 115906W

W
(Vikas Goel)
Partner
Membership No. : 38287



Place : Mumbai
Date : 30/05/2023

For and on the behalf of Board

Kishore M Bang
(Kishore Bang)
Director
DIN : 00797781

Rakesh Bhandari
(Rakesh Bhandari)
Director
DIN : 01167387

NPELL
(Namrata Pai)
Company Secretary
Membership No. A28477

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30/05/2023

NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS	NOTE	For the year ended 31-03-2023	For the year ended 31-03-2022
Revenue from operations			
(a) Interest Income	27	9,231.69	8,094.12
(b) Dividend Income	28	1.33	-
(c) Fees and commission income	29		
Brokerage and fees income		21,786.35	24,475.44
(d) Net gain on fair value changes	30	128.51	300.21
(e) Other Operating income	31	227.06	224.73
(I) Total Revenue from Operations		31,374.94	33,094.50
(II) Other Income	32	38.01	42.64
(III) Total Income (I+II)		31,412.95	33,137.14
Expenses:			
(a) Finance cost	33	2,047.10	1,741.11
(b) Fees and commission expense	34	10,598.22	12,012.92
(c) Impairment on financial instruments	35	105.53	(43.52)
(d) Employee Benefit expense	36	8,376.31	7,949.65
(e) Depreciation, amortization and impairment	12	935.84	880.70
(f) Others expenses	37	3,797.01	3,264.35
(IV) Total Expenses		25,860.01	25,805.21
(V) Profit before tax (III - IV)		5,552.94	7,331.92
Tax Expense :			
(a) Current tax		1,542.01	1,986.50
(b) Deferred tax		(41.90)	(31.55)
(c) Short/ (Excess) Provision of earlier years		97.91	(24.54)
(VI) Total Tax Expense		1,598.02	1,930.41
(VII) Profit/(loss) for the period (V-VI)		3,954.93	5,401.51
(VIII) Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss and its related income tax effects :			
(i) Actuarial gain/ (loss) on post retirement benefit plans		40.92	86.72
(ii) Fair value gain/ (loss) on Equity Instruments		138.52	1,467.44
(iii) Deferred tax impact on above		(15.85)	(167.87)
Other Comprehensive Income		163.60	1,386.29
(IX) Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VII+VIII)		4,118.53	6,787.80
(X) Earning per Equity share of Rs. 10	44		
1) Basic (Rs.)		83.52	137.65
2) Diluted (Rs.)		83.52	137.65

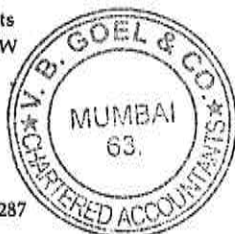
See accompanying notes to the standalone financial statements

1-63

As per our report of even date attached
For V. B. GOEL & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 115906W

W

(Vikas Goel)
Partner
Membership No. : 39287



Place: Mumbai
Date: 30/05/2023

For and on behalf of the Board

Kishore M Bang
(Kishore Bang)
Director
DIN : 00797781

Rakesh Bhandari
(Rakesh Bhandari)
Director
DIN : 01167387

Namrata Pai
(Namrata Pai)
Company Secretary
Membership No. A28477

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30/05/2023

NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31.03.2023		Year ended 31.03.2022	
A. Cash Flow from operating activities :				
Net Profit/(Loss) before tax and exceptional items		5,552.94		7,331.92
Adjusted for :				
Depreciation	935.84		880.70	
Dividend income	(1.33)		-	
Impairment on financial instruments	83.55		(109.10)	
Fair Value changes on investment	(128.51)		(300.21)	
Sundry Balance Written back and Unclaimed Suspense	(6.34)		13.29	
Bad Debts written off	21.98		65.58	
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	(3.25)		(11.63)	
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Property	59.66		109.11	
(Profit)/Loss On Error Trade	10.03		6.59	
Finance Cost	2,047.10	3,018.74	1,741.11	2,395.44
Operating profit before working capital changes		8,571.68		9,727.36
Adjusted for :				
Trade Receivables	6,242.57		(5,817.90)	
Margin Trading loans	(855.93)		433.54	
Other Financial Assets	(109.26)		(150.85)	
Other Non-Financial Assets	15.17		(187.79)	
Trade Payables	(192.17)		188.09	
Fixed Deposits with banks	3,955.95		(28,740.61)	
Other Financial Liabilities	(10,028.35)		22,359.92	
Deposits	(111.55)		100.14	
Other Non-Financial Liabilities	(111.93)		(143.90)	
Provisions	28.32	(1,167.19)	92.20	(11,867.16)
Cash generated from operation		7,404.50		(2,139.80)
Direct taxes refund/(paid)		(1,536.53)		(1,994.38)
Net Cash from Operating activities		5,867.97		(4,134.18)
B. Cash Flow from Investment Activities :				
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(551.90)		(496.40)	
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	16.75		19.26	
Proceeds from sale of Investment Property	85.93		306.61	
Sale/(Purchase) of Investments	(8,572.58)		9,708.46	
Dividend on investment Received	1.33		-	
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		(9,020.47)		9,537.93
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities :				
Issue of preference shares (net of issue expenses)	-		2,150.00	
Issue of Non-Covertible Debentures	2,500.00		-	
Increase/(Decrease) in borrowings	(328.27)		(12,190.94)	
Interest paid	(1,878.36)		(1,588.63)	
Net Cash used in Financing Activities		293.37		(11,629.57)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalent (A+B+C)		(2,859.13)		(6,225.81)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period				
Cash in hand		15.27		15.12
Balances in current account		5,320.67		11,546.64
Total Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		5,335.94		11,561.76
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period				
Cash in hand		15.49		15.27
Balances in current account		2,461.32		5,320.67
Total Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		2,476.81		5,335.94

As per our report of even date attached

For V. B. GOEL & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 115906W

(Vikas Goel)
Partner
Membership No. : 39287

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30/05/2023



For and on behalf of the Board

(Kishore Bang)
Director
DIN : 00797781

(Rakesh Bhandarkar)
Director
DIN : 01167387

(Namrata Pai)
Company Secretary
Membership No. A28477

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30/05/2023

NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(A) Equity Share Capital

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended		
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	493.11	493.11	493.11
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	493.11	493.11	493.11

(B) Other Equity

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus						Other Comprehensive Income		Total Other Equity
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	General Reserve	Debt Redemption Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Equity instrument through other comprehensive income	Actuarial gain/(losses) on post retirement benefit plans	
Balance as at April 01, 2021	1,459.12	4,324.65	15,469.02	2,271.66	-	2,000.00	4,281.38	-	29,805.83
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	-	5,401.52	-	-	-	-	-	5,401.52
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,299.56	86.72	1,386.28
Balance as at March 31, 2022	1,459.12	4,324.65	20,870.54	2,271.66	-	2,000.00	5,580.94	86.72	36,593.63
Balance as at April 01, 2022	1,459.12	4,324.65	20,870.54	2,271.66	-	2,000.00	5,580.94	86.72	36,593.63
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	-	3,954.94	-	-	-	-	-	3,954.94
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	122.68	40.92	163.59
Transfer to Debt Redemption Reserve	-	-	(250.00)	-	250.00	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	1,459.12	4,324.65	24,575.48	2,271.66	250.00	2,000.00	5,703.61	127.64	40,712.16

As per our report of even date attached

For V. B. GOEL & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 115906 W

V. B. Goel
(Vikas Goel)
Partner
Membership No. : 39287

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30/05/2023



For and on behalf of the Board

Kishore M Bang
(Kishore Bang)
Director
DIN : 00797781

N.P. Patil
(Namrata Patil)
Company Secretary
Membership No. A28477

Place: Mumbai
Date: 30/05/2023

NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

1 NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Nirmal Bang Securities Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on September 12, 1997. The Company is registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI') under the Stock brokers and sub-brokers Regulations, 1992 and is a member of Bombay Stock Exchange Limited, National Stock Exchange of India Limited, Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd. and National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Limited. The Company acts as a stock broker and commodities broker to execute proprietary trades and also trades on behalf of its clients which include retail customers (including high net worth individuals), mutual funds, foreign institutional investors, financial institutions and corporate clients. It is registered with Central Depository Services (India) Limited and National Securities Depository Limited in the capacity of Depository Participant.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements up to and including the year ended March 31, 2022 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) under the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), and other generally accepted accounting principles in India (collectively referred to as "Indian GAAP" or "Previous GAAP").

These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 are the first financial statements of the Company under Ind AS. The transition to Ind AS has been carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 "First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards". Accordingly, the impact of transition has been recorded in the opening reserves as at April 1, 2021.

The financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarized as below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently over all the periods presented in these financial statements, except where the Company has applied certain accounting policies and exemptions upon transition to Ind AS.

(b) Preparation of financial statements

The company is covered in the definition of Non-Banking Financial Company as defined in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016. As per the format prescribed under Division III of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 on October 2018 (as amended), the Company presents the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Changes in Equity in the order of liquidity. A maturity analysis of recovery or settlement of assets and liabilities within 12 months after the reporting date and more than 12 months after the reporting date is presented in note 54 of these financial statements.

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(c) Historical cost convention

The accompanying standalone financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") under the historical cost convention except for financial instruments and plan assets under the defined benefit plan which are measured at fair value at the end of reporting period as explained in the accounting policies given below. Further, nominal accounts are presented on the accrual basis of accounting, unless otherwise stated. This is to comply with the Indian Accounting Standard (to the extent applicable) as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent applicable).

(d) Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS which requires management to make estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and disclosures as of the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Accounting estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and could change from period to period. Appropriate changes in estimates are recognized in the period in which the Company becomes aware of the changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Any revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods. The estimates and judgments that have significant impact on carrying amount of assets and liabilities at each balance sheet date are discussed at note 3 of these financial statements.

(e) Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model asset out in Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, to determine when to recognize revenue and at what amount. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with a customer. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when services are provided and it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue is not expected to occur.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset.

When (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, the Company recognizes as revenue the amount of the transaction price (excluding estimates of variable consideration) that is allocated to that performance obligation.

The Company applies the five-step approach for recognition of revenue:

- Identification of contract(s) with customers;
- Identification of the separate performance obligations in the contract;
- Determination of transaction price;
- Allocation of transaction price to the separate performance obligations; and
- Recognition of revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied.

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(i) Brokerage Income

It is recognised on trade date basis and is exclusive of goods and service tax and securities transaction tax (STT) wherever applicable.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income on a financial asset at amortised cost is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate ('EIR'). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial assets through the expected life of the financial asset or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument. The internal rate of return on financial assets after netting off the fees received and cost incurred approximates the effective interest rate method of return for the financial asset. The future cash flows are estimated taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument.

(iii) Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of dividend can be reliably measured. This is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Outstanding bank overdrafts are not considered integral part of the Company's cash management.

(g) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost of Property, Plant and Equipment comprises of purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

(h) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on written down value basis so as to write off the cost of assets over the useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company provides pro-rata depreciation from the date on which asset is acquired / put to use. In respect of assets sold, pro-rata depreciation is provided up to the date on which the asset is sold. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the term of underlying lease.

Class of asset	Estimated useful lives
Building (other than Factory Building)	60 years
Building (others)	3 years
Computers	3 years
Computers - Server and networks	6 years
Electrical Installations and Equipment	10 years
General Furniture & Fixture	10 years
Office Equipment's	5 years
Vehicle (Motor Car)	8 years
Vehicle (Others)	10 years
Leasehold Property	Amortised over the term of underlying lease

(i) Intangible Assets

Measurement at recognition:

Intangible assets are recognized where it is probable that the future economic benefit attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and its cost can be reliably measured. Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization and impairment, if any.

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

Expenditure incurred on acquisition/development of intangible assets which are not put/ready to use at the reporting date is disclosed under intangible assets under development. The Company amortizes intangible assets on a straight-line basis over the five years commencing from the month in which the asset is first put to use. The Company provides pro-rata amortization from the day the asset is put to use.

Class of asset	Estimated useful lives
Computer Software	5 years

Derecognition:

The carrying amount of an intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

(j) Investment Property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not used by the company for business purposes, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

(k) Lease

Company as a Lessee

The Company considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. The Company assess whether it has the right to direct 'how and for what purpose' the asset is used throughout the period of use.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" using the cumulative catch-up approach. Company has recognized Right of Use assets as at April 1, 2021 for leases previously classified as operating leases and measured at an amount equal to lease liability (adjusted for related prepayments/ accruals). The Company has discounted lease payments using the incremental borrowing rate for measuring the lease liability.

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed) and variable payments based on an index or rate.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognized as an operating expense in Statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

When the Company revises its estimate of the term of any lease, it adjusts the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the payments to make over the revised term, which are discounted using a revised discount rate. The carrying value of lease liabilities is similarly revised when the variable element of future lease payments dependent on a rate or index is revised, except the discount rate remains unchanged. In both cases an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying value of the right-of-use asset, with the revised carrying amount being amortised over the remaining (revised) lease term. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is adjusted to zero, any further reduction is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Company as a Lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the term of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

1) Cash flow statement

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

(m) Financial Instrument

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on trade date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

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Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in Statement of profit and loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognized for financial assets measured at amortized cost.

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the entity recognizes the difference as follows:

- a) When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognized as a gain or loss.
- b) In all other cases, the difference is deferred and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortized over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realized through settlement.

When the Company revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognized in Statement of profit and loss.

Fair value of financial instruments:

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purpose. 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 regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

Fair value measurements under Ind AS are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- a) **Level 1:** quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at measurement date
- b) **Level 2:** inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- c) **Level 3:** inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) that the Company can access at measurement date.

Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in note 52 to these financial statements.

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

Financial assets

a) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Company has applied Ind AS 109 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- Amortised cost.

1) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in interest income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2) Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

All investments in equity instruments classified under financial assets are initially measured at fair value, the Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument is recognised as revenue from operations in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVOCI. Fair value changes excluding dividends, on an equity instrument measured at FVOCI are recognized in OCI. Amounts recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognised as 'Revenue from operations' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3) Investment in Subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are recognised at cost as per Ind AS 27. Except where investments accounted for at cost shall be accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, when they are classified as held for sale.

4) Investments in mutual funds

Investments in mutual funds are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

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Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

b) Impairment

The Company recognizes impairment allowances using Expected Credit Losses ("ECL") method on all the financial assets that are not measured at Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

ECL are probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- Financials assets that are not credit impaired - as the present value of all cash shortfalls that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.
- Financials assets with significant increase in credit risk - as the present value of all cash shortfalls that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial assets.
- Financials assets that are credit impaired - as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows.

Financial assets are written off/fully provided for when there is no reasonable of recovering financial assets in its entirety or a portion thereof.

However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

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

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

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

Financial liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs.

b) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss is measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(n) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(o) Impairment of non financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives may be impaired. If any such impairment exists the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Intangible assets not yet available for use, are tested for impairment annually at each balance sheet date, or earlier, if there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

As at March 31, 2023, none of the Company's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets were considered impaired.

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Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(p) Borrowing Cost

Expenses related to borrowing cost are accounted using effective interest rate. Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. The difference between the discounted amount mobilised and redemption value of commercial papers is recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the life of the instrument using the EIR.

(q) Employee Benefits

a) Short-term obligations

Short-term employee benefits are recognized as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year in which the related services are rendered. The Company recognises the costs of bonus payments when it has a present obligation to make such payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

Compensated Absences

The Company does not have a policy of encashment of unavailed leaves for its employees. Further, as per the policy of the company, balance leaves unutilised as at the end of the financial year is not carry forward. Therefore, no provision in this regards is made in the financial statement.

b) Post-employment obligations

Defined Contribution Plan

Contribution paid/payable to the recognised provident fund and Employee State Insurance Corporation, which is a defined contribution scheme, is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur.

Defined benefit

Gratuity is post-employment benefit and is in the nature of defined benefit plan. The liability recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of gratuity is the present value of defined benefit obligation at the Balance Sheet date together with the adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gain or losses and the past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated at or near the Balance Sheet date by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses comprise experience adjustment and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

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Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(r) Foreign Currency Translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

b) Translation and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are recognized in profit or loss.

(s) Earning per shares

a) Basic Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the total comprehensive income for the period (excluding other comprehensive income) attributable to equity share holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus element in equity shares issued during the year.

b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the total comprehensive income for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period as adjusted for the effects of all diluted potential equity shares except where the results are anti-dilutive.

(t) Taxation

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. Current and deferred tax is recognized in Statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

a) Current Tax

Current tax is measured at the amount of tax expected to be payable on the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

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Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax liabilities are not recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries and associates where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

(u) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

(v) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirements.

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(w) Events after reporting date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

(x) Recent Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

3 Key accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on ongoing basis. Any changes to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

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Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

- a) **Business Model Assessment:** Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI (Solely Payments of Principal and Interest) and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), where the assets are managed in accordance with an approved investment strategy that triggers purchase and sale decisions based on the fair value of such assets. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value being recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.
- b) **Provision and contingent liability:** On an ongoing basis, Company reviews pending cases, claims by third parties and other contingencies. For contingent losses that are considered probable, an estimated loss is recorded as an accrual in financial statements. Loss Contingencies that are considered possible are not provided for but disclosed as Contingent liabilities in the financial statements. Contingencies the likelihood of which is remote are not disclosed in the financial statements. Gain contingencies are not recognized until the contingency has been resolved and amounts are received or receivable.
- c) **Effective Interest Rate (EIR) Method :** The Company's EIR methodology, recognises interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioral life of loans given / taken and recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates at various stages and other characteristics of the financial instruments.

This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgment regarding the expected behavior and life-cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes to India's base rate and other fee income/ expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

- d) **Allowance for impairment of financial asset:** The Company applies expected credit loss model (ECL) for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the loans have been impaired. The Company is exposed to credit risk when the customer defaults on his contractual obligations. For the computation of ECL, the loan receivables are classified into three stages based on the default and the ageing outstanding. The Company recognises life time expected credit loss for trade receivables and has adopted simplified method of computation as per Ind AS 109. The Company considers outstanding overdue for more than 90 days for calculation of expected credit loss.

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Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

- e) Recognition of deferred tax assets: Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax-loss carry forwards and unused tax credits to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit is probable. The assessment of the probability with regard to the realisation of the tax benefit involves assumptions based on the history of the entity and budgeted data for the future.
- f) Defined benefit plans: The cost of defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long - term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.
- g) Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets: Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values as per schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and taking into account anticipated technological changes, whichever is more appropriate.

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022	As at 01-04-2021
4	<u>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</u>			
	Cash on hand	15.49	15.27	15.12
	Balances with banks			
	In current accounts	2,449.68	5,287.27	11,546.64
	Fixed Deposit with Bank (Maturity within 3 months)* **	1,045.56	20,019.94	9,898.69
	Bank overdrafts	11.64	33.40	-
	TOTAL	3,522.37	25,355.88	21,460.44
5	<u>BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN (4) ABOVE</u>			
	Fixed deposit with original maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months* **	56,556.49	48,298.22	35,489.80
	Fixed Deposit with maturity more than 12 months* **	13,526.23	6,766.07	955.14
	<i>*Fixed Deposits pledged with following: with banks for bank guarantee and with stock exchange as margin is Rs. 68,144.34 Lakhs (P.Y. Rs. 52,780.98 Lakhs) with banks for overdraft facility Rs. 1,917.36 Lakhs (P.Y. Rs. 2,263.32 Lakhs) with PFRDA for registration Rs. 21.02 Lakhs (P.Y. 20.00 Lakhs)</i>			
	<i>** Balance of fixed deposit also includes interest accrued on fixed deposit</i>			
	TOTAL	70,082.72	55,064.30	36,444.94
6	<u>TRADE RECEIVABLES</u>			
	Considered good - Secured*	15,349.16	20,414.71	14,627.76
	Considered good - Unsecured	573.60	2,043.68	1,792.34
	Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	997.78	720.36	1,019.61
	Less : Allowance for Impairment loss	(696.26)	(617.81)	(729.02)
	TOTAL	16,224.28	22,560.94	16,710.69
	<i>*Secured against securities given as collateral by the customer</i>			
	a) Debts due from directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person	Nil	Nil	Nil
	b) Debts due from firms including LLPs or private companies in which director is partner, director or member	Nil	0.02	0.02

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

c) Trade receivables ageing schedule

Ageing for trade receivables from the due date of payment for each of the category as at March 31, 2023

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Loss allowance	Total
				Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 years		
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	154.42	-	15,563.00	154.61	13.85	12.73	24.15	15,922.76
2	Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	42.66	13.21	37.68	131.57	772.66	301.53
4	Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Trade Receivables	154.42	-	15,605.66	167.82	51.53	144.30	796.81	16,224.28

Ageing for trade receivables from the due date of payment for each of the category as at March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Loss allowance	Total
				Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 years		
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	342.40	-	21,788.02	19.26	19.58	11.08	278.05	22,458.39
2	Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	19.01	51.94	147.19	35.81	466.43	102.55
4	Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Trade Receivables	342.40	-	21,807.02	71.20	166.77	46.89	744.48	22,560.94

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

c) Trade receivables ageing schedule

Ageing for trade receivables from the due date of payment for each of the category as at April 01, 2021

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Loss allowance	Total
				Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years			
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	205.03	-	15,994.50	177.13	23.19	14.48	5.77	-	16,420.10	
2	Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	17.43	11.96	62.93	190.78	736.52	(729.02)	290.59	
4	Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total Trade Receivables	205.03	-	16,011.93	189.09	86.12	205.26	742.29	(729.02)	16,710.69	

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022	As at 01-04-2021
7	LOANS			
	<u>At amortised cost</u>			
	(A) Others			
	Margin trading facility	4,700.96	3,898.83	4,385.80
	Loans to employee	252.03	198.23	144.80
	TOTAL (A) GROSS	4,952.99	4,097.06	4,530.60
	Less : Impairment loss allowance	(4.84)	(4.64)	(2.53)
	TOTAL (A) NET	4,948.15	4,092.42	4,528.07
	(B) Secured/Unsecured			
	Secured	2,596.91	1,688.59	2,581.65
	Unsecured	2,356.08	2,408.47	1,948.95
	TOTAL (B) GROSS	4,952.99	4,097.06	4,530.60
	Less : Impairment loss allowance	(4.84)	(4.64)	(2.53)
	TOTAL (B) NET	4,948.15	4,092.42	4,528.07
	(C) Loan In India			
	Public Sector	-	-	-
	Others	4,952.99	4,097.06	4,530.60
	TOTAL (C) GROSS	4,952.99	4,097.06	4,530.60
	Less : Impairment loss allowance	(4.84)	(4.64)	(2.53)
	TOTAL (C) NET	4,948.15	4,092.42	4,528.07

(D) There are no outstanding loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to Promoters, Directors, KMPs and their related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that are:

- (i) repayable on demand; or
(ii) without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(E) Summary of loans by stage distribution

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

As at March 31, 2023	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount	4,952.99	-	-	4,952.99
Less : Impairment loss allowance	(4.84)	-	-	(4.84)
Net carrying amount	4,948.15	-	-	4,948.15
As at March 31, 2022	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount	4,097.06	-	-	4,097.06
Less : Impairment loss allowance	(4.64)	-	-	(4.64)
Net carrying amount	4,092.42	-	-	4,092.42
As at April 01, 2021	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount	4,530.60	-	-	4,530.60
Less : Impairment loss allowance	(2.53)	-	-	(2.53)
Net carrying amount	4,528.07	-	-	4,528.07

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

8 INVESTMENTS

(A) At amortised Cost

(i) Investment in unquoted equity instruments (subsidiary)

No. of shares			DESCRIPTION	Amount in Lakhs		
As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022	As at 01-04-2021		As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022	As at 01-04-2021
58,02,000 1,95,49,000	58,02,000 1,95,49,000	58,02,000 -		Nirmal Bang Equities Private Limited Nirmal Bang Insurance Broking Private Limited	702.68 195.49	702.68 195.49
Sub Total				898.17	898.17	702.68

(ii) Investment in unquoted equity instruments (associates)

No. of shares			DESCRIPTION	Amount in Lakhs		
As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022	As at 01-04-2021		As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022	As at 01-04-2021
50,90,000 15,00,000	50,90,000 15,00,000	50,90,000 15,00,000		Mindset Securities Private Limited Shreshth Securities Private Limited Less : Impairment in value of investments	509.00 150.00 (150.00)	509.00 150.00 (150.00)
Sub Total				509.00	509.00	509.00

(iii) Investment in unquoted preference shares (subsidiary)

No. of shares			DESCRIPTION	Amount in Lakhs		
As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022	As at 01-04-2021		As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022	As at 01-04-2021
-	-	2,10,00,000		8% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Nirmal Bang Equities Private Limited	-	-
Sub Total				-	-	2,100.00

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

8 INVESTMENTS

(B) At Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income

(i) Investment in unquoted equity instruments

No. of shares			DESCRIPTION	Amount in Lakhs		
As at	As at	As at		As at	As at	
31-03-2023	31-03-2022	01-04-2021		31-03-2022	01-04-2021	
1,03,862	1,03,862	1,03,862	Bang Securities Private Limited	6,786.12	5,318.69	
Sub Total				6,786.12	5,318.69	

(C) At fair value through profit or loss

(i) Investment in unquoted mutual fund

No. of units			DESCRIPTION	Amount in Lakhs		
As at	As at	As at		As at	As at	
31-03-2023	31-03-2022	01-04-2021		31-03-2022	01-04-2021	
-	-	12,239	Nippon India liquid Fund - Growth Plan	-	611.59	
-	-	2,58,383	ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Growth Plan	-	782.93	
-	-	74,611	Aditya Birla Sunlife Money Manager Fund - Institutional Growth	-	212.57	
-	-	73,226	Axis Money Market Fund - Regular Growth Plan	-	808.44	
-	-	50,599	HDFC Money Market Fund - Regular Growth Plan	-	2,235.27	
-	-	6,24,904	ICICI Prudential Money Market Fund - Growth Plan	-	1,831.03	
-	-	31,38,555	SBI Savings Fund - Regular Growth	-	1,021.91	
7,25,820	-	-	Trust Overnight Fund	7,701.09	-	
1,00,000	-	-	Aditya Birla Sun Life Mutual Fund - Crisil Overnight Fund	1,000.00	-	
Sub Total				8,701.09	7,503.74	
Total				17,032.90	16,134.10	

Out of the above

In India

Outside India

17,032.90

8,193.29

16,134.10

TOTAL

17,032.90

8,193.29

16,134.10


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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED*Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements**(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)*

Note No.	Particulars	<i>(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)</i>		
		As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022	As at 01-04-2021
9	<u>OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS</u>			
	Security Deposits			
	With Exchanges and Depositories	757.90	458.15	593.15
	For Rented premises	209.91	201.30	179.69
	Other deposits	4.48	4.48	6.87
	Deposit paid under Arbitration award (under dispute)	111.93	109.35	47.45
	Amount recoverable from exchanges, clearing houses and depositories	77.75	287.64	99.58
	Other Receivables	7.99	9.85	0.31
	Error Trade Stock (at fair value through profit & loss)	1.79	1.76	1.23
	TOTAL	1,171.76	1,072.53	928.27
	<i>Impairment loss allowance recognised on other financial assets</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>2.50</i>	<i>2.50</i>
10	<u>CURRENT TAX ASSETS</u>			
	Prepaid taxes (net of provisions) (Net of provision for tax of Rs. 2,734.49 Lakhs, Previous year: 2,181.79 Lakhs)	93.61	238.19	167.95
	TOTAL	93.61	238.19	167.95
11	<u>INVESTMENT PROPERTY</u>			
	Land at Sanand			
	Balance at the beginning of the year	145.59	334.63	334.63
	Add : Additions during the year	-	-	-
	Less : Deduction during the year	(145.59)	(189.04)	-
	TOTAL	-	145.59	334.63
	<i>a) Impairment loss allowance recognised on Investment Property</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
	<i>b) The company does not hold any investment property whose title deeds are not held in the name of the company.</i>			



NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

12 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

As on March 31, 2023

Particulars	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT			ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			NET CARRYING AMOUNT		
	As on 01.04.2022	Addition	Deduction	As on 31.03.2023	As on 01.04.2022	For the Year	Deductions	As on 31.03.2023	As on 31.03.2022
Property Plant and Equipments									
Building (Office premise)	127.65	-	-	127.65	71.37	2.66	-	74.03	56.28
Computers	1,087.38	127.05	89.77	1,124.66	944.11	144.62	88.40	1,000.33	143.27
Electric Fitting	64.06	-	5.96	58.11	55.64	2.97	5.88	52.72	8.43
Furniture & fixtures	575.63	2.92	38.16	540.39	539.28	12.42	37.63	514.07	36.36
Office Equipments	553.91	39.64	91.43	502.12	481.33	52.31	89.54	444.10	72.58
Right of Use Assets (Office Premise)	2,183.18	314.90	-	2,498.09	562.20	611.97	-	1,174.17	1,620.98
Vehicles	661.08	67.39	106.36	622.11	385.50	101.69	96.72	390.47	275.58
Sub-Total	5,252.91	551.90	331.67	5,473.13	3,039.43	928.64	318.17	3,649.89	2,213.48
Other Intangible Assets									
Computer Software	36.00	-	-	36.00	17.40	7.20	-	24.60	18.60
Sub-Total	36.00	-	-	36.00	17.40	7.20	-	24.60	18.60
Totals	5,288.91	551.90	331.67	5,509.13	3,056.83	935.84	318.17	3,674.49	2,232.08

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

12. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT			ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			NET CARRYING AMOUNT		
	As on 01.04.2021	Addition	Deduction	As on 31.03.2022	As on 01.04.2021	For the Year	Deductions	As on 31.03.2022	As on 31.03.2021
<u>Property Plant and Equipments</u>									
Building (Office premise)	127.65	-	-	127.65	68.58	2.79	-	71.37	59.07
Computers	972.22	159.11	43.95	1,087.38	823.74	163.64	43.26	944.11	148.49
Electric Fitting	60.21	3.85	-	64.06	52.21	3.43	-	55.64	8.00
Furniture & Fixtures	562.12	14.02	0.51	575.63	526.46	13.32	0.50	599.28	35.67
Office Equipments	488.27	70.13	4.49	553.91	448.11	37.25	4.03	481.33	40.15
Right of Use Assets (Office Premise)	2,101.95	81.23	-	2,183.18	-	562.20	-	1,620.98	2,101.95
Vehicles	585.95	168.05	92.92	661.08	381.07	90.88	86.45	275.58	204.88
Sub-Total	4,898.38	496.40	141.87	5,252.91	2,300.16	873.50	134.24	2,213.48	2,598.21
<u>Other Intangible Assets</u>									
Computer Software	36.00	-	-	36.00	10.20	7.20	-	17.40	25.80
Sub-Total	36.00	-	-	36.00	10.20	7.20	-	17.40	25.80
Totals	4,934.38	496.40	141.87	5,288.91	2,310.36	880.70	134.24	2,232.08	2,624.01

As on April, 01 2021

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Gross Carrying Amount as on 01.04.2021	Accumulated Depreciation as on 01.04.2021	Net Carrying Amount as on 01.04.2021
<u>Property Plant and Equipments</u>			
Computers	972.22	823.74	148.49
Electric Fitting	60.21	52.21	8.00
Furniture & Fixtures	562.12	526.46	35.67
Office Equipments	488.27	448.11	40.15
Office Premises	127.65	68.58	59.07
ROU Asset	2,101.95	-	2,101.95
Vehicles	585.95	381.07	204.88
Sub-total	4,898.38	2,300.16	2,598.21
<u>Intangible Assets</u>			
Computer Software	36.00	10.20	25.80
Sub-total	36.00	10.20	25.80
Totals	4,934.38	2,310.36	2,624.01

(i) The company does not hold any immovable property whose title deeds are not held in the name of the company. Further, in case of right to use assets, all the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company for properties where the Company is the lessee.

(ii) The Company has not revised its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible asset since the Company has adopted cost model as its accounting policy to an entire class of Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets in accordance with Ind AS 16. Further, there has been no acquisition through business combination during the year.

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED*Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements**(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)*

Note No.	Particulars	As at	As at	As at
		31-03-2023	31-03-2022	01-04-2021
13	<u>OTHER NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS</u>			
	Capital Advances for investment property	-	-	226.69
	Prepaid Expenses	479.06	366.73	298.55
	Inventory of Voice Loggers	-	0.59	0.59
	Advance for expenses	26.55	146.05	26.44
	Less: Impairment loss allowance	(7.41)	-	-
	TOTAL	498.21	513.37	552.27
14	<u>TRADE PAYABLE</u>			
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (a)	15.12	4.79	33.08
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,293.61	1,491.21	1,274.84
	TOTAL	1,308.74	1,496.00	1,307.92

Notes :

a) Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022	As at 01-04-2021
(i)	Principal and interest amount remaining unpaid	11.52	4.59	23.15
(ii)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid	-	-	-
(iii)	Interest paid by the Company in terms of Sections 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made	-	-	-
(iv)	Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Act, 2006	-	-	-
(v)	Interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	-	-	-

Note : Identification of micro and small enterprises is based on the intimations received from vendors

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022	As at 01-04-2021
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15 DEBT SECURITIES**At amortised cost :****Other (Unsecured)**

Market Linked redeemable non-convertible debenture*	2,500.00	-	-
TOTAL (A)	2,500.00	-	-

Debt securities in India	2,500.00	-	-
Debt securities outside India	-	-	-
TOTAL (B)	2,500.00	-	-

*Particulars of Market Linked redeemable non-convertible debentures	
No. of debentures issued	250.00
Face value of debentures (in Rs.)	10,00,000.00
Date of redemption	05-03-2024
The Coupon rate is linked to the performance of 10 year Government security -6.54% GS 2032 (ISIN: IN0020210244)	

16 BORROWINGS (OTHER THAN DEBT SECURITIES)**At amortised cost :****(a) Term Loan :**

Vehicle loan from bank (Secured)*	-	84.69	-
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* The rate of interest on the above term loan is 7.2%

The aforesaid term loan from bank was secured by hypothecation of vehicles repayable in 60 monthly instalments from the disbursement of the loan.

Financial Year	Amount
F.Y. 2023-24	18.15
F.Y. 2024-25	19.50
F.Y. 2025-26	20.95
F.Y. 2026-27	9.18
Total	67.80

(b) Loans repayable on demand			
Overdraft from bank (Secured)*	-	-	7,476.40

(c) Loans from related parties (Unsecured)	-	-	4,395.00
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TOTAL (A)	-	84.69	11,871.40
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Borrowing in India	-	84.69	11,871.40
Borrowing outside India	-	-	-

TOTAL (B)	-	84.69	11,871.40
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Amount of above borrowing guaranteed by Directors or others	Nil	Nil	7,476.40
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Amount of any personal securities given by promoter, other shareholders or any third party	Nil	Nil	Nil
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17 DEPOSITS**At Amortised cost :**

Deposit from Sub brokers	1,146.75	1,258.30	1,158.16
TOTAL	1,146.75	1,258.30	1,158.16

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	As at	As at	As at
		31-03-2023	31-03-2022	01-04-2021
18	<u>SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES</u>			
	Preference Shares other than those that qualify as equity*	2,250.00	2,250.00	100.00
	TOTAL	2,250.00	2,250.00	100.00
	Out of the above			
	In India	2,250.00	2,250.00	100.00
	Outside India	-	-	-
	TOTAL	2,250.00	2,250.00	100.00

***Particulars of Preference Shares**

7.5% Convertible Redeemable Cumulative preference shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up :

Particulars	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
No. of Shares	10,00,000.00	15,00,000.00
Allotment Date	25-07-2012	27-05-2021
Proposed Redemption Date	25-07-2029	27-05-2041

8% Convertible Redeemable Cumulative preference shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up :

Particulars	No. of Shares
No. of Shares	2,00,00,000.00
Allotment Date	27-05-2021
Proposed Redemption Date	25-05-2041

19 **OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**

Advance received from debtors for trading & as margin	62,385.61	72,558.04	50,574.66
Interest accrued but not due			
on debt securities	142.47	-	-
on subordinated liabilities	178.75	152.48	-
on borrowings	-	2.27	38.20
Employee dues Payable	729.29	666.39	670.62
Exchange dues payable	182.75	250.47	230.64
Dividend and interest payable to customers	624.36	488.47	110.16
Lease Liability	1,484.84	1,726.14	2,094.44
Provision for Unspent CSR expense	13.71	-	-
Provision for Legal Cases	9.28	9.28	9.28
Other payables	3.10	3.80	21.17
TOTAL	65,754.14	75,857.33	53,749.17

20 **CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES**

Income tax provision (net of prepaid taxes)*	222.43	263.61	225.78
*(Net of advance tax of Rs.1,319.55 lakhs Previous year: 1,722.89)			
TOTAL	222.43	263.61	225.78

21 **PROVISION**

<u>Provision for Employee Benefit</u>			
- Gratuity	411.55	424.15	418.67
TOTAL	411.55	424.15	418.67

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022	As at 01-04-2021
22	<u>DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET)</u>			
	<u>Deferred tax assets</u>			
	Depreciation	197.99	191.49	190.65
	Expected credit loss allowance	178.32	156.66	184.12
	Ind AS adjustment on ROU Assets and Lease liabilities	40.50	26.47	-
	Unrealised fair value loss on error trade stock	-	-	0.01
	<u>Deferred tax liabilities</u>			
	Unrealised fair value gain on investments held at FVOCI	736.78	720.93	553.06
	Ind AS adjustment on ROU Assets and Lease liabilities	-	-	1.89
	Unrealised fair value gain on investments held at FVTPL	0.27	-	29.88
	Unrealised fair value gain on error trade stock	0.06	0.05	-
	TOTAL	320.31	346.36	210.04

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Changes in deferred tax liabilities recorded in profit or loss		
Depreciation	(6.50)	(0.84)
Expected credit loss allowance	(21.66)	27.46
Ind AS adjustment on ROU Assets and Lease liabilities	(14.03)	(28.35)
Unrealised fair value changes on investments held at FVTPL	0.27	(29.88)
Unrealised fair value changes on error trade stock	0.01	0.06
	(41.90)	(31.55)
Changes in deferred tax liabilities recorded in Other comprehensive income		
Unrealised fair value gain on unquoted securities held as investments	15.85	167.87
	15.85	167.87

23 **OTHER NON-FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**

Statutory Dues Payable	289.46	401.40	320.30
Advance received for Investment Property	-	-	225.00
TOTAL	289.46	401.40	545.30

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	Face value per share Rupees	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		As at April 01, 2021	
			No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
24	EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL							
	Authorised Equity Shares	10	60,00,000	600.00	60,00,000	600.00	60,00,000	600.00
	Preference shares	10	2,25,00,000	2,250.00	2,25,00,000	2,250.00	2,25,00,000	2,250.00
	TOTAL			2,850.00		2,850.00		2,850.00
	Issued, Subscribed and fully Paid up Equity Shares	10	49,31,070	493.11	49,31,070	493.11	49,31,070	493.11
	TOTAL			493.11		493.11		493.11

(a) Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the Reporting Period :

Particulars	As at 31-03-2023		As at 31-03-2022		As at 01-04-2021	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Opening Balance	49,31,070	493.11	49,31,070	493.11	49,31,070	493.11
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	49,31,070	493.11	49,31,070	493.11	49,31,070	493.11

Equity Shares

Opening Balance	49,31,070	493.11
Issued during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	49,31,070	493.11

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

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. Dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Director is subject to the approval of the share holders 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) The company does not have any holding/ultimate holding company.

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

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

Particulars	As at 31-03-2023 (No of Shares)	As at 31-03-2022 (No of Shares)	As at 01-04-2021 (No of Shares)
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each			
Kishore Bang & Suman Bang	8,98,390	8,98,390	13,26,840
Dilip Bang & Kishore Bang	-	-	4,68,600
Dilip Bang & Anju Bang	8,98,955	8,98,955	-
Bang Securities Private Limited	9,25,605	9,25,605	9,25,605
Mindset Securities Private Limited	8,38,200	8,38,200	8,38,200
Bang Equity Broking Private Limited	7,36,700	7,36,700	7,36,700
Shresth Tech Solutions Limited	2,71,800	2,71,800	2,71,800

(e) 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

Particulars	As at 31-03-2023 No. of Shares	As at 31-03-2022 No. of Shares	As at 01-04-2021 No. of Shares
Equity shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contracts for consideration other than cash	-	-	-
Equity Shares bought back by the company	-	-	-
Equity Shares allotted as fully paid bonus shares	-	-	-

(f) Shareholding of Promoters

The details of the shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2023 are as follows :

Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Kishore Bang and Suman Bang	8,98,390	18.22%	0.00%
Dilip Bang and Anju Bang	8,98,955	18.23%	0.00%
Total	17,97,345	36.45%	

The details of the shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2022 are as follows :

Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Kishore Bang and Suman Bang	8,98,390	18.22%	-32.29%
Dilip Bang and Anju Bang	8,98,955	18.23%	100.00%
Total	17,97,345	36.45%	

The details of the shares held by promoters as at April 01, 2021 are as follows :

Promoter Name	No. of Shares	(% of total Shares)
Kishore Bang and Suman Bang	13,26,840	26.91%
Total	13,26,840	26.91%

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)		
		As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022	As at 01-04-2021
25	<u>OTHER EQUITY</u>			
a)	Capital Reserve			
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,459.12	1,459.12	1,459.12
	Addition for the year	-	-	-
	Balance as at the end of the year	<u>1,459.12</u>	<u>1,459.12</u>	<u>1,459.12</u>
b)	Securities Premium Reserve			
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	4,324.65	4,324.65	4,324.65
	Addition for the year	-	-	-
	Balance as at the end of the year	<u>4,324.65</u>	<u>4,324.65</u>	<u>4,324.65</u>
c)	Retained Earnings			
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	20,870.54	15,469.02	12,473.52
	Add : Profit for the year	3,954.94	5,401.52	2,995.51
	Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve	250.00	-	-
	Balance as at the end of the year	<u>24,575.48</u>	<u>20,870.54</u>	<u>15,469.02</u>
	<u>Other Reserves</u>			
d)	General Reserve			
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	2,271.66	2,271.66	2,271.66
	Addition for the year	-	-	-
	Balance as at the end of the year	<u>2,271.66</u>	<u>2,271.66</u>	<u>2,271.66</u>
e)	Debenture Redemption Reserve			
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	-	-
	Addition for the year	250.00	-	-
	Balance as at the end of the year	<u>250.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
f)	Capital Redemption Reserve			
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
	Addition for the year	-	-	-
	Balance as at the end of the year	<u>2,000.00</u>	<u>2,000.00</u>	<u>2,000.00</u>
g)	Equity instruments through other comprehensive income			
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	5,580.94	4,281.38	-
	Addition for the year	122.68	1,299.56	4,281.38
	Balance as at the end of the year	<u>5,703.61</u>	<u>5,580.94</u>	<u>4,281.38</u>
h)	Other Comprehensive Income			
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	86.72	-	-
	Addition for the year	40.92	86.72	-
	Balance as at the end of the year	<u>127.64</u>	<u>86.72</u>	<u>-</u>
	TOTAL	<u>40,712.16</u>	<u>36,593.63</u>	<u>29,805.83</u>

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

Nature and Purpose of Reserves

a) **Capital Reserve**

Amounts set aside from retained profits as a reserve to be utilised for permissible general purpose as per Law.

b) **Securities Premium**

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. It can be utilised only for limited purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

c) **Retained Earnings**

Retained earnings represents profits that the company earned till date, less any transfers to General Reserve, Statutory Reserves, Dividends and other distributions paid to the shareholders.

d) **General Reserve**

Amounts set aside from retained profits as a reserve to be utilised for permissible general purpose as per Law.

e) **Debenture Redemption Reserve**

Amounts set aside from retained profits as a reserve to be utilised for redemption of debentures as per the Company law.

f) **Capital Redemption Reserve**

Capital Redemption Reserve is created as per the provisions of section 55 of the Act, where an amount equal to the nominal value of shares redeemed needs to be transferred to capital redemption reserve when the redemption of preference shares is out of profits.

e) **Other Comprehensive Income**

Other comprehensive income consist of remeasurement gains / losses on defined benefit plans, gain / (loss) of equity instruments carried through FVOCI.

26 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES & COMMITMENTS

(i) The company has given guarantee for non-fund based loan taken by subsidiary company "Nirmal Bang Equities Pvt. Ltd." amounting to Rs. 1,750.00 Lakhs (P.Y. Rs. 1,250.00 Lakhs).

(ii) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt Rs. 1,272.63 Lakhs (P.Y. Rs. 327.67 Lakhs).

It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings as it is determinable only on receipt of judgments/decisions pending with various forums/authorities.

The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial results.

(iii) Demand in respect of income tax matters for which appeal is pending is Rs. 319.58 lakhs i.e. Rs. 7.55 lakhs for assessment year 14-15 and Rs. 312.03 lakhs for assessment year 2018-19 (Previous year Rs. 319.58 lakhs). This is disputed by the Company and hence not provided for in the books of accounts. The Company has paid tax in protest of Rs. 63.00 lakhs for assessment year 2018-19 (Previous year Rs. 63.00 lakhs). Above liability does not include interest u/s 234B and 234C from the date of demand notice till date as the same depends on the outcome of the demand.

The Company is contesting the demands and the management believes that its position will likely be upheld in the appellant process. No tax expenses has been accrued in the financial statement for the tax demand raised. The management believes that ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	For the Year Ended 31-03-2023	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
27	<u>INTEREST INCOME</u>		
	<u>On Financial asset measured at amortised cost</u>		
	Interest on deposits with banks	3,826.88	3,491.00
	Interest on loans	3.67	4.01
	<u>Other Interest Income on :</u>		
	Margin Funding & Delayed payment by customers	5,380.85	4,580.95
	Interest on security deposits	20.29	18.16
	TOTAL	9,231.69	8,094.12
28	<u>DIVIDEND INCOME</u>		
	Dividend income from Investment	1.33	-
	TOTAL	1.33	-
29	<u>FEEES AND COMMISSION INCOME</u>		
	Brokerage and fees income		
	Brokerage income	21,394.74	24,090.81
	Depository income	391.62	384.63
	TOTAL	21,786.35	24,475.44
30	<u>NET GAIN ON FAIR VALUE CHANGE</u>		
	Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
	Realised	127.40	299.70
	Unrealised gain/ (loss)	1.11	0.51
	TOTAL	128.51	300.21
31	<u>OTHER OPERATING INCOME</u>		
	Excess turnover charges recovered	207.84	220.47
	Business Support Services	19.21	4.26
	TOTAL	227.06	224.73
32	<u>OTHER INCOME</u>		
	Interest on staff loan	27.08	21.01
	Interest on income tax refund	-	9.94
	Profit/(loss) on Sale of Fixed Assets	3.25	11.63
	Sundry Balance written back (net)	6.34	-
	Miscellaneous income	1.35	0.05
	TOTAL	38.01	42.64

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	For the Year Ended 31-03-2023	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
33	<u>FINANCE COST</u>		
	<u>On instruments measured at amortized cost</u>		
	Interest on borrowings	248.67	513.54
	Interest on lease liabilities	172.86	188.68
	Interest on subordinated liabilities	178.75	159.98
	Interest on debt securities	142.47	-
	Other borrowing cost	467.78	253.24
	Notional Interest on Staff Loan	5.92	4.29
	<u>Other Interest Expense on :</u>		
	Client's fixed deposit*	788.62	586.93
	Income Tax	42.05	34.45
	TOTAL	2,047.10	1,741.11
		<i>*Represents interest paid to clients pertaining to fixed deposits created on behalf of clients which are pledged to stock exchanges for margin requirements.</i>	
34	<u>FEES AND COMMISSION EXPENSE</u>		
	Sub-brokerage expenses	10,598.22	12,012.92
	TOTAL	10,598.22	12,012.92
35	<u>IMPAIRMENT ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS</u>		
	<u>At Amortised Cost</u>		
	ECL on Trade Receivables	78.45	(111.21)
	ECL on Advances	4.91	-
	ECL on Loans	0.20	2.11
	Bad Debts	21.98	65.58
	TOTAL	105.53	(43.52)
36	<u>EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE</u>		
	Salaries	7,787.77	7,400.83
	Contribution to Provident & Other Funds	446.08	440.97
	Staff Welfare Expenses	142.47	107.85
	TOTAL	8,376.31	7,949.65

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note No.	Particulars	For the Year Ended 31-03-2023	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
37	<u>OTHER EXPENSE</u>		
	SEBI, Exchange Expenses & Depository expenses	607.18	404.37
	Legal & Professional Fees	749.43	692.15
	Advertisement And Business Promotion	507.65	382.38
	Electricity Expenses	206.41	186.44
	Rent, Rates & Taxes	77.22	95.40
	Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	266.73	164.23
	Communication cost	146.68	144.58
	Trading Platform & Software Charges	125.89	123.15
	Computer Expenses	170.91	164.00
	Office Expenses	143.97	118.64
	Annual Maintenance Charges	103.08	85.26
	Insurance expenses	100.21	83.04
	Repairs & Maintenance	90.00	152.52
	Remuneration to Auditors (Refer Note 38)	24.72	14.84
	CSR Expenditure (Refer Note 39)	78.69	23.89
	Membership & Subscription Fees	17.62	29.20
	VSAT & Lease Line Charges	56.10	62.87
	Vehicle Expenses	62.22	59.68
	Printing & Stationery	63.47	46.69
	Stamp & Franking Charges	42.11	32.21
	Arbitration Award Expenses	30.11	-
	Miscellaneous Expenses	19.54	16.56
	Society Maintenance Charges	24.07	35.07
	Loss on error trade	10.03	6.59
	Loss on sale of investment property	59.66	109.11
	Claim Settlement Expenses	3.75	6.96
	Bank Charges	0.83	8.36
	Interest On Late Payment Of Taxes	2.97	1.76
	Donation	5.76	1.12
	Sundry Balance Written Off (Net)	-	13.29
	TOTAL	3,797.01	3,264.35

38 REMUNERATION TO AUDITORS (exclusive of goods and service tax)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-03-2023	For the year ended 31-03-2022
As Auditors : *		
Statutory audit	8.00	4.00
Tax Audit	2.30	6.30
In other Capacity :		
Other matters	14.42	4.54

*This is inclusive of remuneration paid to previous auditors

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED*Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements***39 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY***(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31-03-2023	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	78.69	23.89
(b) Amount of expenditure incurred on : (i) Construction/ Acquisition of asset (ii) On purposes other than (i) above	- 62.92	- 23.89
(c) Shortfall at the end of the year	15.77	-
(d) Total amount of previous years shortfall	-	-
(e) Reason for shortfall	Refer Note 2	NA
(f) Contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR Expenditure	61.50	23.89
(g) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation (Refer Note 3)	15.77	NA

Notes :**1) The Company undertakes the following activities in the nature of Corporate social responsibility (CSR):**

- (i) Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, promoting health care including preventive health care and sanitation
- (ii) Promoting of education, including special education and employment enhancing vocation skills especially among children, women, elderly and the differently abled and livelihood enhancement projects.
- (iii) Promotion of health care, including preventive health care and sanitation;
- (iv) Measures for the benefit of armed forces veterans, war widows, and their dependents;
- (v) Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of flora and fauna, animal welfare, agroforestry, conservation of natural resources.

2) The company had planned the unspent amount for an ongoing project where cash outflow was expected in March 2023 but the same was delayed by the intermediary. Due to which the company could not spend the said amount in FY 22-23 but the company has deposited the said amount in an scheduled bank as per provisions of section 135(6).

3) Movement of Provision

Particulars	Amount (in lakhs)
Opening provision	-
Provision created in current year	15.77
Closing provision	15.77

40 IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

There are no such impairable assets at the year ended in term of IND AS - 36. Hence company has not made any provision for impairment loss.

41 SEGMENT REPORTING

The company has presented segment information in the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, in terms of the IND AS 108 'Segment Reporting', no disclosures related to segments are presented in this standalone financial statements.

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

42 Related Party Disclosure :

I) List of related parties and relations :

- a) **Subsidiary company**
(Extent of Holding)
 - Nirmal Bang Equities Private Limited (100%)
 - Nirmal Bang Insurance Broking Private Limited (97.74%)
- b) **Associates**
 - Mindset Securities Private Limited
 - Shresth Securities Private Limited
- c) **Key Management Personnel**
 - Kishore Bang
 - Dilip Bang
 - Samir Kamdar
 - Rakesh Bhandari
 - Sunil Jain
- d) **Other Related Party**
 - Bang Equity Broking Private Limited
 - Nirmal Bang Commodities Private Limited
 - Bang Securities Private Limited
 - Rockhard Tech Solutions Private Limited
 - Nirmal Bang Niveshalaya Private Limited
 - Nirmal Bang Financial Services Private Limited
 - Shresth Tech Solutions Limited

II) Disclosure of transactions between the company and related parties and the status of outstanding balances as on March 31, 2023 as per Indian Accounting Standard 24 is given below:

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Sr No.	Particulars	Closing Balance as on March 31, 2023 Receivable/ (Payable)	Transaction 2022-2023	Closing Balance as on March 31, 2022 Receivable/ (Payable)	Transaction 2021-2022
I.	Subsidiary Company				
(i)	Nirmal Bang Equities Private Limited				
	Loan Given	-	27,824.00	-	25,845.50
	Loan Repaid	-	27,824.00	-	25,845.50
	Interest Income	-	3.67	2.68	4.01
(ii)	Nirmal Bang Insurance Broking Private Limited				
	Current Account	0.10	-	-	-
II.	Associate Companies				
	Mindset Securities Private Limited				
	Rent Expense	-	45.90	-	48.00
	Brokerage Income	-	15.01	-	54.91
	Preference Share Dividend	-	152.49	-	7.50

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

42 Related Party Disclosure :

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Sr No.	Particulars	Closing Balance as on March 31, 2023 Receivable/ (Payable)	Transaction 2022-2023	Closing Balance as on March 31, 2022 Receivable/ (Payable)	Transaction 2021-2022
III.	Other Related Party				
(i)	Bang Equity Broking Private Limited Brokerage Income	-	0.57	-	1.10
(ii)	Nirmal Bang Commodities Private Limited Brokerage Income Current Account	- -	2.39 -	- 0.05	3.15 -
(iii)	Bang Securities Private Limited Rent Expense Brokerage Income Balance Receivable / (Payable)	- - -	90.00 0.76 -	- - 100.38	90.00 4.17 -
(iv)	Nirmal Bang Niveshalaya Private Limited Current Account	0.20	-	-	-
(v)	Nirmal Bang Financial Services Private Limited Loan Taken Loan repaid Interest expense Brokerage Income Current Account	- - - - 0.04	90,950.00 90,950.00 101.25 9.58 -	- - (2.27) - -	1,03,883.00 1,03,883.00 155.98 14.35 -
IV.	Key Management Personnel				
(i)	Dilip Bang Director Remuneration Brokerage Income Current Account	(15.72) - 1.55	300.00 0.39 -	- - 7.13	300.00 1.41 -
(ii)	Kishore Bang Director Remuneration Brokerage Income	(0.62) -	300.00 1.89	- -	300.00 0.92
(iii)	Samir Kamdar Director Remuneration Brokerage Income DP Charges	(2.43) - -	30.81 0.00 0.00	(0.26) - -	28.52 0.05 0.01
(iv)	Sunil Jain Director Remuneration Brokerage Income DP Charges	(7.49) - -	49.06 0.01 -	(7.89) - -	51.73 0.02 0.00
(v)	Rakesh Bhandari Director Remuneration	(3.67)	94.43	(1.14)	80.06

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43 INCOME TAX

The components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March, 2023 and 2022 are:

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Current tax	1,542.01	1,986.50
Adjustment in respect of income tax of prior years	97.91	(24.54)
Deferred tax relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(41.90)	(31.55)
Total tax charge	1,598.02	1,930.41
Reconciliation of income tax expense and effective tax reconciliation		
Profit before tax	5,552.94	7,331.92
Ind AS adjustments on profit before tax	(320.44)	(597.30)
Profit before tax after Ind AS adjustments	5,873.38	7,929.23
Tax on above at corporate tax rate of 25.168% (P.Y. 25.168%)	1,478.21	1,995.63
Tax impact for below adjustments		
Other disallowances/allowances (net of allowances/disallowances)	36.07	(36.59)
Tax expense at effective tax rate of 25.78% (P.Y. 24.71%)	1,514.28	1,959.04
Utilization of tax losses of previous periods	-	27.46
Carry forward of tax losses	27.73	-
Tax expense as per profit and loss account	1,542.01	1,986.50

44 EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

The earning considered in ascertaining the Company's earning per share comprises the net profit after tax. The number of shares used in calculation of basic/diluted EPS is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period which is calculated as below :

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31-03-2023	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022
Calculation of weighted average number of shares		
No. of Equity shares at the beginning of the year	49,31,070	49,31,070
No. of shares issued during the year	-	-
Total Weighted Equity shares O/s. at the end of the year	49,31,070	49,31,070
Total comprehensive income available for equity shareholders (in lakhs)	4,118.53	6,787.80
Weighted average number of Equity Shares	49,31,070	49,31,070
Basic / Diluted Earnings per share (in Rs.)	83.52	137.65

45 LEASES

The Company has taken various office premises on operating lease for the various periods with an option to renew the lease by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms.

Information about leases for which the company is a lessee are presented below:

A) Right of use assets

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance as at 1st April	1,620.98	2,101.95
Movement during the year	314.90	81.23
Depreciation on Right-Of-Use (ROU) assets	(611.97)	(562.20)
Balance as at 31st March	1,323.92	1,620.98

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

B) Lease Liabilities*(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance as at 1st April	1,726.14	2,094.44
Net movement during the year	312.83	79.67
Add: Interest cost accrued during the period	(554.13)	(447.98)
Balance as at 31st March	1,484.84	1,726.14

C) Maturity analysis - Discounted Cashflows of Contractual maturities of lease liabilities*(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
Less than three months	11.95	43.17	-
Three to twelve months	181.16	129.82	-
One to five years	1,089.20	1,553.14	2,094.44
More than five years	202.53	-	-

D) Amount recognised in statement of profit & loss*(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Interest cost on lease liabilities	172.86	188.68
Depreciation on right of use assets	611.97	562.20
Rental Expenses recorded for short-term lease payments and payments for leases of low-value assets not included in the measurement of the lease liability	-	-

E) Amount recognised in statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2023*(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Cash payments for the principal & interest portion of the lease liability within financing activities	(241.30)	(368.31)

46 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS**(A) Defined Contribution Plans**

The Company operates defined contribution plan (Provident fund) for all qualifying employees of the Company. The employees of the Company are members of a retirement contribution plan operated by the government. The Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement contribution scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Company with respect to the plan is to make the specified contributions.

The Company's contribution to Provident Fund aggregating Rs. 231.50 Lakhs (Previous year Rs. 202.44 Lakhs) has been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head Employee Benefits Expense.

(B) Defined Benefit Plans**(a) Characteristics of defined benefit plan**

The entity has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India (funded). The entity's defined benefit gratuity plan is a final salary plan for employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

The fund is managed by a trust which is governed by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees are responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the definition of the investment strategy.

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(b) **Risks associated with defined benefit plan**

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and company is exposed to the Following Risks:

Interest rate risk

A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the Government securities. Rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision. A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset.

Salary Risk

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

Investment Risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments.

Asset Liability Matching Risk

The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow. Since the plan is invested in lines of Rule 101 of Income Tax Rules, 1962, this generally reduces ALM risk.

Mortality risk

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

Concentration Risk

Plan is having a concentration risk as all the assets are invested with the insurance company and a default will wipe out all the assets. Although probability of this is very low as insurance companies have to follow stringent.

(c) **Characteristics of defined benefit plans**

During the year, there were no plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

(d) **Maintenance of Fund**

A separate trust fund is created to manage the Gratuity plan and the contributions towards the trust fund is done as guided by rule 103 of Income Tax Rules, 1962.

(e) **Quantitative Disclosures**

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows :

i) Previous year :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Expected Return on Plan Assets	7.33%	6.95%
Rate of Discounting	7.33%	6.95%
Rate of Salary Increase	8.00%	8.00%
Rate of Employee Turnover	3.00%	3.00%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)
Mortality Rate After Employment	Urban N.A	Ultimate N.A.

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ii) Current year :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Expected Return on Plan Assets	7.49%	7.33%
Rate of Discounting	7.49%	7.33%
Rate of Salary Increase	9.00%	8.00%
Rate of Employee Turnover	3.00%	3.00%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Urban	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Urban

Category of Plan Assets

Insurer managed fund	100%	100%
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Change in the Present Value of Projected Benefit Obligation are as follows :

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the period	1,496.99	1,401.53
Interest cost	109.73	97.41
Current service cost	165.35	167.81
(Liability Transferred Out/ Divestments)	(17.27)	-
Benefits paid from the fund	(57.83)	(80.00)
Remeasurements (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	(0.39)
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(34.53)	(79.63)
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in experience adjustments	(8.78)	(9.74)
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the end of the period	1,653.66	1,496.99

Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets are as follows :

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the period	1,072.84	982.86
Interest income	78.64	68.31
Contributions by the Employer	168.13	104.71
(Assets Transferred Out/ Divestments)	(17.27)	-
Benefits paid from the fund	(57.83)	(80.00)
Return on Plan Assets excluding interest income	(2.39)	(3.04)
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the end of the period	1,242.11	1,072.84

Expenses Recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss are as follows :

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current Service Cost	165.35	167.81
Net Interest Cost	31.09	29.10
Total (Income)/Expenses recognised in the statement of profit or loss	196.44	196.91

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Expenses Recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income are as follows :

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligation For the Period	(43.31)	(89.76)
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	2.39	3.04
Total (Income)/Expenses recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income	(40.92)	(86.72)

Reconciliation of Net (Asset)/Liability

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Net defined benefit liability/(asset) as at the beginning of the year	424.15	418.67
Expenses Recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	196.44	196.91
Expenses Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	(40.92)	(86.72)
Employer's Contribution	(168.13)	(104.71)
Net defined benefit liability/(asset) as at the end of the year	411.55	424.15

Expected Contribution to the fund in the next year

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Expected contribution to fund in the next year	345.68	322.14

Maturity Analysis of the Benefit Payments From the Fund are as follows :

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting		
1st Following Year	66.89	46.75
2nd Following Year	63.29	51.62
3rd Following Year	62.78	73.55
4th Following Year	94.63	57.78
5th Following Year	80.93	86.39
Sum of Years 6 To 10	546.79	456.14
Sum of Years 11 and above	4,727.45	4,466.02

Sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as shown below :

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Projected Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions	1,653.66	1,496.99
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(193.26)	(182.84)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	234.83	223.64
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	178.63	174.00
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(162.16)	(157.09)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	4.84	(0.34)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(6.11)	0.13

The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

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The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the projected benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the projected benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same method as applied in calculating the projected benefit obligation as recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

47 DETAILS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTION :

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31-03-2023	For the year Ended 31-03-2022
CIF Value of Import	Nil	Nil
Expenditure in Foreign Currency	3.87	4.96
Total value of imported & indigenous raw material, spare parts and components consumed and percentage thereof.	Nil	Nil
Remittance of Dividend in Foreign Currency	Nil	Nil
Earning in Foreign Exchange	Nil	Nil

48 REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS

The Company derives revenue primarily from the share broking business. Its other major revenue sources are commission income and Interest income .

Disaggregate revenue information

The table below presents disaggregate revenues from contracts with customers for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by market and other economic factors.

Nature of Services

Broking Income - Income from services rendered as a broker is recognised upon rendering of the services, in accordance with the terms of contract.

Depository Income - Income from services rendered on behalf of depository is recognised upon rendering of the services, in accordance with the terms of contract

Interest Income - Interest is earned on delayed payments from clients and amounts funded to them. Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding from customers or on the financial

Disaggregate revenue information :

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year Ended 31-03-2023	For the year Ended 31-03-2022
Brokerage Income	21,394.74	24,090.81
Interest income	9,231.69	8,094.12
Depository Income	391.62	384.63

Nature, timing of satisfaction of the performance obligation and significant payment terms :

Income from services rendered as a broker is recognised upon rendering of the services.

Income from services rendered on behalf of depository is recognised upon rendering of the services, in accordance with the terms of contract.

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Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

49 ASSETS PLEDGED AS SECURITY

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for borrowings are:

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Financial Assets :			
Bank Balances			
Fixed deposits	71,128.28	75,084.23	46,343.63
Receivables			
Trade receivables	16,920.54	23,178.75	17,439.71
Total assets pledged as security	88,048.82	98,262.98	63,783.34

Terms and conditions :

Trade receivables and Fixed deposits are pledge with Banks against borrowing facilities taken by the company. Further debtors of cash segment which are outstanding for more than 7 days are not considered by bank for the purpose of security.

50 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no significant events after the end of the reporting period which require any adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

51 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management policy are to ensure that the Company maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022. However, they are under constant review by the Board.

As regards to return of capital to shareholders, the company has not proposed or paid dividend on equity shares during the financial year 2022-2023 and 2021-2022.

The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within net debt, trade and other payables less cash and cash equivalents.

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Debt Securities	2,500.00	-
Borrowings	-	84.69
Subordinated Liabilities	2,250.00	2,250.00
Net Debt (A)	4,750.00	2,334.69
Equity Share Capital	493.11	493.11
Retained Earnings	24,721.02	21,037.70
Securities Premium	4,324.65	4,324.65
Capital Reserve	1,459.12	1,459.12
General Reserve	2,271.66	2,271.66
Capital Redemption Reserve	2,000.00	2,000.00
Debenture Redemption Reserve	250.00	-
Total Equity (B)	35,519.55	31,586.24
Capital and Net Debt (C) = (A) + (B)	40,269.55	33,920.93
Gearing Ratio (A) / (C)	11.80%	6.88%

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED*Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements***52 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT**

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

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

This note describes the fair value measurement of both financial and non-financial instruments.

(1) Categorisation of financial instruments

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories i.e; Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and Amortised cost is presented below :

As at March 31, 2023 (All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	3,522.37
Bank Balance othan than Cash and Cash equivalents	-	-	70,082.72
Trade Receivables	-	-	16,224.28
Loans	-	-	4,948.15
Investments	8,701.09	6,924.64	1,407.17
Other Financial Assets	-	-	1,171.76
Total	8,701.09	6,924.64	97,356.45
Financial Liabilites			
Trade Payables	-	-	1,308.74
Debt Securities	-	-	2,500.00
Deposits	-	-	1,146.75
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	2,250.00
Other Financial liabilities	-	-	65,754.14
Total	-	-	72,959.63

As at March 31, 2022 (All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	25,355.88
Bank Balance othan than Cash and Cash equivalents	-	-	55,064.30
Trade Receivables	-	-	22,560.94
Loans	-	-	4,092.42
Investments	-	6,786.12	1,407.17
Other Financial Assets	-	-	1072.531668
Total	-	6,786.12	1,09,553.23
Financial Liabilites			
Trade Payables	-	-	1,496.00
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	84.69
Deposits	-	-	1,258.30
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	2,250.00
Other Financial liabilities	-	-	75,857.33
Total	-	-	80,946.32

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Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

As at April 1, 2021	(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)		
Particulars	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	21,460.44
Bank Balance other than Cash and Cash equivalents	-	-	36,444.94
Trade Receivables	-	-	16,710.69
Loans	-	-	4,528.07
Investments	7,503.74	5,318.69	3,311.68
Other Financial Assets	-	-	928.27
Total	7,503.74	5,318.69	83,384.09
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	-	-	1,307.92
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	11,871.40
Deposits	-	-	1,158.16
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	100.00
Other Financial liabilities	-	-	53,749.17
Total	-	-	68,186.64

(II) Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company determines fair values of its financial instruments according to the following hierarchy:

Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. These instruments are included in level 1.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, mutual funds) hence the fair value is determined using observable market data such as latest declared NAV/ recent market deals.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity instruments.

Valuation Techniques used to determine fair values :

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include :

- Quoted equity investments - Quoted closing price on stock exchange as at the reporting date.
- Mutual Funds - Net asset value (NAV) of the scheme reported by the Asset Management Company as at the reporting date.
- Unquoted equity investments - Intrinsic value of the equity shares derived by the management using the fair values of assets and liabilities of the equity issuing companies as at the reporting dates.
- Unquoted preference investments - Intrinsic value of the preference shares derived by the management.

Quantitative Disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2023

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

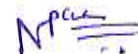
Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment of Quoted Mutual Funds	-	8,701.09	-
Investment in Unquoted Equity Instruments	-	-	8,331.81
Inventories of Quoted Equity Shares	1.79	-	-
Total	1.79	8,701.09	8,331.81

Quantitative Disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment in Unquoted Equity Instruments	-	-	8,193.29
Inventories of Quoted Equity Shares	1.76	-	-
Total	1.76	-	8,193.29

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED*Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements***Quantitative Disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at April 1, 2021***(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment of Quoted Mutual Funds	7,503.74	-	-
Investment in Unquoted Equity Instruments	-	-	6,530.36
Investment in Unquoted Preference Shares	-	-	2,100.00
Inventories of Quoted Equity Shares	1.23	-	-
Total	7,504.97	-	8,630.36

(III) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Financial assets not measured at fair value includes cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other financial assets. These are financial assets whose carrying amounts approximate fair value, due to their short-term nature.

Additionally, financial liabilities such as trade payables and other financial liabilities are not measured at FVTPL, whose carrying amounts approximate fair value, because of their short-term nature.

(IV) Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

The quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements is summarised

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Fair Value of instruments	8,331.81	8,193.29	8,630.36
Significant unobservable inputs			
Intrinsic value of equity shares of Bang Securities			
- increase by 5%	346.23	339.31	265.93
- decrease by 5%	(346.23)	(339.31)	(265.93)

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FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk is an integral part of the Company's business and sound risk management is critical to the success of Healthy Business Model. As a financial intermediary, the Company is exposed to risks that are particular to its lending and investment and the environment within which it operates and primarily includes credit, liquidity and market risks. The Company has a risk management policy which covers risk associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The risk management policy is approved by the Board of Directors.

The Company has identified and implemented comprehensive policies and procedures to assess, monitor and manage risk throughout the Company. The risk management process is continuously reviewed, improved and adapted in the changing risk scenario and the agility of the risk management process is monitored and reviewed for its appropriateness in the changing risk landscape. The process of continuous evaluation of risks includes taking stock of the risk landscape on an event-driven basis.

The Company has an elaborate process for risk management. Major risks identified by the businesses and functions are systematically addressed by implementing required preventive, detective and corrective controls, and through mitigating actions on a continuing basis.

The financial instruments of the company have exposure to the following risks :

(I) Liquidity risk

The Company's Management monitors asset liability mismatches to ensure that there are no imbalances or excessive concentrations on either side of the Balance Sheet.

The Company continuously monitors liquidity in the market; and as a part of its liquidity strategy, the Company maintains a liquidity buffer managed by an active investment desk to reduce this risk.

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Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company may not meet its financial obligations. Liquidity risk arises due to the unavailability of adequate funds at an appropriate cost or tenure. The objective of liquidity risk management, is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company consistently generates sufficient cash flows from operating and financial activities to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. Our resource mobilisation team sources funds from multiple sources, including from banks, financial institutions and capital markets to maintain a healthy mix of sources. The resource mobilisation team is responsible for diversifying fund raising sources, managing interest rate risks and maintaining a strong relationship with banks, financial institutions, mutual funds and rating agencies to ensure the liquidity risk is well addressed.

Refer Note 54 For analysis of maturities of financial assets and financial liabilities.

(II) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future Cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Foreign currency risk management

In respect of the foreign currency transactions, the company does not hedge the exposures since the management believes that the same is insignificant in nature and will not have a material impact on the Company.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to Interest risk if the fair value or future cash flows of its financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

The Company's interest rate risk arises from interest bearing deposits with bank and loans given to customers. Such instruments exposes the Company to fair value interest rate risk. Management believe that the interest rate risk attached to this financial assets are not significant due to the nature of this financial assets.

Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Loans	4,952.99	4,097.06	4,530.60
Borrowings	4,750.00	2,334.69	11,971.40

Sensitivity Analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest income/expense from loans/borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates (all other variables being constant) of the Company's statement of profit and loss and equity.

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Loans :			
Interest rates - increase by 1%	49.53	40.97	45.31
Interest rates - decrease by 1%	(49.53)	(40.97)	(45.31)
Borrowings :			
Interest rates - increase by 1%	(47.50)	(23.35)	(119.71)
Interest rates - decrease by 1%	47.50	23.35	119.71

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(iii) Market Price Risk

The Company is exposed to market price risk, which arises from FVTPL investments. The management monitors the proportion of these investments in its investment portfolio based on market indices. Material securities within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the appropriate authority.

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Exposure to price risk	8,701.09	-	7,503.74

Sensitivity Analysis to price risk

The following table summarises the impact of sensitivity of NAVs / price with all other variables held constant. The below impact on the Company's profit before tax is based on changes in the NAVs / price of the investments held at FVTPL at balance sheet date:

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

% of Change	Profit / (loss)		
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	April 01, 2021
Impact on profit before tax for 5% increase in NAV/price	435.05	-	375.19
Impact on profit before tax for 5% increase in NAV/price	(435.05)	-	(375.19)

(III) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur a loss because its customers or counterparties fail to discharge their contractual obligation. The Company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties, and by monitoring exposures in relations to such limits. The maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented in the financial statements. The Company's major classes of financial assets are cash and cash equivalents, loans, investments, deposits, trade receivables and security deposits.

Deposits with banks are considered to have negligible risk or nil risk, as they are maintained with high rated banks/financial institutions as approved by the Board of directors

Investments include investment in liquid mutual fund units that are marketable securities of eligible financial institutions for a specified time period.

The management has established accounts receivable policy under which customer accounts are regularly monitored. The Company has a dedicated risk management team, which monitors the positions, exposures and margins on a continuous basis.

Following provides exposure to credit risk for trade receivables and margin trading facility loans

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	As at 01 April 2021
Trade Receivables (Net of impairment)	16,224.28	22,560.94	16,710.69
Margin trading facility loans (Net of impairment)	4,696.12	3,894.19	4,383.27

The financial instruments covered within the scope of ECL include financial assets measured at amortised cost such as trade receivables and loans.

Trade Receivables :

The loss allowance has been measured using lifetime ECL except for financial assets on which there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost is credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred since initial recognition.

A simplified approach has been considered for measuring expected credit losses (ECLs) of trade receivables at a amount equal to lifetime ECLs. The ECLs on trade receivables are calculated based on actual historic credit loss experience over the preceding four years on the total balance of trade receivables.

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Based on industry practices and business environment in which the entity operates, Management considers unsecured receivables as default if the payment is overdue for more than 90 days. Management would consider impairment on client balance which are unsecured and overdue for less than 90 days on case to case basis, based on their scope of recoverability. In cases where the payment is overdue for more than 1 year, the management treats all such customers as credit impaired and probability of default (PD) on these receivables is considered at 100%.

Loans

Loans include Margin Trading Facility(MTF) and Loans to Staff for which staged approach is taken into consideration for determination of ECL.

Stage 1

All positions in the MTF loan book are considered as stage 1 asset for computation of expected credit loss. For exposures where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that is not credit impaired upon origination. Margin trading facility and loans to staff are considered in stage 1 for determination of ECL. Exposure to credit risk in stage 1 is computed considering historical probability of default, market movements and macro-economic environment.

Stage 2

Exposures under stage 2 include overdues up to 90 days pertaining to principal amount, interest and any other charges on the MTF loan book which are unsecured. While arriving at the secured position of the client, management has considered the securities pledged with the company as collateral and also securities lying in the demat account of the customers where the customer has given power of attorney to the company.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets since initial recognition. In determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company uses days past due information and other qualitative factors to assess deterioration in credit quality of a financial asset.

For credit exposures where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised.

Stage 3

Exposures under stage 3 include overdues past 90 days pertaining to principal amount, interest and any other charges on MTF loan book which are unsecured.

Financial assets are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset have occurred. For financial assets that have become credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised

Folowing table provides information about exposure to credit risk and ECL on Margin Trading Faciilty Loans.

As at March 31, 2023

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Carrying Value	ECL
Stage 1	4,952.99	4.84
Stage 2	-	-
Stage 3	-	-

As at March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Carrying Value	ECL
Stage 1	4,097.06	4.64
Stage 2	-	-
Stage 3	-	-

As at April 01, 2021

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Carrying Value	ECL
Stage 1	4,530.60	2.53
Stage 2	-	-
Stage 3	-	-

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54 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Assets	March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022			April 01, 2021		
	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total
Financial Assets :									
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,522.37	-	3,522.37	25,355.88	-	25,355.88	21,460.44	-	21,460.44
Bank and bank balance other than cash and cash equivalent	56,556.49	13,526.23	70,082.72	48,298.22	6,766.07	55,064.30	35,489.80	955.14	36,444.94
Trade Receivables	16,224.28	-	16,224.28	22,560.91	-	22,560.91	16,710.69	-	16,710.69
Loans	4,948.15	-	4,948.15	4,092.42	-	4,092.42	4,528.07	-	4,528.07
Investments	8,701.09	8,331.81	17,032.90	-	8,194.29	8,194.29	7,503.74	8,630.36	16,134.10
Other Financial Assets	199.47	972.29	1,171.76	408.60	663.93	1,072.53	148.56	779.71	928.27
Non-Financial Assets :									
Current tax Asset	93.61	-	93.61	298.19	-	298.19	167.95	-	167.95
Investment Property	-	-	-	145.59	-	145.59	189.04	145.59	334.63
Property, Plant and Equipment	498.21	1,834.64	1,334.64	-	2,232.08	2,232.08	-	2,624.01	2,624.01
Other Non Financial Assets	-	-	498.21	513.37	-	513.37	552.27	-	552.27
Total Assets	90,743.67	24,664.97	1,15,408.64	1,01,613.21	17,855.37	1,19,468.59	86,790.56	13,134.80	99,885.37

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Liabilities	March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022			April 01, 2021		
	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total
Financial Liabilities :									
Trade Payables	1,308.74	-	1,308.74	1,496.00	-	1,496.00	1,307.92	-	1,307.92
Debt Securities	2,500.00	-	2,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	-	84.69	-	84.69	11,871.40	-	11,871.40
Deposits	-	1,146.75	1,146.75	-	1,258.30	1,258.30	-	1,158.16	1,158.16
Subordinated Liabilities	-	2,250.00	2,250.00	-	2,250.00	2,250.00	-	100.00	100.00
Other Financial liabilities	64,462.42	1,291.72	65,754.14	74,304.18	1,553.14	75,857.33	51,654.72	2,094.44	53,749.17
Non-Financial Liabilities :									
Current tax liabilities (Net)	222.43	-	222.43	263.61	-	263.61	225.78	-	225.78
Provisions	-	411.55	411.55	-	424.15	424.15	-	418.67	418.67
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	0.33	319.98	320.31	0.05	346.32	346.36	29.88	180.17	210.04
Other Non-Financial Liabilities	289.46	-	289.46	401.40	-	401.40	545.30	-	545.30
Total Liabilities	68,783.28	5,420.01	74,203.39	76,549.93	5,831.91	82,381.85	65,634.99	3,951.44	69,586.42
Net	21,960.28	19,244.97	41,205.25	25,063.28	12,023.46	37,086.74	21,115.58	9,183.37	30,298.94

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

55 ANALYTICAL RATIOS

Additional regulatory information required under (WB) (xiv) of Division III of Schedule III amendment, disclosure of ratios, is not applicable to the Company as it is in broking business and not an NBFC registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

56 DISCLOSURE IN RELATION TO UNDISCLOSED INCOME

During the year, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961). Accordingly, there are no transaction which are not recorded in the books of accounts.

57 REGISTRATION OF CHARGES OR SATISFACTION WITH REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES (ROC)

The company has registered all the charges with Registrar of Companies (ROC) except for those mentioned below :

Location of Registration : ROC (Mumbai)

Name of Bank : Nature of facility	Amount (In lakhs)	Period by which such charge had to be registered	Reasons for delay in registration
Axis Bank : Overdraft against fixed deposits	3,000.00	30 days	There is an inadvertent delay for the registration of charges till balance sheet date
Axis Bank : Overdraft against shares	100.00	30 days	
HDFC Bank : Bank Guarantee against fixed deposits	55,000.00	30 days	
HDFC Bank : Overdraft against fixed deposits	1,000.00	30 days	

58 COMPLIANCE WITH NUMBER OF LAYERS OF COMPANIES

The Company has complied with the requirements of the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

59 DISCLOSURE OF TRANSACTIONS WITH STRUCK OFF COMPANIES

Details of transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 :

Current Year:

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Name of struck off companies : Relationship with the companies	Relationship with the company	Nature of transaction	Balance outstanding
C P and Sons Trade Technic Limited	Trade Receivable	Brokerage	-
Aganya Argha Consultancy Services Private	Sub-broker	Sub-brokerage	-
Bustling Securities Private Limited	Trade Receivable	Brokerage	-
Capable Infrastructure Private Limited	Trade Receivable	Brokerage	(0.04)
Mortal Realestate Limited	Trade Receivable	Brokerage	(0.06)
Romy Realty Private Limited	Trade Receivable	Brokerage	(0.19)
Yashshree Capital Private Limited	Sub-broker	Sub-brokerage	-
Yashshree Capital Private Limited	Sub-broker	Deposit	(0.02)
Arkr Financial Services Pvt Ltd	Sub-broker	Sub-brokerage	-
Arkr Financial Services Pvt Ltd	Sub-broker	Deposit	(0.83)
Gagan Investmnet Cons Pvt Ltd	Sub-broker	Deposit	-
Sg Investment Professionals Pvt Ltd	Trade Receivable	Brokerage	-
Shalimar Multi Trade India Ltd	Sub-broker	Sub-brokerage	-
Shalimar Multi Trade India Ltd	Sub-broker	Deposit	-
Turtle Investment Adv Pvt Ltd	Sub-broker	Sub-brokerage	-
Turtle Investment Adv Pvt Ltd	Sub-broker	Deposit	-
Win Track Multitrade Pvt. Ltd. Closed	Sub-broker	Deposit	-
Wismore Trading & Investment Consultancy Pvt	Sub-broker	Deposit	(0.44)
Chitra And Co. - Chennai-1040	Trade Payable	Repairs and	-
KnB Investment Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.	Sub-broker	Sub-brokerage	(0.26)
KnB Investment Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.	Sub-broker	Deposit	(0.50)
Money Builder Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	Sub-broker	Sub-brokerage	-
Money Builder Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	Sub-broker	Deposit	-
Khandelwal Construction Co.	Trade Payable	Rent	-
Khandelwal Construction Co.	Trade Payable	Rental Deposit	105.96
Darshana Trading Private Limited	Sub-broker	Sub-brokerage	-
Darshana Trading Private Limited	Sub-broker	Deposit	-

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

Previous Year :

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Name of struck off companies : Relationship with the companies	Relationship with the company	Nature of transaction	Balance outstanding
C P and Sons Trade Technic Limited	Trade Receivable	Brokerage	(0.01)
Agamya Argha Consultancy Services Private	Sub-broker	Sub-brokerage	-
Agamya Argha Consultancy Services Private	Sub-broker	Deposit	(0.04)
Bustling Securities Private Limited	Trade Receivable	Brokerage	-
Capable Infrastructure Private Limited	Trade Receivable	Brokerage	-
Mortal Realestate Limited	Trade Receivable	Brokerage	-
Romy Realty Private Limited	Trade Receivable	Brokerage	(0.19)
Yashshree Capital Private Limited	Sub-broker	Sub-brokerage	-
Arkr Financial Services Pvt Ltd	Sub-broker	Sub-brokerage	-
Arkr Financial Services Pvt Ltd	Sub-broker	Deposit	(0.83)
Gagan Investmnet Cons Pvt Ltd	Sub-broker	Deposit	(0.49)
Sg Investment Professionals Pvt Ltd	Trade Receivable	Brokerage	-
Shalimar Multi Trade India Ltd	Sub-broker	Sub-brokerage	-
Shalimar Multi Trade India Ltd	Sub-broker	Deposit	(0.71)
Turtle Investment Adv Pvt Ltd	Sub-broker	Sub-brokerage	-
Turtle Investment Adv Pvt Ltd	Sub-broker	Deposit	(0.33)
Win Track Multitrade Pvt. Ltd. Closed	Sub-broker	Deposit	(0.05)
Wismore Trading & Investment Consultancy Pvt	Sub-broker	Deposit	(0.44)
Knb Investment Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.	Sub-broker	Sub-brokerage	(1.83)
KnB Investment Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.	Sub-broker	Deposit	(2.10)
Money Builder Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	Sub-broker	Sub-brokerage	-
Money Builder Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	Sub-broker	Deposit	(0.27)
Khandelwal Construction Co.	Trade Payable	Rent	-
Khandelwal Construction Co.	Trade Payable	Rent Deposit	107.85
Darshana Trading Private Limited	Sub-broker	Sub-brokerage	-
Darshana Trading Private Limited	Sub-broker	Deposit	(0.02)

60 DISCLOSURE FOR SECURITY OF BORROWED FUNDS

Quarterly statements of current assets filed with banks for fund borrowed from those banks on the basis of security of current assets are in agreement with the books of account. Further, no funds have been borrowed from financial institutions where current assets have been placed as collateral security.

61 ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

No transactions or disclosures to report against the following disclosure requirements as notified by MCA pursuant to amended Schedule III of the Act:

- Ageing schedule of CWIP and Intangible under development
- Benami Property held under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder
- Wilful defaulter
- Scheme of arrangements in terms of section 230 to 237 of the Act
- Utilisation of borrowed funds/ share premium
- Crypto currency or Virtual currency

62 FIRST-TIME ADOPTION OF IND AS

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

The Company has prepared its Ind AS compliant financial statements for year ended on March 31, 2023, the comparative period ended on March 31, 2022 and an opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as at April 01, 2021 (the date of transition), as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its previous GAAP financial statements, including the Balance Sheet as at April 01, 2021 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023.

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

For periods ended up to the year ended March 31, 2022, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Previous GAAP).

(A) Mandatory exceptions and optional exemptions availed

Set out below are the applicable Ind AS 101 mandatory exceptions and optional exemptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS, which were considered to be material or significant by the Company.

Mandatory Exceptions

(i) Estimates

Ind AS 101 prescribes that an entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

The Company's Ind AS estimates as at the transition date are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in

(ii) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

As set out in Ind AS 101, the Company has applied the derecognition requirements of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

(iii) Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

As set out in Ind AS 101, an entity shall apply the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively if it does not entail any undue cost or effort. The Company has assessed impairment of financial assets in conformity with Ind AS 109.

Optional Exemptions

Deemed cost

The Company has adopted the carrying value determined in accordance with I-GAAP for all of its property plant & equipment and investment property as deemed cost of such assets at the transition date.

(B) Reconciliation between IGAAP and Ind AS

Ind AS 101 requires a first time adopter to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(i) Reconciliation of Total Equity

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Foot Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at April 01, 2021
Equity as reported under IGAAP		34,010.68	25,928.65
Adjustments			
Instruments	1	6,301.87	4,834.44
Fair value gain/(loss) on Mutual Funds	1	-	118.71
Fair Value changes in Error trade stock	2	0.19	(0.33)
Interest on Subordinated Liabilities	4	(152.48)	-
Reclassification of Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares to Subordinated Liabilities	4	(2,250.00)	(100.00)
Impact of expected credit loss allowance	5	12.38	137.53
Impact of leases under Ind AS 116	6	(105.15)	-
Impact of EIR on staff loans	7	1.21	-
Impact of EIR on security deposits	8	(3.32)	-
Total Adjustments		3,804.70	4,990.35
Deferred tax impact (OCI)	11	(720.93)	(553.06)
Deferred tax impact (P&L)	11	(7.71)	(67.00)
Equity as reported under Ind AS		37,086.74	30,298.94

(ii) Reconciliation of profit as per Ind AS with profit reported under previous IGAAP for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Rs. Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Foot Note No.	As at March 31, 2022
Net profit as per the erstwhile IGAAP		5,939.52
Adjustments		
Fair value gain/(loss) on Mutual Funds	1	(118.71)
Fair Value changes in error trade stock	2	0.51
Actuarial gain/(loss) on post retirement benefit plans reclassified in OCI	3	(86.72)
Interest on Subordinated Liabilities	4	(152.48)
Dividend on Preference shares charged in IGAAP	4	(7.50)
Impact of expected credit loss allowance	5	(125.15)
Impact of leases under Ind AS 116	6	(105.15)
Impact of EIR on security deposits	8	(3.32)
Impact of EIR on staff loans	7	1.21
Deferred tax impact on the above	11	59.29
Net profit after tax (before OCI) as per Ind AS		5,401.51
Adjustments for Other comprehensive income plans		
Fair value gain/(loss) of investment held through fair value through other comprehensive income	1	1,467.44
Tax impact on the above	11	(167.87)
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS		6,787.80

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

(iii) Impact of Ind AS adoption on the statement of cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2022

There are no material adjustments to the statement of cash flows as reported under the IGAAP

(iv) Foot Notes to first-time adoption

1) Fair valuation of investments

Under the previous Indian GAAP, investments in equity instruments and mutual funds were classified as long-term investments or current investments based on the intended holding period. Long-term investments were carried at cost less provision for other than temporary decline in the value of such investments. Current investments were carried at lower of cost and fair value. Under Ind AS, these investments are required to be measured at fair value. The resulting fair value changes of these investments have been recognised in other equity as at the date of transition and subsequently in the profit or loss / other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2022

2) Fair valuation of securities held as inventories

Under the previous Indian GAAP, listed equity shares were classified as stock-in-trade as the shares are held for trading and error trade stock. Under, IGAAP, the stock-in-trade were valued at lower of cost or market value, computed category wise and resulting valuation loss was debited to the profit and loss account. Under Ind AS, these investments are required to be measured at fair value. The resulting fair value changes of these investments have been recognised in other equity as at the date of transition and subsequently in the profit or loss for the year ended March 31, 2022.

3) Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations

Under Ind AS, remeasurements i.e. actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability are recognised in other comprehensive income instead of profit or loss under the previous GAAP. There is no impact on the total equity as at March 31, 2022.

4) Reclassification of Redeemable Preference shares (CRPS) to Subordinated liabilities

Cumulative and Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares (CRPS) forms part of the Share Capital under IGAAP. As per Ind AS 32, since terms of these preference shares requires mandatory redemption for the fixed and determinable amount and has a contractual obligation to deliver cash at redemption, such instrument are classified as a liability and interest cost is accrued at the rate of dividend applicable. Due to such adjustment, paid up share capital has decreased and classified as subordinated liabilities as a separate line item in the balance sheet. Interest cost, if any on account of dividend on these preference shares has been reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head Finance cost.

5) Impact of Expected Credit Loss Allowance

Under previous GAAP, losses and provisions on trade receivables were computed based on credit risk assessment where the management used to create provision for doubtful debts on unsecured receivables for more than 180 days. Under Ind AS, the same is required to be computed as per the impairment principles laid out in Ind AS 109 - 'Financial Instruments' which prescribes the expected credit loss model (ECL model) for the same. Accordingly, the difference between losses and provisions as computed under previous GAAP and as computed under Ind AS is adjusted in retained earnings as at the date of transition and subsequently in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022.

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements

6) Impact of accounting under Ind AS 116 'Leases'

Under previous GAAP, for the purpose of operating leases, the lease rentals were charged to the profit & loss account as and when they were due. Under Ind AS, the Company recognises right-of-use assets and corresponding lease liabilities on such operating lease arrangements. Depreciation is charged on such right-of-use assets on straight line method and interest cost is charged on incremental borrowing rate on the lease liability and both these cost are charged to the profit & loss account. Accordingly, the company has recognized Right of Use assets as at April 1, 2021 for leases previously classified as operating leases and created a corresponding lease liability. Subsequently, the lease rentals charged in the profit & loss account under previous GAAP are reversed and depreciation on right of use assets and finance cost on lease liability are charged in the Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022.

7) Impact of EIR on staff loans

As per the company policy, the company grants its employee loans at an concessional rate which is lower than the market rate. Under previous GAAP, interest income from such loans at the concessional rate was charged to the profit and loss account. Under Ind AS, these loans meet the criteria to be classified as financial instrument under Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments". These loans are valued at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) which is the prevailing market rate for similar loans. As on the transition date, the loans outstanding are discounted using the EIR and valued at amortised cost. Subsequently, interest income is calculated using the EIR method and charged to profit and loss account and corresponding expense on discounting of such loans is charged to profit and loss account under Finance Cost for the year ended March 31, 2022.

8) Impact of EIR on security deposits

Under Ind AS, the security deposit given by the company are discounted at the effective interest rate (EIR) as on the transition date. Subsequently, interest income and prepaid expense is charged to the profit & loss account for the year ended March 31, 2022.

9) Investment Property

Under the previous GAAP, investment properties were presented as part of non-current investments. Under Ind AS, investment properties are required to be separately presented on the face of the balance sheet. There is no impact on the total equity or profit as a result of this adjustment.

10) Other comprehensive income

Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognised in a period should be included in profit or loss for the period, unless a standard requires or permits otherwise. Items of income and expense that are not recognised in profit or loss but are shown in the statement of profit and loss as 'other comprehensive income' includes fair value gains or (losses) on FVOCI equity instruments. The concept of other comprehensive income did not exist under previous GAAP.

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NIRMAL BANG SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Accounts are integrated part of standalone financial statements


11) Deferred tax

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the profit and loss approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under Indian GAAP.

In addition, the various transitional adjustments have lead to temporary differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity.

63 Previous year's figures have been rearranged and regrouped wherever necessary to confirm with this year's classification.


As per our attached report of even date
For V. B. GOEL & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 115906W


(Vikas Goel)
Partner
Membership No. : 39287

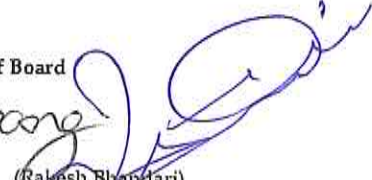
Place : Mumbai
Date : 30/05/2023

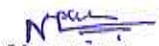


For and on the behalf of Board



(Kishore Bang)
Director
DIN : 00797781


(Rakesh Bhandari)
Director
DIN : 01167387


(Namrata Pai)
Company Secretary
Membership No. A28477

Place : Mumbai
Date : 30/05/2023