Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited
[Formerly known as Edelweiss Securities (IFSC) Limited]

Corporate Identity Number: U65999GJ2016PLC094838

Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2023

Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited
[Formerly known as Edelweiss Securities (IFSC) Limited]

Annual Report

Financial Year 2022-23

Board of Directors

Ms. Aanal Mehta	-	Non-executive Director
Ms. Ananya Suneja (resigned w.e.f. March 06, 2023)	-	Non-executive Director
Mr. Saurabh Singhal	-	Non-executive Director
Mr. Shiv Sehgal	-	Non-executive Director
Mr. Udit Sureka	-	Non-executive Director

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Viresh Vyas

Manager

Mr. Paresh Jansari

Company Secretary

Mr. Miraj Dave

Statutory Auditors

M/s. NGS & Co.

Registered Office

Unit no. 907, 9th Floor, Signature Tower, Block 13-B, Zone – 1,
GIFT SEZ, GIFT City, Gandhinagar – 382355
India

Corporate Identity No.:
U65999GJ2016PLC094838
Tel: +91 79 61712100
Email: miraj.dave@nuvama.com

Registrar and Share Transfer Agent

Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd.
C-101, 1st Floor, 247 Park, Lal Bahadur Shastri
Marg, Vikhroli (West),
Mumbai – 400 083.

BOARD'S REPORT

To the Members of Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited
[Formerly known as Edelweiss Securities (IFSC) Limited]

The Directors hereby present their Fourth Annual Report on the business, operations and state of affair of the Company together with the audited financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023:

Financial Highlights

(Amount in Rs. '000)

Particulars	**For the period from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023**	**For the period from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022**
Total Income	1,377	247
Total Expenditure	18,942	15,896
(Loss) before Tax	(17,565)	(15,649)
Tax Expenses	-	-
(Loss) after Tax	(17,565)	(15,649)
Other Comprehensive Income	9,598	3,762
Total Comprehensive Income	(8,038)	(11,867)

Dividend

Your Directors do not recommend any dividend for the year ended March 31, 2023.

Information on the state of affairs of the Company

The Company was incorporated on December 23, 2016 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Edelweiss Financial Services Limited (EFSL) to carry on the business as IFSC (International Financial Service Centre) located at Gift City SEZ, Gandhinagar Gujarat in accordance with the Securities Exchange Board of India (IFSC) Guidelines, 2015 and to act as a Capital Market intermediary as per Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) guidelines. The name of the Company was changed to Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited w.e.f. September 15, 2023 after obtaining all the regulatory approvals.

Share Capital

There was an addition of capital in the organization during the year and due to this capital structure of the Company has been changed which is mentioned as mention under.

The paid-up Equity Share capital of the Company Rs. 17,66,41,440/- (Seventeen crore sixty six lac forty one thousand four hundred forty only) divided into 1,76,64,144 shares of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten only) each and there is no change in shareholding during the year.

Loans, Guarantee and Investments

The particulars of loans given /Investments made by the Company are provided in the financial statements. Further, during the period under review, the Company has not given any guarantee/provided securities.

Related Party Transactions

All the Related Party Transactions entered by the Company are on arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. All the Related Party Transactions as required under AS-18 are reported in the Notes to the financial statement.

Internal Financial Controls

The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statement and a Risk Management Policy for the Company has been formulated and implemented.

Directors& KMP

During the year, following changes took place in the formation of Board of Directors and other Key Managerial Persons.

Sr. No.	Name	DIN/PAN	Designation	Date of Appointment	Date of Cessation
1.	Mr. Udit Sureka	02190342	Non-Executive director	30/01/2018	
2.	Mr. Sarju Simaria	02436025	Non-Executive director	19/07/2021	26/05/2022

3.	Mr. Shiv Sehgal	07112524	Non-Executive director	19/03/2021	
4.	Ms. Ananya Suneja	02436025	Non-Executive director	26/05/2022	06/03/2023
5.	Ms. Aanal Mehta	09303245	Non-Executive director	19/07/2021	
6.	Mr. Saurabh Singhal	02786183	Non-Executive director	26/05/2022	
7.	Mr. Paresh Jansari	AENPJ1299P	Manager	01/09/2020	
8.	Mr. Viresh Vyas	ADJPV2100N	CFO	19/03/2021	
9.	Mr. Miraj Dave	AKQPD4870R	Company Secretary	19/07/2021	

Number of Board Meetings

During the period under review, the Board met 7 times on following dates:
May 17, 2022; July 20, 2022; September 12, 2022; September 16, 2022; October 19, 2022; December 20, 2021 and January 20, 2023.

Directors' Responsibility Statement

Pursuant to Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), the Board of Directors confirm that:

(i) in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed;

(ii) We have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and of the loss of the Company for the financial year ended on that date;

(iii) proper and sufficient care had been taken for the 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 fraud and other irregularities;

(iv) the annual accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis; and

(v) We have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

Auditors

In accordance with the provisions of Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder ('the Act'), NGS & Co LLP, Chartered Accountants were appointed as the Auditors of the Company at the 6th AGM held on September 20, 2022 to hold office till the conclusion of AGM of the Company to be held for the Financial Year 2026-27.

Prevention of Sexual harassment of Women at workplace

The Company has adopted a Policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace. During the Period under review there were no cases reported under the Policy.

Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign exchange earnings/outgo

A. Conservation of energy

i) The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy - The operations of your Company are not energy-intensive. However, adequate measures have been initiated for conservation of energy.

ii) The steps taken by the Company for utilising alternate sources of energy – though the operations of the Company are not energy intensive, the Company shall explore alternative source of energy, as and when the necessity arises.

iii) the capital investment on energy conservation equipment's - Nil

B. Technology absorption

i) The efforts made towards technology absorption - The minimum technology required for the business has been absorbed.

ii) the benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution – Not Applicable

iii) in case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year) - Not Applicable

(a) The details of technology imported;

(b) The year of import;

(c) Whether the technology been fully absorbed;

(d) If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof; and

iv) the expenditure incurred on Research and Development - Not Applicable

C. <u>Foreign exchange earnings and outgo</u>

The Company is operating in (International Financial Services Centre) set up under SEZ (Special Economic Zone) wherein all the transaction carried out in Dollar denomination and during the period under review there were foreign exchange earnings as under

PARTICULAR	Amount of Foreign Exchange earning	Foreign Exchange outflow
Foreign exchange earnings and outgo	USD 152.85	8069.92 USD
TOTAL	USD 152.85	8069.92 USD

<u>Others</u>

No disclosure is required in respect of the details relating to the deposits covered under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013, as the Company has not accepted any deposits. There were no significant or material order passed by any regulator or court or tribunal which would impact the status of the Company as a going concern and the operations in future. The Company has complied with the Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

Extract of the Annual Return

In accordance with the provisions of Section 92 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder, the extract of the Annual Return in the prescribed Form MGT – 9 is provided as Annexure I to this Report.

Acknowledgments

The Board of Directors wishes to place on record appreciation for the continued support and co-operation extended by the Banks, Stock Exchanges, Securities Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, government authorities and other stakeholders. Your Directors would also like to take this opportunity to express their appreciation for the, dedicated efforts of the employees of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board
Nuvma Capital Services (IFSC) Limited
[Formerly Edelweiss Securities (IFSC) Limited]

Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Udit Sureka	**Shiv Sehgal**
Director	**Director**
DIN: 02190342	DIN: 07112524
Date: 22/05/2023	Date: 22/05/2023

Annexure I

Form No. MGT-9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

For the period ended on March 31, 2023

[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of

The Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

i)	**CIN**	U65999GJ2016PLC094838
ii)	**Registration Date**	23/12/2016
iii)	**Name of the Company**	Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited [Formerly known as Edelweiss Securities (IFSC) Limited]
iv)	**Category / Sub-Category of the Company**	Public Company/Limited by Shares
v)	**Address of the Registered office and contact details**	Unit No.907, 9th Floor, Signature Tower, Block 13-B, Zone-1, GIFT SEZ, GIFT City, Gandhinagar, GJ- 382 355. Email – miraj.dave@edelweiss.in Tel: +91 79 61712100 Fax: -
vi)	**Whether listed company Yes / No**	No
vii)	**Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any**	Link Intime India Private Limited C 101, 247 Park, L.B.S. Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai - 400083.

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

All the business activities contributing 10% or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated: -

Sl. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product / Service#	% to total turnover / income of the company $
1	Income from Broking	649	100%

As per National Industrial Classification- Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
$ On the basis of Gross Turnover/Income

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES: –

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the Company	CIN/GLN	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1.	Nuvama Wealth Management Limited Address: 801- 804, Wing A, Building No. 3, Inspire Bkc, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai – 400 051	U67110MH1993PLC344634	Holding	100	Section 2(87)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (Equity Share Capital Breakup as percentage of Total Equity)

i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders	No. of Shares held at the beginning of the year				No. of Shares held at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
(1) **Indian**									
a) Individual/HUF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) State Govt (s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Bodies Corporate	1,76,64,144	-	1,76,64,144	100	1,76,64,441	-	1,76,64,144	100	-
e) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Any Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A) (1): -	1,76,64,144	-	1,76,64,144	**100**	1,76,64,441	-	1,76,64,144	**100**	-
(2) **Foreign**									
a) NRIs – Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Other – Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Bodies Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Any Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (A) (2):-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total shareholding of Promoter (A) =(A)(1)+(A)(2)	**1,76,64,144**	**-**	**1,76,64,144**	**100**	**1,76,64,144**	**-**	**1,76,64,144**	**100**	**-**

B. **Public Shareholding**									
1. **Institutions**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Banks / FI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Central Govt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) State Govt(s)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Insurance Companies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) FIIs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B)(1):-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. **Non-Institutions**									
a) Bodies Corporate									
i) Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Overseas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Individuals									
i) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs. 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (B)(2):-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+(B)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**-**	**1,76,64,144**	**1,76,64,144**	**100**	**1,76,64,144**	**-**	**1,76,64,144**	**100**	**-**

(ii) **Shareholding of Promoters**

Sl. No.	**Shareholder's Name**	**Shareholding at the beginning of the year**			**Share holding at the end of the year**			**% change In share holding during the year**
		No. of Shares	**% of Total Shares of the company**	**% of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares**	**No. of Shares**	**% of Total Shares of the company**	**%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares**	
1.	Nuvama Wealth Management Limited*	1,76,64,144	100	Nil	1,76,64,144	100	Nil	Nil
	Total	**1,62,34,144**	**100**	**Nil**	**1,76,64,144**	**100**	**Nil**	**Nil**

**Including 6 shares held by nominees of Nuvama Wealth Management Limited*

(iii) **Change in Promoters' Shareholding:**

Sl. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
		No. of shares	**% of total shares of the company**	**No. of shares**	**% of total shares of the company**
	At the beginning of the year	**1,76,64,144**	**100**	**-**	**-**
	Date wise Increase /Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase /decrease (e.g. allotment /transfer /bonus/ sweat equity etc): Date: March 28, 2018 Reason: Allotment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	At the End of the year	**-**	**-**	**1,76,64,144**	**100**

(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than Directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs): NOT APPLICABLE

Sl. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	**No. of shares**	**% of total shares of the company**	**No. of shares**	**% of total shares of the company**
	At the beginning of the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Datewise Increase/ Decrease in Share Holding during the year specifying the reasons for increase/ decrease (eg. Allotment/ transfer/ bonus/ sweat equity etc.)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	At the End of the Year (or on date of separation, if separated during the year)				

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel: NIL

Sl. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year		Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
	For Each of the Directors and KMP	**No. of shares**	**% of total shares of the company**	**No. of shares**	**% of total shares of the company**
	At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
	Date wise Increase /Decrease in Shareholding during the year specifying the reasons for increase /decrease (e.g. allotment /transfer /bonus/ sweat equity etc):	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year	-	-	-	-

V. INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the financial year			-	
i) Principal Amount	-	-	-	
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	
Total (i+ii+iii)	-	-	-	

Change in Indebtedness during the financial year			-	
• Addition	-	-	-	
• Reduction	-	-	-	
Net Change		-	-	
Indebtedness at the end of the financial year	-	-	-	
i) Principal Amount	-	-		
ii) Interest due but not paid	-	-	-	
iii) Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	
Total (i+ii+iii)	-	-	-	

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager: NIL

(Rs. In '000)

Sl. no.	Particulars of Remuneration	Mr. Paresh Jansari - Manager	Total Amount
1.	Gross salary	13,26,404/-	13,26,404/-
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act,1961		
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-
2.	Stock Option	-	-
3.	Sweat Equity	-	-
4.	Commission - as % of profit - Others, specify…	-	-
5.	Others, please specify	-	-
	Total (A)		
	Ceiling as per the Act	NA	

B. Remuneration to other directors: NIL

Sl. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of the Directors	Total Amount
	3. Independent Directors	-	-
-	• Fee for attending board / committee meetings	-	-
	• Commission	-	-
	• Others, please specify	-	-
	Total (1)	-	-

	4. Other Non-Executive Directors	-	-
	• Fee for attending board / committee meetings	-	-
	• Commission	-	-
	• Others, please specify	-	-
	Total (2)	-	-
	Total (B)=(1+2)	-	-
	Total Managerial Remuneration	-	-
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	-	-

C. REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD:

(Amount in '000)

Sr. no.	Particulars of Remuneration			
		Mr. Miraj Dave – Company Secretary	**Mr. Viresh Vyas - CFO**	**Total**
1.	Gross salary	**1002**	**659**	**1,661**
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act,1961	**-**	**-**	**-**
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961	**-**	**-**	**-**
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	**-**	**-**	**-**
2.	Stock Option	**-**	**-**	**-**
3.	Sweat Equity	**-**	**-**	**-**
4.	Commission - as % of profit - others, specify…	**-**	**-**	**-**
5.	Others, please specify	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Total	**1002**	**659**	**1,661**

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES:

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty / Punishment/Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD / NCLT/ COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
A. COMPANY					
Penalty			NONE		
Punishment					
Compounding					
B. DIRECTORS					
Penalty			NONE		
Punishment					
Compounding					
C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT					
Penalty			NONE		
Punishment					
Compounding					

Sd/-
Udit Sureka
Director
DIN: 02190342
May 22, 2023

Sd/-
Shiv Sehgal
Director
DIN: 07112524
May 22, 2022

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited (Formerly known as Edelweiss Securities (IFSC) Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited (Formerly known as Edelweiss Securities (IFSC) Limited)** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year 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 Ind AS 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its loss including other comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS 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 (the '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 audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information 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. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

NGS & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Management's Responsibilities for the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

NGS & CO. LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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 give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 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 purposes of our audit;

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

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 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 Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements 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 give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, being register with International Financial Services Centre (IFSC) the section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the Company;

   (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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
      ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
      iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

iv. a) The management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 2.38(v) to the financial statements, 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 person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiary") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiary;

b) The management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 2.38(vi) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

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 NGS & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 119850W

R. P. Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 104796

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

UDIN: 23104796BGWDNP5686

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 22, 2023

Annexure A to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited (Formerly known as Edelweiss Securities (IFSC) Limited) ('the Company') on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023, we report that:

(i) (a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(a)(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) As explained to us, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which all the property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) and intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2023.

(e) According to the information and explanations given by the management, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, during the year the Company has not made any investments in, or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) According to the information and explanations given by the management, 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 Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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(vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained by the management of the Company, the Company is not in the business of sale of any goods or provision of such services as prescribed u/s 148 (1) of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) 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 provident fund, income-tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues, applicable to it, have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. The provisions relating to employees' state insurance, service tax, sales tax, duty of excise, duty of custom, value added tax and cess are not applicable to the Company.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income-tax, goods and service tax cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, provident fund, goods and service tax and cess which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. The provisions relating to employees' state insurance, service tax, sales tax, duty of excise, duty of custom, value added tax and cess are not applicable to the Company.

(viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) 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 availed any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report under 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 /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by secretarial auditor or by us 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) The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clauses 3(xii)(a) to 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size of the Company 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) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvi)(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 obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) Based on our examination, 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) According to the information and explanations given by the management, there is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 15,840 thousand in the current year and amounting to Rs. 12,337 thousands in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report under Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 2.36 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the 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) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no unspent amounts in respect of other than ongoing projects, 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. This matter has been disclosed in note 2.39 to the financial statements.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 2.39 to the financial statements.

(xxi) The Report is part of standalone financials of the Company hence the requirement to report on clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For NGS & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 119850W

R. P. Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 104796

NGS & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

UDIN: 23104796BGWDNP5686

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 22, 2023

Annexure B

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited (Formerly known as Edelweiss Securities (IFSC) Limited) ("the Company")** as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of 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 Companies Act, 2013.

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 Companies Act, 2013, 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

NGS & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For NGS & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 119850W

NGS & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

R. P. Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 104796

UDIN: 23104796BGWDNP5686

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 22, 2023

Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited
[Formerly Edelweiss Securities (IFSC) Limited]

Balance Sheet

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2.1	64,085	63,814
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	2.2	48,021	-
Other financial assets	2.3	34,557	75,773
		1,46,663	**1,39,587**
Non-financial assets			
Current tax assets (net)	2.4	16	68
Property, plant and equipment	2.5	1,638	2,931
Other intangible assets	2.6	-	-
Other non- financial assets	2.7	724	1,505
		2,378	**4,504**
TOTAL ASSETS		**1,49,041**	**1,44,091**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	2.8		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		51	25
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,815	1,415
Other financial liabilities	2.9	25,172	25,349
		27,038	**26,789**
Non-financial liabilities			
Provisions	2.10	419	212
Other non-financial liabilities	2.11	319	137
		738	**349**
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.12	1,76,641	1,76,641
Share application money		12,350	-
Other equity	2.13	(67,726)	(59,688)
		1,21,265	**1,16,953**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**1,49,041**	**1,44,091**

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

As per our report of even date attached

For NGS & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 119850W

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

R. P. Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 104796

Mumbai
May 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Udit Sureka
Director
DIN : 02190342

Shiv Sehgal
Director
DIN : 09303245

V.S. Vyas

Viresh Vyas
Chief Financial Officer

Miraj Dave
Company Secretary

Paresh Jansari
Manager

May 22, 2023

Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited

Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited
[Formerly Edelweiss Securities (IFSC) Limited]

Statement of Profit and Loss

(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations			
Interest income	2.14	363	216
Fee and commission income	2.15	12	31
Other income	2.16	1,002	-
Total Revenue		**1,377**	**247**
Expenses			
Finance costs	2.17	184	279
Employee benefits expense	2.18	8,163	5,664
Depreciation and amortisation	2.5 & 2.6	1,725	3,312
Other expenses	2.19	8,870	6,641
Total expenses		**18,942**	**15,896**
Loss before tax		**(17,565)**	**(15,649)**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Loss for the period		**(17,565)**	**(15,649)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
(a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gain / loss on defined benefit plans (OCI)		(71)	20
Total		**(71)**	**20**
(b) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve (OCI)		9,598	3,762
Total		**9,598**	**3,762**
Other Comprehensive Income		**9,527**	**3,782**
Total Comprehensive Income		**(8,038)**	(11,867)
Earnings per equity share: (face value of Rs. 10 each)			
(1) Basic (in rupees)	2.21	**(0.99)**	**(0.89)**
(2) Diluted (in rupees)		**(0.99)**	**(0.89)**
Significant accounting policies and notes forming part of the financial statements	1 & 2		

As per our report of even date attached

For NGS & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 119850W

R. P. Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 104796

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mumbai
May 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Udit Sureka
Director
DIN : 02190342

Shiv Sehgal
Director
DIN : 07112524

V.S. VYAS

Viresh Vyas
Chief Financial Officer

Miraj Dave
Company Secretary

Paresh Jansari
Manager

May 22, 2023

Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited

Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited
[Formerly Edelweiss Securities (IFSC) Limited]

Statement of changes in Equity
(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

Equity and Other Equity

	Equity and Other Equity				
	Share application money pending allotment	Equity Share Capital	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Total
Balance at March 31, 2021 (Ind AS)	-	1,76,641	(64,715)	16,895	1,28,821
Loss for the year		-	(15,650)	-	(15,650)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	3762	3762
Remeasurement gain / loss on defined benefit plans (OCI)			20		20
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	(15,630)	3762	(11,868)
Issue of equity instruments		-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2022 (Ind AS)	-	1,76,641	(80,345)	20,657	1,16,953
Loss for the year		-	(17,565)	-	(17,565)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	9,598	9,598
Remeasurement gain / loss on defined benefit plans (OCI)			-71		(71)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	(17,636)	9,598	(8,038)
Share application money	12350.00	-	-	-	12,350
Issue of equity instruments		-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2023 (Ind AS)	12,350	1,76,641	(97,981)	30,255	1,21,265

Note

Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve

The functional currency of the Company is United states dollars. These financial statements are prepared and presented in INR, for the purpose of regulatory filings. Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve represents the exchange difference arising on translation difference arising on conversion of financial statements from functional currency to the presentation currency.

As per our report of even date attached.

For NGS & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 119850W

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

R. P. Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 104796

Mumbai
May 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Udit Sureka
Director
DIN : 02190342

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Director
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V.S. Vyas

Viresh Vyas
Chief Financial Officer

Miraj Dave
Company Secretary

Paresh Jansari
Manager

May 22, 2023

Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited

Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited
[Formerly known as Edelweiss Securities (IFSC)

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

		For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Loss before taxation	(17,565)	(15,649)
	Adjustments for		
	Depreciation and amortisation	1,725	3,312
	Loss on sale of fixed assets	-	91
	Provision for employee benefits	131	59
	Interest expense	152	253
	Operating cash flow before working capital changes	**(15,557)**	**(11,934)**
	Add / (Less): Adjustments for working capital changes		
	Decrease in financial assets	(408)	(2)
	Decrease in non financial assets	907	932
	Decrease in financial liabilities	(847)	(28,253)
	Increase/ (decrease) in non-financial liabilities	157	(42)
	Cash used in operations	**(15,748)**	**(39,299)**
	Income taxes refund received / (paid)	59	(68)
	Net cash used in operating activities - A	**(15,689)**	**(39,367)**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Purchase of fixed assets	(221)	(1,403)
	Net cash used in investing activities - B	**(221)**	**(1,403)**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Share appliction money received	12,326	-
	Interest paid on lease	(1,324)	(1,193)
	Net cash used in financing activities - C	**11,002**	**(1,193)**
D	**Foreign exchange translation reserve - D**	5,179	3,017
	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C+D)	**271**	**(38,946)**
	Cash and cash equivalent as at the beginning of the year	**63,814**	**1,02,760**
	Cash and cash equivalent as at the end of the year (refer note below)	**64,085**	**63,814**

Note:

1	Cash and cash equivalents include the following - Balances with banks	**64,085**	**63,814**

As per our report of even date attached.

For NGS & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 119850W

R. P. Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 104796

Mumbai
May 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Udit Sureka
Director
DIN : 02190342

Shiv Sehgal
Director
DIN : 07112524

V.S. Vyas

Viresh Vyas
Chief Financial Officer

Miraj Dave
Company Secretary

Paresh Jansari
Manager

May 22, 2023

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited

Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited [Formerly known as Edelweiss Securities (IFSC) Limited]

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended March 31, 2023
(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

1.1 Background

Edelweiss Securities (IFSC) Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on December 23, 2016 and it is wholly owned subsidiary of Edelweiss Securities Limited.
PAGAC Ecstasy Pte. Limited is the Ultimate Holding company.

The business of the Company is to provide brokerage and clearing services. The Company is registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) as broker and having membership of India International Exchange (INDIA INX), India International Clearing Corporation (INDIA ICC), and National Stock Exchange International Financial Services Centre (NSE IFSC) & National Stock Exchange International Financial Services Centre Clearing Corporation (NSE IFSC CC) as A Trading & Clearing Member.

1.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements and Functional Currency

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

The Company being a company in Gity city of India, prepares its financial statements in USD which is its Functional currency. However for consolidation purpose, the company presents these financial statements in INR, which is the functional currency of the holding company.

The assets and liabilities are translated into INR at the spot rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statement of profit and loss are translated at daily exchange rate prevailing during the year. The exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in OCI and accumulated as a separate component of other equity.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments such as financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) instruments, derivative financial instruments, and other financial assets held for trading, which have been measured at fair value. The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR).

1.3 Presentation of financial statements

These financial statements are Special Purpose Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) Financial Statement prepared in Indian Rupees (INR) for the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 for Edelweiss Securities Limited for its reporting of Consolidated audited financial results under Ind-AS Division III of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has prepared a separate set of financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 in Indian rupees, which is prepared in accordance with Division III of Schedule III and Ind-AS prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity in compliance with the Division III of the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non–current) is presented in note 2.24.

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

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1.3 Presentation of financial statements *(Continued)*

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

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

Derivative assets and liabilities with master netting arrangements (e.g. ISDAs) are only presented net when they satisfy the eligibility of netting for all of the above criteria and not just in the event of default.

1.4 Significant accounting policies

1.4.1 Recognition of Interest

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

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

1.4.2 Financial Instruments

1.4.2.1 Date of recognition

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

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1.4. Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

1.4.2 Financial Instruments *(Continued)*

1.4.2.2 Initial measurement of financial instruments

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

1.4.2.3 Day 1 profit or loss

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

1.4.3 Classification of financial instruments

1.4.3.1 Financial assets:

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

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

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

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

- The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

1.4 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

1.4.3 Classification of financial instruments *(Continued)*

1.4.3.1 Financial assets: *(Continued)*

1.4.3.1.1 Amortized cost and Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial instruments other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

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

1.4.3.1.2 Financial assets held for trading

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

1.4.3.2 Financial liabilities

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

1.4.3.2.1 Debt securities and other borrowed funds

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

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

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

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1.4 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

1.4.3 Classification of financial instruments *(Continued)*

1.4.3.2 Financial liabilities *(Continued)*

1.4.3.2.2 Financial assets and Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss *(Continued)*

- The designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis; Or

- The liabilities are part of a Company of financial liabilities, which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy; Or

- The liabilities containing one or more embedded derivatives, unless they do not significantly modify the cash flows that would otherwise be required by the contract, or it is clear with little or no analysis when a similar instrument is first considered that separation of the embedded derivative(s) is prohibited.

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

1.4.3.2.3 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

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

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

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

1.4.4 Reclassification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Company acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

1.4.5 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

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

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

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1.4.5 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities *(Continued)*

1.4.5.1 Derecognition of financial assets due to substantial modification of terms and conditions *(Continued)*

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

1.4.5.2 Derecognition of financial assets (other than due to substantial modification)

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired. The Company also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

The Company has transferred the financial asset if, and only if, either:

- The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset; or
- It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass–through' arrangement.

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the 'original asset'), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the 'eventual recipients'), when all of the following conditions are met:

- The Company has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates
- The Company cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients

The Company has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the Company is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

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

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

1.4.5.3 Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing financial liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid, including modified contractual cash flow recognised as new financial liability, would be recognised in profit or loss.

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1.4 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

1.4.6 Impairment of financial assets

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

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables and lease receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the receivables. However if receivables contain a significant financing component, the Company chooses as its accounting policy to measure the loss allowance by applying general approach to measure ECL.

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

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

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

For financial assets, the ECL is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

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

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1.4 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

1.4.7 Write off

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Company has no reasonable expectation of recovery.

1.4.8 Determination of fair value

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

- Level 1 financial instruments –Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to at the measurement date. The Company considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.

- Level 2 financial instruments–Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life.

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

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

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

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1.4 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

1.4.9 Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue is measured at transaction price i.e. the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to the customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company consider the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. Where the consideration promised is variable, the Company excludes the estimates of variable consideration that are constrained.

a. Brokerage income on securities and commodities broking business is recognised as per contracted rates at the execution of transactions on behalf of the customers on the trade date and is reflected net of related sub-brokerage expenses, goods and service tax ("GST"), transaction charges and stock exchange expenses.

1.4.10 Operating leases

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'. To apply this definition the Company assesses whether the contract is or contains lease.

Measurement and recognition

At lease commencement date, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

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. At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or at the incremental borrowing 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.

Short term lease
The Company has elected not to recognise right of use asset and lease liabilities for short term leases of property that has lease term of 12 months or less. The Company recognises lease payment associated with these leases as an expense on a straight line basis over lease term.

In the comparative period, as a lessee the Company classified leases that transfer substantially all the risk and reward of ownership as finance leases. Assets held under other leases are classified as operating lease and were not recognised in Balance sheet. Payments made under operating lease are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term, in which case lease payments are recognised based on contractual terms. Contingent rental payable is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred

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1.4 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

1.4.11 Earnings per share

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

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

1.4.12 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies other than functional currency are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

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

1.4.13 Retirement and other employee benefit

Provident fund and national pension scheme

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

Gratuity

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

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

Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Compensated Absences

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

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1.4 Significant accounting policies ***(continued)***

1.4.14 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

As per the requirement of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has evaluated the useful lives of the respective fixed assets which are as per the provisions of Part C of the Schedule II for calculating the depreciation. The estimated useful lives of the fixed assets are as follows:
Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Nature of Assets	Estimated useful life
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Computers - Servers and networks	6 years
Computers - End user devices, such as desktops, laptos etc.	3 years

Leasehold improvements are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets or the period of lease whichever is earlier.

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

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

1.4.15 Intangible assets

The Company's intangible assets mainly include the value of computer software. An intangible asset is recognised only when its cost can be measured reliably and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Company.
Intangibles such as software is amortised over a period of upto 3 years based on its estimated useful life.

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1.4 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

1.4.16 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

1.4.17 Cash and cash equivalents

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

1.4.18 Provisions and other contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A present obligation that arises from past events, where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also 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. Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

1.4.19 Income tax expenses

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

1.4.19.1 Current tax

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

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1.4 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

1.4.19.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets are also recognised with respect to carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

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

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

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

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

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

1.4.19.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

1.5 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

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1.5 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty ***(Continued)***

1.5.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

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

1.5.1.1 Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how Companys of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance is measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the quantum, the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

1.5.1.2 Significant increase in credit risk

ECL is measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. Ind AS 109 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company takes into account qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

1.5.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

1.5.2.1 Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. Judgements and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility.

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1.5 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty *(Continued)*

1.5.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty *(Continued)*

1.5.2.2 Impairment of financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

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

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

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

1.5.2.3 Effective interest rate method

The Company's EIR methodology, as explained in note 1.4.3.1.1, recognises interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioural life of loans given / taken and recognises the effect of characteristics of the product life cycle

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

1.5.2.4 Accounting for deferred taxes

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

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

1.6. Standards issued but not yet effective

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

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		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
2.1	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Cheques in transit	12,326	-
	Balances with banks		
	- in current accounts	51,759	63,814
		64,085	**63,814**
2.2	**Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**		
	Fixed deposits with banks	363	-
	- in fixed deposits, held as margin money	47,658	-
		48,021	**-**

2.2A Encumbrance's on fixed deposits held by the Company

The Company has pledged fixed depositis aggregating to Rs. 28,756 thousands with India INX (Previous year : Rs. Nil) and Rs. 18,902 thousands with NSE IFSC (Previous year : Rs. Nil) for meeting margin requirements.

2.3	**Other financial assets**		
	Deposits placed with/ for exchange	16,665	15,367
	Rental deposits	1,099	1,014
	Deposits- others	225	207
	Receivable from exchange /clearing house (net)	131	72
	Margin placed with exchange	16,437	59,113
		34,557	**75,773**
2.4	**Current tax assets (net)**		
	Advance income taxes	**16**	68
		16	**68**

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2.5 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Gross Block						Depreciation						Net Block
Description of Assets	**As at April 1, 2022**	**IND AS adjustment**	**Additions during the year**	**Disposals during the year**	**Other adjustments (as applicable)**	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at April 1, 2022**	**IND AS adjustment**	**Charge for the year**	**Disposals during the year**	**Other adjustments (as applicable)**	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Property, Plant and Equipment													
Leasehold Premises	992	-	-	-	83	**1,075**	596	-	234	-	55	**885**	**190**
Furnitures & Fixtures	355	-	-	-	30	**385**	215	-	39	-	19	**273**	**112**
Office Equipments	702	-	-	-	59	**761**	600	-	48	-	52	**700**	**61**
Computers	6,211	-	221	-	524	**6,956**	5,451	-	419	-	468	**6,338**	**618**
Right to Use Assets	3,853	-	-	-	-	**3,853**	2,320	-	985	-	(109)	**3,196**	**657**
Total	**12,113**	**-**	**221**	**-**	**696**	**13,030**	**9,182**	**-**	**1,725**	**-**	**485**	**11,392**	**1,638**

	Gross Block						Depreciation						Net Block
Description of Assets	**As at April 1, 2021**	**IND AS adjustment**	**Additions during the year**	**Disposals during the year**	**Other adjustments (as applicable)**	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at April 1, 2021**	**IND AS adjustment**	**Charge for the year**	**Disposals during the year**	**Other adjustments (as applicable)**	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Leasehold Premises	962	-	-	-	30	**992**	365	-	216	-	15	**596**	**396**
Furnitures & Fixtures	345	-	-	-	10	**355**	162	-	48	-	5	**215**	**140**
Office Equipments	681	-	-	-	21	**702**	502	-	81	-	17	**600**	**102**
Computers	5,083	-	1,403	434	159	**6,211**	4,098	-	1,539	342	156	**5,451**	**760**
Right to Use Assets	3,853	-	-	-	-	**3,853**	1,566	-	815	-	(61)	**2,320**	**1,533**
Total	**10,924**	**-**	**1,403**	**434**	**220**	**12,113**	**6,693**	**-**	**2,699**	**342**	**132**	**9,182**	**2,931**

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2.6 Other Intangible Assets

	Gross Block						Depreciation						Net Block
Description of Assets	**As at April 1, 2022**	**IND AS adjustment**	**Additions during the year**	**Disposals during the year**	**Other adjustments (as applicable)**	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at April 1, 2022**	**IND AS adjustment**	**Charge for the year**	**Disposals during the year**	**Other adjustments (as applicable)**	**As at March 31, 2023**	**As at March 31, 2023**
Software	6,208	-	-	-	524	**6,732**	6,208	-	-	-	524	**6,732**	-
Total	**6,208**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**524**	**6,732**	**6,208**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**524**	**6,732**	**-**

	Gross Block						Depreciation						Net Block
Description of Assets	**As at April 1, 2021**	**IND AS adjustment**	**Additions during the year**	**Disposals during the year**	**Other adjustments (as applicable)**	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at April 1, 2021**	**IND AS adjustment**	**Charge for the year**	**Disposals during the year**	**Other adjustments (as applicable)**	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Software	6,021	-	-	-	187	6,208	5,414	-	613	-	181	6,208	-
Total	6,021	-	-	-	187	6,208	5,414	-	613	-	181	6,208	-

	As at March 31, 2023	**As at March 31, 2022**
2.7 Other non-financial assets		
Input tax credit	21	663
Prepaid expenses	600	610
Vendor Advances	33	167
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind or for value to be received	70	65
	724	**1,505**

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	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
2.8 Trade Payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	51	25
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,815	1,415
	1,866	**1,440**

Trade payables due for payment		Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction				
March 31, 2023	**Unbilled**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	51	-	-	-	-	**51**
(ii) Others	1,545	269	1	-	-	**1,815**
(iii)Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv)Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**1,596**	**269**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1,866**

Trade payables due for payment		Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction				
March 31, 2022	**Unbilled**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
(i) MSME	-	25	-	-	-	**25**
(ii) Others	-	1,415	-	-	-	**1,415**
(iii)Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv)Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	-	**1,440**	-	-	-	**1,440**

2.9 Other financial liabilities		
Accrued salaries and benefits	1,237	674
Payable to exchange / clearing house (net)	2	2
Payable to client (net)	23,006	22,741
Lease liability	927	1,932
	25,172	**25,349**
2.10 Provisions		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	333	164
Compensated leave absences	86	48
	419	**212**
2.11 Other non-financial liabilities		
Others		
Withholding taxes, Goods and service tax and other taxes payable	319	137
	319	**137**

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		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
2.12	**Issued capital**		
	Equity share capital		
	Authorised :		
(a)	20,000,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	2,00,000	2,00,000
		2,00,000	**2,00,000**
(b)	Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
	17,664,144 (Previous Year : 17,664,144) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up	1,76,641	1,76,641
	(The entire share capital is held by Nuvama Wealth Management Limited [Formerly known as Edelweiss Securities Limited], the holding company and its nominees)		
		1,76,641	**1,76,641**

(c) Movement in share capital :

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No of shares	**Amount**	**No of shares**	**Amount**
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	**1,76,64,144**	**1,76,641**	1,76,64,144	1,76,641
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	**1,76,64,144**	**1,76,641**	**1,76,64,144**	**1,76,641**

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

		March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022		
Sr. No	**Promoter name**	**No. of Shares**	**%of total shares**	**% Change during the year**	**No. of Shares**	**%of total shares**	**% Change during the year**
1	Nuvama Wealth Management Limited [Formerly known as Edelweiss Securities Limited]	1,76,64,144	100%	-	1,76,64,144	100%	-
		1,76,64,144	**100%**	**-**	**1,76,64,144**	**100%**	**-**

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Notes to the inancial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2023
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2.13 Reserves and surplus

a. **Foreign exchange translation reserve**
The exchange difference arising out of year/period end translation of Company having functional currency other than Indian Rupees is debited or credited to this reserve.

b. **Retained earnings**
Retained earnings comprises of the Group's undistributed earnings after taxes

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Movement in reserves and surplus		
Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve	20,657	16,895
Add : Additions during the year	9,598	3,762
	30,255	**20,657**
Share application money pending allotment	12,350	-
Opening Balance	(80,345)	(64,716)
Add: Loss for the year	(17,636)	(15,629)
Amount available for appropriation	**(97,981)**	**(80,345)**
	(67,726)	**(59,688)**

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2023
(Currency : Indian rupees in thousands)

		For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
2.14	**Interest Income**		
	- On fixed deposits	363	216
		363	**216**
2.15	**Fee and commission income** (Service transferred at a point in time)		
	Income from Broking	12	31
		12	**31**
2.16	**Other income**		
	Foreign exchange gain	261	-
	Interest on income tax refund	5	-
	Miscellaneous income	736	-
		1,002	**-**

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		For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
2.17	**Finance costs**		
	Interest - others	-	4
	Interest on lease liability	152	253
	Financial and bank charges	32	22
		184	**279**
2.18	**Employee benefit expenses**		
	Salaries and Bonus	7,450	5,152
	Contribution to provident and other funds	432	312
	Staff welfare expenses	281	200
		8,163	**5,664**
2.19	**Other expenses**		
	Advertisement and business promotion	96	24
	Auditor's remuneration *(refer note below)*	676	549
	Communication	486	492
	Computer expenses	637	755
	Computer software	1,824	1,700
	Clearing and custodian charges	2	107
	Electricity charges	476	478
	Foreign exchange loss (net)	-	203
	Insurance	61	-
	Legal and professional fees	2,531	788
	Loss on sale of fixed assets	-	91
	Membership and subscription	628	491
	Outside services cost	843	667
	Office expenses	98	74
	Postage and courier	3	-
	Printing and stationery	8	(4)
	Rates and taxes	1	27
	Rent	-	3
	Repairs and maintenance	165	140
	ROC expenses	48	7
	Goods and service tax expenses	-	2
	Stamp duty	5	1
	Stock exchange expenses	4	-
	Travelling and conveyance	278	46
		8,870	**6,641**
	Auditor's remuneration		
	- For statutory audit fees	200	225
	- For limited review fees	150	75
	- Others	320	214
	- Reimbursement of expenses	6	35
		676	**549**

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
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2.20 Income tax disclosure

The components of Income tax expenses for the year ended are:

Particualrs	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current tax	-	-
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total tax charge	-	-

Reconciliation of total tax charge

Particualrs	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Accounting loss before tax as per financial statements	(17,565)	(15,649)
Tax rate (in percentage)	26%	26%
Income tax expenses calculated based on this rate	-	-
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	-	-
Others	-	-
Tax charge for the year recorded in P&L	-	-

2.21 Earning per share

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a) Loss after tax (as per Statement of Profit and Loss)	(17,565)	(15,649)
Less: dividend on preference share including dividend distribution tax	Nil	Nil
Net loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders	(17,565)	(15,649)
b) Calculation of weighted average number of equity Shares of Rs. 10 each		
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,76,64,144	1,76,64,144
Number of Shares issued during the year	-	-
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,76,64,144	1,76,64,144
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (based on the date of issue of shares)	1,76,64,144	1,76,64,144
c) Number of dilutive potential equity shares	-	-
d) Basic and diluted earnings per share (in rupees) (a)/(b)	**(0.99)**	**(0.89)**

2.22 The Company has operates in one business segment agency business comprising of broking and clearing services. Therefore, the Company has only one reportable business segment the results of which are disclosed in the financial statements. Further, as the Company operates primarily in India and thus there are no reportable geographical segments.

2.23 Retirement benefit plan

A) Defined contribution plan (Provident fund and National Pension Scheme):

Amount of Rs. 333 thousands (Previous year: Rs. 257 thousands) is recognised as expenses and included in "Employee benefit expense" in the statement of profit and loss.

B) Defined benefit plan (Gratuity):

The following tables summarize the components of the net benefit expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded and unfunded status and amount recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity benefit plan.

Statement of profit and loss

Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current service cost	89	49
Interest on defined benefit obligation	9	6
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Exchange rate adjustment	-	-
Effect of limiting net assets to asset ceiling	-	-
Actuarial (gain) / losses	-	-
Total included in 'Employee benefits expense	**98**	**55**

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2.23 Retirement benefit plan *(Continued)*

B) Defined benefit plan (Gratuity) *(Continued)* :

Statement of profit and loss

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

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of DBO at the beginning of the year	164	129
Acquisition/ (Divestiture)	-	-
Transfer (out)/in	-	-
Interest cost	9	6
Current service cost	89	49
Benefits paid	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss	71	(20)
Exchange Rate Adjustment	-	-
Present value of DBO at the end of the year	**333**	**164**

Net liability recognised in the balance sheet:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Present value of DBO	333	164
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Net Liability	(333)	(164)
Less: Effect of limiting net assets to asset ceiling	-	-
Liability recognized in the balance sheet	**(333)**	**(164)**

Retirement benefit plan

Experience adjustments:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
On plan liabilities: loss / (gain)	71	(20)
On plan assets: gain / (loss)	-	-
Estimated contribution for next year	-	-

Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Discount rate	7.10%	5.40%
Salary escalation	7.00%	7%
Employees attrition rate	0%-25%	0%-25%
Expected return on Plan Assets		
Mortality Rate	IALM 2012-14 (Ultimate)	IALM 2012-14 (Ultimate)
Expected average remaining working lives of employees	3 Years	3 Years

Sensitivity Analysis for 2022:

Assumptions	**Discount rate**		**Future salary increases**	
Sensitivity Level	1.00% Increase	1.00% Decrease	1.00% Increase	1.00% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(8)	9	9	(8)

Sensitivity Analysis for 2023:

Assumptions	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
Sensitivity Level	1.00% Increase	1.00% Decrease	1.00% Increase	1.00% Decrease
Impact on defined benefit obligation	(15)	17	17	(15)

Movement in Other Comprehensive Income

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balance at start of year (Loss)/ Gain	24	4
Re-measurements on DBO		
a. Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from changes in demographic assumptions	(13)	-
b. Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from changes in financial assumptions	29	4
c. Actuarial Loss/(Gain) from experience over the past year	(87)	16
Balance at start of year Gain	**(47)**	**24**

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2023
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2.24 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2023 Within 12 months	March 31, 2023 After 12 months	March 31, 2023 Total	March 31, 2022 Within 12 months	March 31, 2022 After 12 months	March 31, 2022 Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,12,106	-	**1,12,106**	63,814	-	**63,814**
Other bank balances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	16,568	17,989	**34,557**	59,185	16,588	**75,773**
	1,28,674	**17,989**	**1,46,663**	**1,22,999**	**16,588**	**1,39,587**
Non-financial assets						
Current tax assets (net)	-	**16**	**16**	-	68	**68**
Property, plant and equipment	-	**1,638**	**1,638**	-	2,931	**2,931**
Other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-financial assets	**724**	-	**724**	1,505	-	**1,505**
	724	**1,654**	**2,378**	**1,505**	**2,999**	**4,504**
Total assets	**1,29,398**	**19,643**	**1,49,041**	**1,24,504**	**19,587**	**1,44,091**

Particulars	March 31, 2023 Within 12 months	March 31, 2023 After 12 months	March 31, 2023 Total	March 31, 2022 Within 12 months	March 31, 2022 After 12 months	March 31, 2022 Total
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	1,866	-	**1,866**	1,440	-	**1,440**
Other financial liabilities	25,111	61	**25,172**	24,422	927	**25,349**
	26,977	**61**	**27,038**	**25,862**	**927**	**26,789**
Non-financial liabilities						
Provisions	58	361	**419**	12	200	**212**
Other non-financial liabilities	319	-	**319**	137	-	**137**
	377	**361**	**738**	**149**	**200**	**349**
Total liabilities	**27,354**	**422**	**27,776**	**26,011**	**1,127**	**27,138**
Net	**1,02,044**	**19,221**	**1,21,265**	**98,493**	**18,460**	**1,16,953**

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
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2.25 Contingent liabilities, commitments and lease arrangements

A. Contingent liabilities

The Company has no contingent liabilities (Previous year: Nil) as at the balance sheet date.

B. Capital commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for Rs. 254 thousands (net of advances) (Previous year: 69 thousands)

C. Legal cliams

There are no legal claims outstanding against the Company as at March 31, 2023 (Previous year: Nil).

D. Operating lease commitments

The Company has entered into commercial leases for premises and equipment. Gross rental expenses for the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. 1,157 thousands (Previous year: Rs. 1,102 thousands) which has been included in lease liability.

There are no future minimum lease payments under non–cancellable operating leases as at 31 March:

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Within one year	-	-
After one year but not more than five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	-	-

Group has on lease office premises which are of short term in nature which are of period of less than 12 months. Lease rental expenses recognised in the books of accounts is amounting to Rs. Rs. Nil thousands (Previous year: Rs 3 thousands).

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Right-of-use assets	657	1,472
Lease liability	927	1,932

For adjustments recognised on adoption of Ind AS 116 on April 1, 2019

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation on ROU of building	815	815
Interest cost	152	253
Expenses related to short term lease	-	-
Expenses related to low value lease	-	-

Measurement of lease liability

Particulars	Amount
Opening lease commitment disclosed as at 31st March 2022	1,932
Addition during the year	-
Accretion of interest	152
Payments	(1,157)
Less: De-recognised during the financial year	-
Lease liability recognized as at 31st March 2023	927

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-to-use assets and the movements during the period:

Particulars	Amount
As at 1st April, 2022	
Opening (Transition to Ind AS)	1,472
Addition during the year	-
Amortisation	815
Write-off	-
As at 31st March, 2023	**657**

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of Rs. 1,157 thousands (Previous year : Rs. 1,102 thousands). The initial application of Ind AS 116 resulted in noncash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of Rs. 3,853 thousands and Rs. 4,083 thousands at April 1, 2019

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
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2.26 Disclosure as required by Indian Accounting standard 24 - "Related Party Disclosure", as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 :

(A) Names of related parties by whom control is exercised

Edelweiss Global Wealth Management Limied (w.e.f. March 27, 2021 till March 31, 2022)	Parent of holding company
PAGAC Esctasy Pte Limited	Ultimate holding company

(B) Holding company

Nuvama Wealth Management Limited [Formerly known as Edelweiss Securities Limited]

(C) Names of related parties who exercise significant influence

Edelweiss Financial Services Limited

(D) Subsidiaries of Entity excecising significant influence with whom the Group has transactions

Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited
Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance Company Ltd
ZUNO General Insurance Limited [Formerly known as Edelweiss General Insurance Company Limited]
Edelweiss Comtrade Limited

Transactions with related parties

Sr. No.	Nature of Transaction	Related Party Name	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Capital account transactions			
1	Share application money received from	Nuvama Wealth Management Limited [Formerly known as Edelweiss Securities Limited]	12,350	-
2	Mediclaim premium paid	ZUNO General Insurance Limited [Formerly known as Edelweiss General Insurance Company Limited]	257	198
3	Insurance premium paid to	Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance Company Ltd	27	-
4	Reimbursements paid to	Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	67	-
		Edelweiss Financial Services Limited #	0	-
5	Managerial remuneration paid	Key managerial person	2,988	2,769
	Balances with related parties			
6	Other advances to be recovered from	Edelweiss Financial Services Limited	-	65
7	Trade payable	Edelweiss Comtrade Limited #	-	0
		Nuvama Wealth Management Limited [Formerly known as Edelweiss Securities Limited]	263	60
		Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited	-	7
		ZUNO General Insurance Limited [Formerly known as Edelweiss General Insurance Company Limited]	-	13

Amount is less than ₹ 1 thousand

Note: Edelweiss Financial Services Limited (the "Company" or "EFSL") along with its subsidiaries holds 43.74% in the equity shares of Nuvama Wealth Management Limited ("NWML"). Till March 30, 2023, EFSL had significant influence over NWML.
With effect from March 31, 2023, pursuant to the amendment agreement dated March 9, 2023 made to the amended and restated shareholders' agreement dated March 18, 2021 between EFSL, Edelweiss Global Wealth Management Limited ("EGWML") , PAGAC Ecstasy Pte Ltd ("PAGAC") and NWML, the amendment to the articles of association of NWML, EFSL has lost its significant influence as per Ind AS 28 on NWML.

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Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the year ended March 31, 2023
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2.27 Capital management

The Company's primary objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company defines "capital employed" to include all components of shareholders' equity and borrowings. The amount of capital employed at March 31, 2023 by the Company was Rs. 121.266 thousands (Previous year: Rs. 116,954 thousands).

The Company's capital structure is regularly reviewed and managed having due regard to the capital management practices of the Company. Adjustments are made to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions affecting the Company, to the extent these do not conflict with the directors' fiduciary duties towards the Company or the requirements of local regulation. The results of the directors' review of the Company's capital structure are used as a basis for the determination of the level of dividends, if any, that are to be declared.

The Company is required to maintain minimum Networth of USD 1,350,000 with respect to the trading clearing license issued by Securities and Exchange Board of India.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

2.28 Analysis of risk concentration

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss.

The carrying amounts of financial assets in the statement of financial position represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, before taking into account any collateral held. The Company does not hold any collateral in respect of their financial assets.

At the reporting date, there was no significant concentration of credit risk. The maximum credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held with reputed and regulated financial institutions. Other financial assets largely comprise of deposits place with exchanges for trading purposes.

The following table shows the risk concentration by industry for the components of the balance sheet.

Particulars	Financial services	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances	1,12,106	63,814
Other financial assets	34,557	75,773
Total	**1,46,663**	**1,39,587**

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2.29 Analysis of financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value. The table below summarise the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted payments.

As at March 31, 2023	Less than 3 months	Equal to or more than 3 months but less than 6 months	Equal to or more than 6 months but less than 12 months	Equal to or more than 12 months but less than 3 years	3 years to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade payables	1,866	-	-	-	-	-	**1,866**
Other financial liabilities	23,289	288	1,534	61	-	-	**25,172**
Total undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities	**25,155**	**288**	**1,534**	**61**	**-**	**-**	**27,038**

As at March 31, 2022	Less than 3 months	Equal to or more than 3 months but less than 6 months	Equal to or more than 6 months but less than 12 months	Equal to or more than 12 months but less than 3 years	3 years to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Trade payables	1,440	-	-	-	-	-	**1,440**
Other financial liabilities	22,981	245	1,196	927	-	-	**25,349**
Total undiscounted non-derivative financial liabilities	**24,421**	**245**	**1,196**	**927**	**-**	**-**	**26,789**

2.30 Analysis of non-derivative financial assets by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the undiscounted cash flows of the Company financial assets as at March 31

As at March 31, 2023	Less than 3 months	Equal to or more than 3 months but less than 6 months	Equal to or more than 6 months but less than 12 months	Equal to or more than 12 months but less than 3 years	3 years to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances	1,12,106	-	-	-	-	-	**1,12,106**
Other financial assets	16,568	-	-	1,099	-	16,890	**34,557**
Total	**1,28,674**	**-**	**-**	**1,099**	**-**	**16,890**	**1,46,663**

As at March 31, 2022	Less than 3 months	Equal to or more than 3 months but less than 6 months	Equal to or more than 6 months but less than 12 months	Equal to or more than 12 months but less than 3 years	3 years to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances	63,814	-	-	-	-	-	**63,814**
Other financial assets	59,185	-	-	1,014	-	15,574	**75,773**
Total	**1,22,999**	**-**	**-**	**1,014**	**-**	**15,574**	**1,39,587**

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2.31 Financial assets available to support future funding

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

March 31, 2023	Pledged as collateral	others (1)	Available as collateral	others (2)	Total carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalent including bank balance	-	-	-	1,12,106	**1,12,106**
Other financial assets	33,102	-	356	1,099	**34,557**
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	791	-	**791**
Total assets	**33,102**	**-**	**1,147**	**1,13,205**	**1,47,454**

March 31, 2022	Pledged as collateral	others (1)	Available as collateral	others (2)	Total carrying amount
Cash and cash equivalent including bank balance	-	-	-	63,814	**63,814**
Other financial assets	74,480	-	279	1,014	**75,773**
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-	1,002	-	**1,002**
Total assets	**74,480**	**-**	**1,281**	**64,828**	**1,40,589**

1) Represent assets which are not pledged and Company believes it is restricted from using funding for legal or other reason.

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

2.32 Currency risk:

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The table below indicates the currencies to which the Company had significant exposure at the end of the reported periods. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the INR (all other variables being constant) on the statement of profit and loss and equity.

	March 31, 2023					
Currency	**Increase in currency rate (%)**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on Equity**	**Decrease in currency rate (%)**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on Equity**
INR	5	6,515	-	5	(6,515)	-

	March 31, 2022					
Currency	**Increase in currency rate (%)**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on Equity**	**Decrease in currency rate (%)**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on Equity**
INR	5	6,471	-	5	(6,471)	-

2.33 Market risk:

Fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

The Company classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non–trading portfolios and manages each of those portfolios separately using sensitivity analyses.

	March 31, 2023			March 31, 2022		
Particulars	**Carrying amount**	**Traded risk**	**Non-traded risk**	**Carrying amount**	**Traded risk**	**Non-traded risk**
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances	1,12,106	-	1,12,106	63,814	-	63,814
Other financial assets	34,557	-	34,557	75,773	-	75,773
Total	**1,46,663**	**-**	**1,46,663**	**1,39,587**	**-**	**1,39,587**
Liability						
Trade payables	1,866	-	1,866	1,440	-	1,440
Other liabilities	25,172	-	25,172	25,349	-	25,349
Total	**27,038**	**-**	**27,038**	**26,789**	**-**	**26,789**

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2.34 Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises

Trade Payables includes Rs. 51 thousands (Previous year: 25 thousands) payable to "Suppliers" registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. No interest has been paid / is payable by the Company during the period to "Suppliers" registered under this Act. The aforementioned is based on the responses received by the Company to its inquiries with suppliers with regard to applicability under the said Act.

2.35 The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which subsumes the Provident Fund and the Gratuity Act and rules there under. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has also released draft rules thereunder on 13 November 2020 and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Group will evaluate the rules, assess the impact if any, and account for the same once the rules are notified and become effective.

2.36 Ratio :

Particular	As at / For the year ended March 31, 2023	As at / For the year ended March 31, 2022	Remark (> 25% <)
Current ratio (refer note 1)	4.73	4.79	No major movement
Return on Equity ratio (refer note 2)	(0.15)	(0.13)	No major movement
Retun on Capital Employed (refer note 3)	(0.15)	(0.14)	No major movement

Note

1. Current ratio = Current assets / Current liabilities
2. Return on Equity ratio = Net profit after tax - preference dividend / Average shareholder's equity
3. Return on Capital Employed = Earnings before interest and taxes / Capital Employed = Tangible networth (Net-worth - intangible assets) + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability
4. Debt equity ratio, Debt Service Coverage ratio, Interest Service Coverage ratios and Total Debts/ Total Assets and Return on Investment are nil since there is no debt and investment during the current year and previous year.
5. Inventory turnover ratio, Trade receivable ratio, Trade payable turnover, Net capital turnover and Net profit ratio are not applicable owing to the business model of the company.

2.37 Margin received from clients

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Cash margin	23,006	22,741
Non-cash margin		
- Securities	-	-
- Fixed Deposits	-	-
- Bank guarantees	-	-
Total non-cash margin	**-**	**-**
Total margin received	**23,006**	**22,741**

2.38 Others disclsoure

(i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited [Formerly Edelweiss Securities (IFSC) Limited]

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
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2.38 Others disclsoure *(Continued)*

(iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

(vii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year

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

2.39 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
CSR provisions are not applicable for current year and previous year as the turnover, Net Worth are below the prescribed limits of 1000 Crs & 500 Crs each.

2.40 Rounded off
All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousand as per the requirements of Schedule III,unless otherwise stated.

2.41 Previous period comparatives
Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged whenever necessary.

As per our report of even date attached.

For NGS & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 119850W

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

R. P. Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 104796

Mumbai
May 22, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Udit Surekha
Director
DIN : 02190342

Shiv Sehgal
Director
DIN : 07112524

V.S. Vyas

Viresh Vyas
Chief Financial Officer

Miraj Dave
Company Secretary

Paresh Jansari
Manager

May 22, 2023

Nuvama Capital Services (IFSC) Limited