D G M S & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Shashank P. Doshi
B.Com., F.C.A., ISA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Abans Securities Pvt Ltd
Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Abans Securities Pvt Ltd ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by 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 , 31st March 2021 , its Profit including Other Comprehensive Income and its Cash flows, and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.
Reporting of key audit matters as per SA 701, are not applicable to the Company as it is an unlisted company.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

D G M S & Co. M. No. 108456 Chartered Accountants

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

In connection with our audit of the 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the Financial Position , Financial Performance including Other Comprehensive Income, Cash Flows and the Statement Of 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 provision of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of the appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that we are operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether company has in place an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

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

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

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

D G M S & Co. Chartered Accountants M. No. 108456

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 appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2021 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 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rules 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact on its financial position.
- The Company did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts that require provision under any law or accounting standards for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
- There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For DGMS & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 0112187W

D G M S & Co. CA M. No. 108456 Chartered Accountants

Shashank Doshi
Partner
Membership No: 108456
UDIN: 21108456AAAAFX2060

Date: 29th July 2021
Place: Mumbai

Abans Securities Pvt Ltd

FY 2020-21

"Annexure A" to Independent Auditors' Report referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date.

1. In respect of its Fixed Assets:
   - The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets on the basis of available information.
   - According to explanation provided to us the company has carried out physical verification of fixed assets, which in our opinion appears to be reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification
   - According to the information, explanations and records given to us, we report that the Company does not hold any Immovable Property

2. In respect of its Inventories
   - According to the information's and explanation given to us, Physical verification of inventory has been conducted, at reasonable intervals by the management. Stock not in possession of the Company are physically verified by the Company, however management has provided verification certificate by the third party.
   - In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures of physical verification of inventories followed by the management are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of its business.
   - The Company has maintained proper records of inventories. As per records provided to us, there was no material discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventories as compared to the book records, having regards to the size of the operations of the company.

3. Since, the Company has not granted any Loans to parties covered in in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, the clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

4. In respect of Investment made by the Company: a) The Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and section 186.

5. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of

D G M S & Co. M. No. 108456 Chartered Accountants the Act and the rules framed there under. Therefore, the clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

6. To the best of our knowledge and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of the activities undertaken by the Company.

7. According to the records examined by us, the Company has regularly deposited, undisputed statutory dues including Direct Taxes, Indirect Taxes and any other statutory dues with appropriate authorities and there were no outstanding dues as at 31st March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

   According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Direct or Indirect Taxes on account of any dispute, which have not been deposited.

8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of outstanding dues to any financial institutions or banks or any government or any debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (viii) of the order is not applicable.

9. The company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term Loan and hence clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

10. Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

11. The company is a private limited company and hence provision of section 197 read with schedule V of the companies Act are not applicable. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the order is not applicable.

12. In our opinion company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

13. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of transactions with related parties:
    Section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
    Company is in compliance with the section 188 of the Act and details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.

D G M S & Co. CA M. No. 108456 Chartered Accountants

14. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of Shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year and hence clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.

15. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with the directors or persons connected with him and covered under section 192 of the Act. Hence, clause (xv) of the paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

16. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For DGMS & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 0112187W

DGMS & Co. CA M. No. 108456 Chartered Accountants

Shashank Doshi
Partner
Membership No: 108456
UDIN: 21108456AAAAFX2060

Date: 29th July 2021
Place: Mumbai

"Annexure B" to Independent Auditors' Report referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date.

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 Control over financial reporting of Abans Securities Pvt Ltd ("the company") as of 31st March 2021, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year then ended.

Management Responsibility for the Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

D G M S & Co. M. No. 108456 Chartered Accountants

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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

D G M S & Co. Chartered Accountants M. No. 108456

Opinion

In our opinion, considering nature of business, size of operations and organizational structure of the entity, 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 31st March 2021 based on the Internal Control over Financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of Internal Control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial reporting issued by the ICAI.

For DGMS & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 0112187W

DGMS & Co. M. No. 108456 Chartered Accountants

Shashank Doshi
Partner
Membership No: 108456
UDIN: 21108456AAAAFX2060

Date: 29th July 2021
Place: Mumbai

Abans Securities Private Limited

CIN : U67120MH2007PTC176260

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021

Particulars	Note No.	March 31, 2021	(Amounts in Rs) March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	2	85,96,871	6,03,16,686
(b) Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents	3	36,01,83,001	4,32,85,776
(c) Receivables	4		
(i) Trade Receivable		-	17,26,16,939
(ii) Other Receivables		14,83,570	20,35,871
(d) Loans	5	27,65,14,666	35,02,594
(e) Investments	6	3,29,47,855	3,30,88,248
(f) Derivative Financial Instruments	7	12,728	4,89,01,621
(g) Other Financial assets	8	1,35,23,639	1,17,12,847
		69,32,62,330	37,54,60,582
Non-Financial Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	9	22,55,441	31,75,587
(b) Intangible asset	10	19,70,596	37,92,084
(c) Inventories	11	-	1,15,47,900
(d) Other non-financial assets	12	54,76,812	30,54,43,406
		97,02,849	32,39,58,977
Total Assets		70,29,65,179	69,94,19,559
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities			
(a) Payables	13		
(i) Trade Payables			
(i) dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		25,31,65,659	15,60,95,058
(ii) Other Payables			
(i) dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		6,30,723	3,31,37,602
(b) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	14	21,61,03,308	25,03,47,308
Non-Financial Liabilities			
(a) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	15	61,69,458	54,685
(b) Provisions	16	40,66,520	65,93,274
(c) Other non-financial liabilities	17	61,19,568	16,05,747
(d) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	18	387	1,21,22,927
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share capital	19	2,41,50,000	2,41,50,000
(b) Other Equity	20	19,25,59,556	21,53,12,958
Total Liabilities and Equity		70,29,65,179	69,94,19,559

Significant Accounting Policies 1

Notes to Accounts 27-40

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes attached thereto form an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our attached report of even date
For D G M S & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0112187W

Shashank Doshi
Partner
Membership No: 108456
Place :- Mumbai
Date :- 29th July 2021
UDIN :- 21108456AAAAFX2060

D G M S & Co. CA M. No. 108456 Chartered Accountants

For and Behalf of the Board
Abans Securities Private Limited

Abhishek Bansal
Director
DIN : 01445730

Paras Shah
Director
DIN : 08190544

Abans Securities Private Limited

CIN : U67120MH2007PTC176260

Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March 2021

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue from Operations			
Sale of Products		2,94,34,73,560	3,17,12,07,346
Sale of service		2,37,39,234	3,39,23,122
Dividend Income		10,500	4,87,871
Interest Income	21	4,07,12,677	2,06,81,267
Net Gain on Fair Value Changes	22	15,56,45,222	3,93,47,646
Total Revenue from operations (I)		3,16,35,81,193	3,26,56,47,252
Expenses			
Finance Costs	23	1,12,81,692	3,53,39,339
Purchases		3,03,28,57,600	3,15,96,55,534
Change in inventory	24	1,15,47,900	(1,01,93,085)
Employee Benefits Expenses	25	3,05,31,076	4,09,86,413
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	9-10	32,22,463	20,79,738
Others expenses	26	5,27,90,015	2,95,59,982
Total Expenses (II)		3,14,22,30,746	3,25,74,27,921
Profit/(loss) before tax (III=I-II)		2,13,50,447	82,19,331
Less: Tax Expense (IV):			
Current Tax		78,04,000	23,20,000
Earlier Year		-	2,06,531
Deferred Tax		68,289	13,72,367
Profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operations (V=III-IV)		1,34,78,158	43,20,432
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations (VIII)		-	-
Tax Expense of discontinued operations (IX)		-	-
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations(After tax) (X=VIII-IX)			
Profit/(loss) for the period (XI= VII-X)		1,34,78,158	43,20,432
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plan		3,49,535	(1,16,971)
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(1,16,689)	-
Subtotal (A)		2,32,846	(1,16,971)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			-
Unrealised profit on derivative		12,728	4,89,01,621
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		(42)	(1,23,07,560)
Subtotal (B)		12,685	3,65,94,061
Total Other Comprehensive Income		2,45,531	3,64,77,090
Total		1,37,23,689	4,07,97,522
Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)	27		
Basic (Rs.)		5.68	16.89
Diluted (Rs.)		5 68	16.89

Significant Accounting Policies 1

Notes to Accounts 27-40

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes attached thereto form an integral part of Financial Statements.

As per our attached report of even date
For D G M S & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0112187W

Shashank Doshi
Partner
Membership No: 108456
Place :- Mumbai
Date :- 29th July 2021
UDIN :- 21108456AAAAF X2060

D G M S & Co. CA M. No. 108456 Chartered Accountants

For and Behalf of the Board
Abans Securities Private Limited

Abhishek Bansal
Director
DIN : 01445730

Paras Shah
Director
DIN : 08190544

Abans Securities Private Limited

CIN : U67120MH2007PTC176260

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st Mar 2021

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021		For the year ended March 31, 2020	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net Profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss		2,13,50,447		82,19,330
Adjusted for :				
Depreciation	32,22,463		20,79,738	
Loss on sale of Property Plant & Equipment	-		6,813	
Unrealised profit on derivative	-		4,89,01,621	
Dividend	(10,500)		(4,87,871)	
Interest income	(4,07,12,677)		(5,23,480)	
Prepaid Expenses	23,71,718		41,85,133	
Employee defined benefit plan expenses	12,36,742		11,40,073	
Interest Expenses	47,08,959	(2,91,83,294)	2,80,64,063	8,33,66,089
Increase / (Decrease) in Payables	6,45,63,723		9,01,82,864	
Increase / (Decrease) in Provision	(32,96,990)		9,96,594	
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	45,13,821		4,84,627	
Increase / (Decrease) in Derviative Financial Instruments	-		(2,08,313)	
Decrease/ (Increase) in Receivables	17,31,69,240		(16,49,43,247)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans	(27,30,12,072)		(30,74,302)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	1,15,47,900		(1,01,93,085)	
(Increase)/Decrease in Investments	1,40,393		3,01,21,666	
Decrease/ (Increase) in Other Financial Assets	29,57,84,084		6,73,50,087	
		27,34,10,098		1,07,16,892
Cash Generated from Operations		26,55,77,251		10,23,02,311
Taxes Paid		16,89,229		46,84,570
Net Cash from Operating Activities (A)		26,38,88,022		9,76,17,741
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Purchase of Property Plant & Equipment	(4,80,829)			(57,34,917)
Dividend	10,500			4,87,871
Interest income	4,07,12,677			5,23,480
Net Cash from Investing Activities (B)	4,02,42,348	4,02,42,348		(47,23,566)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Interest Expenses		(47,08,959)		(2,80,64,062)
Short Term Borrowings		(3,42,44,000)		(5,85,94,348)
Net Cash from Financing Activities (C)		(3,89,52,959)		(8,66,58,410)
Net cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		26,51,77,411		62,35,765
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		10,36,02,462		9,73,66,696
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		36,87,79,872		10,36,02,462

Notes:-

1. Cash flow statement has been prepared under Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule 2015 as ammended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rule, 2016.
2. Previous years figures have been restated and regrouped wherever necessary.
3. Components of cash and cash equivalents at the year end comprise of;

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Cash Balance	1,77,756	1,77,756
Fixed deposits with maturity less than 3 months	36,01,83,001	4,32,85,776
Balance with Bank	84,19,115	6,01,38,930
	36,87,79,872	10,36,02,462

As per our attached report of even date

For D G M S & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 0112187W

Shashank Doshi

Partner

Membership No: 108456

Place :- Mumbai

Date :- 29th July 2021

UDIN :- 21108456AAAAFX2060

For and Behalf of the Board

Abans Securities Private Limited

Abhishek Bansal

Director

DIN : 01445730

Paras Shah

Director

DIN : 08190544

Abans Securities Private Limited
CIN : U67120MH2007PTC176260
Statement of Change in Equity

A **Equity Share Capital**

	No of Shares	Amount in Rs
Equity shares of INR 10/- each, issued subscribed and fully paid up		
As at April 01, 2019	24,15,000	2,41,50,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2020	24,15,000	2,41,50,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	24,15,000	2,41,50,000

B **Other Equity**

Particulars	Securities Premuim	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
As at April 1, 2019	9,41,00,000	8,04,29,001	(13,567)	17,45,29,001
Profit for the year	-	43,20,432	3,64,77,090	4,07,97,522
Other Comprehensive Income				-
As at Mach 31, 2020	9,41,00,000	8,47,49,434	3,64,63,523	21,53,12,956
Profit for the year	-	1,34,78,158	-	1,34,78,158
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	(3,62,31,558)	(3,62,31,558)
As at Mach 31, 2021	9,41,00,000	9,82,27,592	2,31,964	19,25,59,556

As per our attached report of even date
For D G M S & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0112187W

Shashank Doshi
Partner
Membership No: 108456
Place :- Mumbai
Date :- 29th July 2021
UDIN :- 21108456AAAAFX2060

D G M S & Co. Chartered Accountants M. No. 108456

For and Behalf of the Board
Abans Securities Private Limited

Abans Securities Private Limited

Abhishek Bansal
Director
DIN : 01445730

Paras Shah
Director
DIN : 08190544

Note :- 1.

Significant Accounting Polices and Notes to Accounts forming part of financial Statement for year ended March 31st, 2021

i) Nature of Operations

Abans Securites Private Limited (the Company) having registered office at 36, 37, 38A ,3rd Floor Nariman Bhavan, Back Bay Reclanation, Nariman Point, Mumbai -400021.

The Company is registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI') under the Stock brokers and sub brokers Regulations, 1992 and is a member of recognised Stock and Commodity Exchange . The Company acts as a stock broker and commodities broker to execute proprietary trades and also trades on behalf of its clients and also trade in physical commodity. It is registered with Central Depository Services (India) Limited in the capacity of Depository Participant.

The Financial statements were approved for issuance by the company board of directors on 29th July, 2021.

ii) Summary of the significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statement is prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended. Accordingly, the first Ind AS financial Statement shall be for the financial year 2019-20 with comparables for the financial year 2018-19 (Refer Note no. 2 for information on Ind AS adoption).

For all periods upto and including the year 31st March 2019 the company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006 (as amended) notified under the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rule 14 (as amended), and other generally accepted accounting principles in India (collectively referred to as 'Indian GAAP' or 'Previous GAAP').

The Balance Sheet, Statement of Change in Equity and Statement of Profit & Loss are presented in the format prescribed under Division III of Schedule III of the Act, as amended from time to time, for Non-Banking Financial Companies ('NBFCs') that are required to comply with Ind AS as the Company is covered in the definition of Non-Banking Financial Company as defined in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016.The Statement of Cash Flows has been presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

The Financial Statement have been prepared under historical cost convention basis except the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amounts. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes are rounded off to the nearest INR rupee in compliance with Schedule III of the Act, unless otherwise stated.

1. Certain Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
2. Certain Financial instruments measured at fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL);
3. Defined Benefit Plan asset measured at fair value;

The functional and presentation currency of the company is Indian rupees. This financial statement is presented in Indian rupees. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

(b) Use of estimates

The preparation of this financial Statement in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. This estimates, judgments and assumptions affect application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial Statement and the reported amount of income and expenses for the periods presented. Although this estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about this assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively. Actual results could differ from the estimates. Any difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known/materialize. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial Statement are as below:

1. Valuation of Financial instruments;
2. Evaluation of recoverability of deferred tax assets;
3. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
4. Measurement of recoverable amounts of cash-generating units;
5. Obligations relating to employee benefits;
6. Provisions and Contingencies;
7. Provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions;
8. Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets.

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(c) Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset shall be measured at its cost. Cost comprises of the purchase price and any attributable / allocable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Cost also includes direct cost and other related incidental expenses.

When significant components of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, recognition is made for such replacement of components as individual assets with specific useful life and depreciation if this components are initially recognised as separate asset. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

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.

Depreciation is provided from the date the assets are ready to be put to use, as per written down value (WDV) method over the useful life of the assets, as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 mentioned below.

Type of Asset	Estimated useful life
Buildings	60 years
Air Conditioner	5 years
Motor Car	10 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Office Equipments	5 years

Gains or losses arising on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss within 'other income' or 'other expenses' respectively.

(d) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Cost comprises the acquisition price, development cost and any attributable / allocable incidental cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination that qualify for separate recognition are recognised as intangible assets at their fair values at the date of acquisition. The useful life of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

All finite-lived intangible assets, are accounted for using the cost model whereby intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortised over the useful life. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

When an intangible asset is disposed of, the gain or loss on disposal is determined as the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss within 'other income' or 'other expenses' respectively.

Depreciation is provided from the date the assets are ready to be put to use, as per written down value (WDV) method over the useful life of the assets, as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 mentioned below.

Type of Asset	Estimated useful life
Computer Software	3 years

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication based on internal /external factors, that an asset may be impaired. 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 the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and the reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments maturing within 3 months from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(g) Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Company is virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

No liability is recognised if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the outflow of resources is remote.

(h) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition :-

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

1. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

2. The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

1. Debt instruments, derivatives instruments at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

2. Equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

3. Debt instruments at Amortised cost: A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b. Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

4. Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company is required to recognise expected credit losses (ECLs) based on forward-looking information for all financial assets at amortised cost, debt financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and loan commitments. No impairment loss is applicable on equity investments.

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The Company follows 'simplified approach' to recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit and loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL For all other financial assets, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12 Month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in Credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECL (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:
1) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
2) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and 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

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.
The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, other payables, loans and borrowings
The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost.
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company trades in to derivative financial instruments. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken to Other Comprehensive Income on end of period and realised to Profit and loss account when actual cash flow happens.

Derecognition of Financial Laibilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

(i) **Fair value measurement**

The Company measures financial instruments such as, investment in equity shares, at fair value on initial recognition

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:

1. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
2. 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.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial Statement are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

1. Level 1 – Inputs are quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

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Aryans Securities Private Limited

2. Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

3. Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

(j) Revenue from contracts with Customers

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Ind AS 115, Revenue from contracts with customers, outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers

The company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115:

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the company satisfies a performance obligation. The company recognises revenue from the following sources:

a. Income from services rendered as a broker is recognised upon rendering of the services on a trade date basis, in accordance with the terms of contract.

b. Fee income including investment banking, advisory fees, financial advisory services, etc., is recognised based on the stage of completion of assignments and terms of agreement with the client.

c. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

d. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment of the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

e. Revenue is recocgnised only when revenue is reasonably certain.

(k) Foreign currencies Transaction and translation

a) Monetary items: Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Non – Monetary items: Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting of monetary items at each Balance Sheet date at the closing spot rate are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

(l) Leases

Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. A lessee recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

For short term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(m) Income taxes

Tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in OCI or directly in equity.

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Indian Income-tax Act. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity).

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Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised in full for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss, unused tax credits or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant nontaxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Unrecognised deferredtax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity).

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

(n) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported in finance costs.

(o) Employee benefits

1. Provident Fund

Retirement benefit in the form of Provident Fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

2. Gratuity

Gratuity is in the nature of a defined benefit plan. Provision for gratuity is calculated on the basis of actuarial valuations carried out at balance sheet date and is charged to the statement of profit and loss. The actuarial valuation is performed using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurement, 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.

3. Compensates Absenses

Leave encashment is recognised (as and when they accrue) as an expense in the statement of profit and loss in line with the leave policy of the Company.

(p) Inventories

Items of Inventory are measured at lower of the cost and Net Realizable value. Cost of inventory comprises of cost of purchase and other cost incurred to acquire it. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(q) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average numbers of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted at the beginning of the year and not issued at a later date.

In computing the diluted EPS, potential equity shares that either increase earnings per share or decrease loss per equity share, being anti-dilutive are ignored.

(r) Segment Reporting Policies:

The Company is presenting financial statements and hence in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 108 – Segment Reporting, segment information is disclosed in the financial statements. The Company is operating in two different business segments i.e. Broking & Allied activities and Trading in Commodities. Segments have been identified and reported taking into account nature of products and services, the different risks and returns and the internal business reporting systems. The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policy of the Company.

(s) Statement of Cashflow:

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

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Notes on Financial Statements for the period Ended 31st Mar, 2021

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Note 2: Cash and Cash Equivalent		
Cash on Hand	1,77,756	1,77,756
Balance with Banks	84,19,115	6,01,38,930
TOTAL	**85,96,871**	**6,03,16,686**
Note 3: Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents		
Fixed Deposits with Bank**	36,01,83,001	4,32,85,776
TOTAL	**36,01,83,001**	**4,32,85,776**
Note 3.1: Fixed Deposit (under Lien)		
For Margin to Exchange	33,07,00,000	17,70,776
Earmarked towards issue of Bank Guarantee to Exchange	2,89,83,001	4,10,15,000

** Carrying amount

** Bank Gaurantee issued to Exchange against the Margin Obligation is obtained against the earmarked Fixed Deposits out of Clients Funds. Refer Note 39 of notes to accounts)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Note 4: Receivables		
Trade Receivables		
Receivables considered good - unsecured	-	17,26,16,939
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	-	-
	-	17,26,16,939
Other Receivables		
Receivables considered good - unsecured	14,83,570	20,35,871
	14,83,570	20,35,871
TOTAL	**14,83,570**	**17,46,52,810**
Note 5: Loans		
Unsecured- Others		
Inter Corporate Deposits	27,65,14,666	35,02,594
Total Loans in India	**27,65,14,666**	**35,02,594**
Loans outside India - at amortised cost		
- Public Sector	-	-
- Others	-	-
Total Loans Outside India	-	-
TOTAL	**27,65,14,666**	**35,02,594**
Note 6: Investments		
INVESTMENTS:		
Investment in Equity Instruments		
- Unquoted - in Subsidiary - (Valued at cost)		
Abans Middle East DMCC		
March 31, 2021 477 no of equity shares at face value of AED 1,000/- each	70,10,000	-
March 31, 2020 477 no of equity shares at face value of AED 1,000/- each	-	70,10,000
- Unquoted - in Associate - (Valued at cost)		
Abans Global Limited		
March 31, 2021 4,200,00 no of ordinary shares at face value of GBP 1/- each	2,37,64,855	
March 31, 2020 4,200,00 no of ordinary shares at face value of GBP 1/- each	-	2,37,64,855
- Quoted (Valued at Fair value through Profit or loss)		
Investment in equity shares held for trading purpose -(Refer Note 6.1)	21,73,000	23,13,402
TOTAL Investments	**3,29,47,855**	**3,30,88,248**
Investment in India	21,73,000	23,13,402
Investment Outside India	3,07,74,855	3,07,74,855
TOTAL	**3,29,47,855**	**3,30,88,257**

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Notes on Financial Statements for the period Ended 31st Mar, 2021

Note: 6.1 :Investment in equity shares held for trading purpose

Particulars	31/03/2021		31/03/2020	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Future Retail Ltd	-	-	14,029	10,98,471
Future Consumer Ltd	-	-	42,284	3,08,673
Indo National Ltd	2,100	21,72,831	2,100	9,06,255
GMR Infrastructure Ltd	2	43	-	-
Reliance Communications Ltd	4	116	4	3
Insilco Ltd	1	10	-	-
Investment in equity shares held for trading purpose	**2,107**	**21,73,000**	**58,417**	**23,13,402**

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Notes on Financial Statements for the period Ended 31st Mar, 2021

Note 7: Derivative Financial Instrument

Equity Derivatives		
Fair Value - Assets		1,94,730
Fair Value - Liabilities	-	-
Total (A)	-	**1,94,730**
Currency Derivatives		
Fair Value - Assets	12,728	4,87,06,891
Fair Value - Liabilities		-
Total (B)	**12,728**	**4,87,06,891**
TOTAL Fair Value - Asset / (Liability) (A+B)	**12,728**	**4,89,01,621**

Note 7.1- Notional Amount

Equity Derivatives	-	20,60,708
Currency Derivatives	27,08,068	1,75,26,69,730

Note 8: Other Financial Asset

Loan to Employee	8,22,079	5,50,800
Deposits*	1,12,09,000	1,02,09,000
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	11,08,046	9,53,047
Other Receivable	3,84,514	-
TOTAL	**1,35,23,639**	**1,17,12,847**

* It includes deposit with exchanges and Depository

Note 11: Inventory

Stock in trade*	-	1,15,47,900
	-	**1,15,47,900**
* Stock in trade include gold, gaurseeds and silver		1,15,47,900

Note 12: Other Non Financial Asset

Security deposits	3,30,141	3,40,971
Balance with Revenue Authorities	23,82,005	5,98,704
Advance recoverable in cash or kind	3,06,017	2,28,668
Prepaid expenses	23,71,718	41,85,133
Advance to employee for Expenses	86,930	89,930
Advance to vendor	-	30,00,00,000
TOTAL	**54,76,812**	**30,54,43,406**

Note 13: Payables

(a) Payables		
(i) Trade Payables		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	25,31,65,659	15,60,95,058
(ii) Other Payables		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	6,30,723	3,31,37,602
(iii) Margin Payable to exchange	39,33,33,871	29,05,71,726
Less : Margins & balance with exchange #	(28,86,64,834)	(3,01,02,415)
Less: Fixed Deposit earmarked	(10,46,69,037)	(26,04,69,310)
TOTAL	**25,37,96,383**	**18,92,32,660**

The Unrealised Gain / (Loss) on unexpired derivate contracts are recognised as Derivative Asset/(Liability) and hence Margin with exchange are exclusive of such Gain/ (Loss). Refer note no. 7 for Derivate Assets/ (Liabilities).

* Refer Note 34 for MSME

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Note: 8-Property,Plant & Equipment

(Amt in Rs.)

Particulars	Plant and Machinery	Air Conditioner	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Computer	Total
Gross Block:						
As at April 1, 2019	1,36,268	10,20,808	1,76,056	30,94,876	76,24,474	1,20,52,482
Additions		-	-	59,780	26,03,731	26,63,511
Disposal / Adjustments	1,36,268					1,36,268
As at March 31, 2020	-	10,20,808	1,76,056	31,54,656	1,02,28,205	1,45,79,725
Additions				1,24,700	3,56,129	4,80,829
Disposal / Adjustments						-
As at March 31, 2021	-	10,20,808	1,76,056	32,79,356	1,05,84,334	1,50,60,554
Depreciation and Impairment:						
As at April 1, 2019	1,29,455	9,69,765	1,58,922	25,07,758	59,83,736	97,49,636
For the year			4,891	2,56,897	15,22,168	17,83,956
Disposal	1,29,455					1,29,455
As at March 31, 2020	-	9,69,765	1,63,813	27,64,656	75,05,904	1,14,04,138
For the year			1,461	1,75,939	12,23,575	14,00,975
Disposal						-
As at March 31, 2021	-	9,69,765	1,65,274	29,40,595	87,29,479	1,28,05,113
Net Block:						
As at March 31, 2020	-	51,043	12,243	3,90,000	27,22,301	31,75,587
As at March 31, 2021	-	51,043	10,782	3,38,761	18,54,855	22,55,441

Note 9: Intangible Asset

(Amt in Rs.)

Particulars	Computer software	Back office software	Membership card	Total
Gross Block:				
As at April 1, 2019	79,92,025	-	5,61,800	85,53,825
Additions	71,407	30,00,000		30,71,407
Disposal / Adjustments				-
As at March 31, 2020	80,63,432	30,00,000	5,61,800	1,16,25,232
Additions	-	-	-	
Disposal / Adjustments	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2021	80,63,432	30,00,000	5,61,800	1,16,25,232
Depreciation and Impairment:				
As at April 1, 2019	75,37,366	-	-	75,37,366
For the year	1,40,472	1,55,310		2,95,782
Disposal				-
As at March 31, 2020	76,77,838	1,55,310	-	78,33,148
For the year	29,700	17,91,788	-	18,21,488
Disposal				
As at March 31, 2021	77,07,538	19,47,098	-	96,54,636
Net Block:				
As at March 31, 2020	3,85,594	28,44,690	5,61,800	37,92,084
As at March 31, 2021	3,55,894	10,52,902	5,61,800	19,70,596

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Note 14: Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)

At Amortised Cost		
Inter Corporate Deposits- Borrowings	1,06,47,000	
Secured working capital facilities from banks	20,54,56,308	25,03,47,308
TOTAL	**21,61,03,308**	**25,03,47,308**
Borrowings in India	21,61,03,308	25,03,47,308
Borrowings outside India	-	-
TOTAL	**21,61,03,308**	**25,03,47,308**

Note: 14.1 Terms of Borrowings

1) All the borrowings are renewable within a period of 1 year

2) Rate of interest is between 9% to 12% pa

3) Secured by Property owned by director, relative of director and Company controlled by Director along with their Personal Guarantees and corporate guarantee by Holding Company and Company controlled by Director.

4) Other Terms : Additionally the Company in accordance with its special resolution dated 29/01/2018 had unconditionally and irrevocably agreed and undertaken to Bank of India to participate in any restructuring upto the amount of Rs.69 Crores together with unpaid interest if any, as deemed fit by the Bank in accordance with any Scheme as may be formulated by Bank or RBI from time to time in the event of any stress in the account and convert the same into fully paid-up equity shares of the company.

Note 15: Current tax liabilities (Net)

Provision for taxation (Net of TDS)	61,69,458	54,685
TOTAL	**61,69,458**	**54,685**

Note 16: Provisions

Provision for Leave Encashment	13,37,673	8,17,334
Provision for Expenses	90,276	34,97,505
Provision for Gratuity	26,38,571	22,78,435
TOTAL	**40,66,520**	**65,93,274**

Note 17: Other Non Financial Liabilities

Advance received from customer	54,43,580	-
Statutory Liabilities	6,75,988	16,05,747
TOTAL	**61,19,568**	**16,05,747**

Note 18: Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]

Depreciation and Amortization	13,619	5,94,511
Provision for Employee Benefit	(13,274)	(7,79,143)
Unrealised gain on derivative financial instruments	42	1,23,07,560
TOTAL	**387**	**1,21,22,927**

Note 19: Equity Share Capital

Authorised		
Equity Share		
March 31, 2021 - 50,00,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each	5,00,00,000	-
March 31, 2020 - 50,00,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each		5,00,00,000
March 31, 2019 - 50,00,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each	-	-
April 01, 2018 - 50,00,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each	-	-
TOTAL	**5,00,00,000**	**5,00,00,000**

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Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:

Equity shares		
March 31, 2021 - 24,15,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each	2,41,50,000	-
March 31, 2020 - 24,15,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each	-	2,41,50,000
March 31, 2019 - 24,15,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each	-	-
April 01, 2018 - 24,15,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each	-	-
TOTAL	**2,41,50,000**	**2,41,50,000**

Note 19.1: Reconclliation of number of shares outstanding is set out below:

Equity Shares :		
At the beginning of the period	24,15,000	24,15,000
Addition during the period	-	-
Closing Balance	**24,15,000**	**24,15,000**

Note 19.2: The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares :

Equity Shares:		
Name of the Shareholder		
ABans Capital Private Limited (No. of Shares)	24,14,000	24,14,000
ABans Capital Private Limited (% held)	99.959%	99.96%

Terms / Rights attached to Equity Shares

The company has only one class of equity share have been having a par value of Rs.10 each holder of equity share is entiled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividend if any, in Indian Rupee. The dividend proposed if any, by the board of Directors is subject to the approval of the share holders at the ensuing Annual General meeting accept in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the company,the holder of equity shares will be entiled to receive any of remaining assets of the company after distribution of preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the share holders.

Note 20: Other Equity

Securities Premium**		
Opening Balance	9,41,00,000	9,41,00,000
Add/(Less) : Changes during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	9,41,00,000	**9,41,00,000**
Retained Earnings***		
Opening Balance	8,47,49,434	8,04,29,001
Add : Profit for the year	1,34,78,158	43,20,432
Closing Balance	**9,82,27,592**	**8,47,49,434**
Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening Balance	3,64,63,523	(13,567)
Add : Other comprehensive income for the year	(3,62,31,558)	3,64,77,090
Closing Balance	**2,31,964**	**3,64,63,523**
TOTAL	**19,25,59,556**	**21,53,12,956**

** Security Premium- Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. It can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares, writing off the preliminary expenses in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

***Retained Earnings- Created out of Accretion of Profits

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	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Note 21: Interest Income		
At amortised cost		
Interest on Loans	1,87,37,456	5,23,480
Interest on deposit with banks	2,19,75,220	2,01,57,787
TOTAL	**4,07,12,677**	**2,06,81,267**
Note 22: Net gain/ (loss) on fair value changes		
A) Net Gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
on sale of Investments held for trade	(14,43,79,595)	1,66,92,009
on sale of derivatives held for trade	29,86,81,882	2,68,55,264
	15,43,02,287	4,35,47,273
B)Others		
on sale of Quoted Equity Investments at fair value through profit /loss	13,42,935	(41,99,627)
C)Total net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	**15,56,45,222**	**3,93,47,646**
22.1 Fair value changes:		
Realised	15,56,45,222	3,93,47,646
Unrealized	-	-
TOTAL	**15,56,45,222**	**3,93,47,646**
Note 23: Finance Costs		
Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Interest on working capital facilities	47,08,959	2,80,64,063
Other borrowing costs	65,72,733	72,75,276
TOTAL	**1,12,81,692**	**3,53,39,339**
Note 24: Change in Inventory		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	1,15,47,900	13,54,815
Inventory at the end of the year	-	1,15,47,900
	1,15,47,900	**(1,01,93,085)**
Note 25: Employee Benefits and Expenses		
Salaries and Wages	2,80,33,780	3,89,94,522
Contribution to gratuity	7,09,671	7,21,974
Provision for Leave salary	5,27,071	4,18,099
Contribution to provident and other funds	7,39,153	7,33,342
Staff welfare expenses	5,21,401	1,18,476
TOTAL	3,05,31,076	**4,09,86,413**

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	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Note 26: Establishment and Other Expenses		
Communication Expenses	40,92,091	54,79,222
Donation	15,000	-
Rent Expenses	9,30,000	17,40,000
Stock exchange charges,turnover & other charges	9,42,745	58,88,156
Repairs & Maintenance	21,96,296	33,71,280
Commission exp	-	26,00,000
Legal & Profession Expenses	20,83,877	35,33,314
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	2,49,457	19,99,985
Lodging & Boarding	-	1,51,918
Business development expenses	3,84,88,762	15,02,403
Loss on Discard of Assets	-	6,813
Ineligible Input tax Credit	-	8,12,339
ROC Fees	6,754	19,644
Interest on late deposit of statutory liabilities	58465	3,60,581
Office & Sundry Expenses	35,01,568	17,63,781
Warehousing Charges	-	55,546
Payment To Auditor		
Statutory Audit Fees	2,25,000	2,75,000
TOTAL	**5,27,90,015**	**2,95,59,982**

27 **Earning Per Share :**

	Particulars	2020-21	2019-20
A	Face Value of the shares (Rs.)	10	10
B	Outstanding No. of Equity Shares	24,15,000	24,15,000
C	Weighted Average no. of shares	24,15,000	24,15,000
D	Net Profit after tax as per statement of profit and loss	1,34,78,158	43,20,432
E	Basic Earnings Per Share (Rs.) (E = D / C)	5.58	1.79
F	Weighted Average no. of shares (Diluted)	24,15,000	24,15,000
G	Diluted Earnings Per Share	5.58	1.79

28 **Related Party Disclosure :**

A. Related parties with whom transaction have been entered during the year.

Category	Particulars	Name of the Party
1	Holding Company	• Abans Capital Private Limited
2	Subsidiary Companies (Direct /Indirect)	• Abans Middle East DMCC
3	Associates	• Abans Global Limited
4	Key Management Personnel	• Paras Shah • Abhishek Bansal
5	Fellow Subsidiary	• Abans Broking Services Private Ltd
6	Relatives of key management personnel	• None
7	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key mana	• None
8	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by a group o	• Abans Finance Private Limited • Abans Enterprises Limited • Pantone Enterprises Private Limited • Zale Trading Private Limited • Shello Tradecom Private Limited • ABans Realty & Infrastructure Private Ltd • ABans International Ltd • Agrometals Vendibles Private Limited • ABans Agri Warehousing & Logistics Private Limited • Cultured Curio Jewels Private Limited • Abans Jewels Private Limited • Abans International Limited • Abans Metals Private Limited
9	Individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the	• Abhishek Bansal • Fortune Gems (Proprietor Mr. Abhishek Bansal) • Abhishek Bansal HUF • Shriyam Bansal

B. **The Following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length.**

Sr No	Nature of transactions	Category	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
1	**Rent Expenses**			
	Abhishek Bansal	4	1,20,000	1,20,000
	Abans Finance Pvt Ltd	1	8,10,000	16,20,000
	ABans Realty & Infrastructure Private Ltd	8	-	
	Total		**9,30,000**	**17,40,000**
2	**Brokerage Income**			
	Abans Broking Services Private Limited	5	1	11,830
	Abans Finance Private Limited	8	35,789	4,95,220
	Abans International Limited	8	5,48,198	3,70,491
	Abans Jewels Private Limited	8	11,57,495	87,128
	Abans Metals Private Limited	8	14,64,455	1,35,27,968
	Agrometal Vendibles Private Limited	8	-	107
	Cultured Curio Jewels Private Limited	8	17,32,977	69,83,143
	Hydux Enterprises Private Limited	8	3	-
	Pantone Enterprises Private Limited	8	8,81,125	14,07,316
	Shello Tradecom Private Limited	8	5,54,121	14,70,459
	Zale Trading Private Limited	8	3,77,763	69,926
	Total		**67,51,926**	**2,44,23,588**

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3	**Purchase of Back office software**			
	Zicuro Technologies Private Limited	8	-	30,00,000
	Total		-	**30,00,000**
4	**Subscription to Market Linked Debentures-Unsecured**			
	Abans Finance Pvt Ltd	1	-	50,00,00,000
	(Discount on issue Rs. 4,50,00,000)			
	Abans Finance Pvt Ltd	1		1,00,00,00,000
	(Discount on issue Rs. 9,00,00,000)			
	Total		-	**1,50,00,00,000**
5	**Investment in Equity Instruments**			
	Abans Middle East DMCC	2	70,10,000	70,10,000
	Abans Global Limited	3	2,37,64,855	2,37,64,855
	Total		**3,07,74,855**	**3,07,74,855**
6	**Trade Payables**			
	Abans Agri Warehousing & Logistics Pvt Ltd	8	-	55,546
	Abans finance private limited	8	6,25,976	51,94,700
	Abans international limited	8	3,87,80,348	4,61,04,783
	Abans Jewels Private Limited	8	1,69,37,696	-
	Abans metals private limited	8	23,476	17,31,536
	Abans textiles private limited	8	-	355
	Cultured curio jewels private limited	8	-	41,50,379
	Pantone enterprises private limited	8	15,343	36,58,037
	Shello tradecom private limited	8	-	23,00,890
	Zale trading private limited	8	-	23,44,280
	Zicuro Technologies Pvt Ltd	8	-	35,40,000
	Total		**5,63,82,840**	**6,90,80,506**
7	**Other Receivables**			
	Abans Broking Services Pvt Ltd	5	-	8,850
	Abhishek Bansal (Dr/Cr)	9	-	6,47,296
	Total		-	**6,56,146**
8	**AMC paid for Back office software**			
	Zicuro Technologies Private Limited	8	1,40,000	-
	Total		**1,40,000**	-
9	**Interest Expenses**			
	Abans Finance Pvt Ltd	8	5,55,093	-
			5,55,093	-
10	**Guarantee availed for Borrowings**			
	Abans Finance Pvt Ltd	8	90,00,00,000	-
	Total		**90,00,00,000**	-
11	**Loan Payable**			
	Abans finance private limited	8	1,06,47,000	-
	Total		**1,06,47,000**	-
12	**Purchase of MLD**			
	Agrometals Vendibles Private Limited	8	57,08,86,122	-
	Total		**57,08,86,122**	-
13	**Due to Clients**			
	Abans Finance Private Limited	8	1,85,22,771	2,55,34,466
	Abans International Limited	8	7,81,22,360	8,07,66,643
	Abans Jewels Private Limited	8	1,71,13,658	-
	Abans Metals Private Limited	8	23,476	4,88,35,772
	Agrometal Vendibles Private Limited	8	-	355
	Cultured Curio Jewels Private Limited	8	-	2,48,56,132
	Pantone Enterprises Private Limited	8	15,343	3,08,80,299
	Shello Tradecom Private Limited	8	-	1,69,19,850
	Zale Trading Private Limited	8		72,01,962
	Total		11,37,97,608	**23,49,95,479**

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29 **Segment Reporting**

Primary segment (Business segment)

The Company is Operating in two different business segments i.e. trading in commodities such as gold,seeds etc and broking and allied activities. Segments have been identified and reported taking into account nature of products and services, the different risk and returns and internal business reporting system. The accounting Policy adopted for Segment Reporting are in line with Company's Accounting Policy

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021 (Audited)	March 31, 2020 (Audited)
1. Segment Revenue		
a) Segment - Trading in Commodities	2,94,34,73,560	3,17,12,07,346
b) Segment - Broking and allied activvities	20,13,59,677	9,34,28,555
c) Segment - Others / un allocable	1,87,47,956	10,11,351
Total	3,16,35,81,193	3,26,56,47,252
Less: Inter Segment Revenue		-
Net Sales / Income from Operations	3,16,35,81,193	3,26,56,47,252
2. Segment Results		
Profit / (Loss) before tax and interest from each segment		
a) Segment - Trading in Commodities	(10,09,31,940)	1,81,56,036
b) Segment - Broking and allied activvities	20,04,16,931	8,75,40,399
c) Segment - Others / un allocable	(6,68,52,852)	(6,21,37,767)
Total	3,26,32,139	4,35,58,668
Less		
Finance cost	(1,12,81,692)	(3,53,39,339)
Total profit before exceptional item & tax	2,13,50,447	82,19,329
3. Capital Employed		
Segment Assets		
a) Segment - Trading in Commodities	-	47,72,75,947
b) Segment - Broking and allied activvities	37,33,35,219	3,39,67,705
d) Segment - Others / un allocable	32,96,29,960	18,81,75,906
Total	70,29,65,179	69,94,19,559
Segment Liabilities		
a) Segment - Trading in Commodities	-	7,19,74,473
b) Segment - Broking and allied activvities	25,37,96,383	11,72,58,187
d) Segment - Others / un allocable	23,24,59,241	27,07,23,941
Total	48,62,55,624	45,99,56,601

30 **Tax Expense**

Reconciliation of tax expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Current tax	78,04,000	23,20,000
Earlier year tax	-	2,06,531
Deferred tax	68,289	13,72,367
	78,72,289	38,98,898
Profit before tax	2,13,50,447	82,19,331
Company's domestic tax rate (current year 33.384% and previous year 33.384%)	33.38%	25.17%
Computed tax expenses	71,27,633	20,68,641
Tax effect of		
Expenditure in the nature of permanent disallowances/(allowances) (Net)	3,25,129	2,46,639
Interest expenses	2,92,531	4,022
Round off	707	698
Current tax provision (A)	77,46,000	23,20,000
Tax expenss of earlier year (B)	-	2,06,531
Incremental deferred tax Asset /liability on account of financial asset and other items	68,289	13,72,367
Deferred tax Asset/Liability (C)	68,289	13,72,367
Total tax expense (A+B+C)	78,14,289	38,98,899

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31 Impact of COVID -19 on Going Concern.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) officially declared COVID-19, the disease caused by novel coronavirus, a pandemic. It continued to progress and evolve from the year end till the date of signing of this financials. Due to it's nature, it is challenging at this juncture, to predict the full extent and duration of its impact on financial performance and business. However, management is closely monitoring the evolution of this pandemic and has evaluated and re-assessed it's impact on all major class of assets, liabilities, income and expenditures which are likely to have significant impact on the operations, profitability and continuity of the business. Areas of re-assessment includes;

1. Asset impairment- Our assets consist of investments, unsettled receivables for trade and advances for trade. The investments are of long term in nature and receivable are being settled on the basis of contractual terms without any substantial delay/ delinquencies. Management don't see any impairment on these assets.

2. Expected credit loss- Receivables and advances are being recovered wherever applicable without any delinquencies, management do not expect any additional credit loss on the same.

3. Inventory - Nature of Inventory does not pose any physical and market risk and based on present market conditions management do not forsee any loss on account of sale or its ultimate collection.

4. Debt repayment - Projected cash flow reflects ability of the company to discharge it debts in form of working capital loan as per contractual terms through realisation of current assets.

5. Fair value measurement - There are no indicators (except accounted for) which requires further provision / disclosure to the carrying value based on fair value measurement.

6. Revenue – Company operates in two different segments viz trading in derivatives on recognised exchanges and trading in physical commodities. The business of trading in derivatives on recognised exchange does not have any impact of Covid-19. The other segment of the business is trading in physical commodities, which has temporary impact due to restrictions on physical movement of goods due to nationwide lockdown imposed by government. However the management is of the view, this being temporary in nature will not have any substantial impact on long term business prospects of the company.

7. Government policies on Social norms, travelling restrictions etc. – Measures taken by government to stop the spread of the disease caused by novel coronavirus forced the Company to operate on 'work from home model'. The Company has successfully adapted the new working culture and is confident that such kind of temporary restrictions will not have adverse effect on the prospects of the Company.

Based on above, Management is of the view that till date there is no significant impact of COVID-19 which requires adjustment to the carrying value of it's assets and liabilities and provide for losses. Management currently has an appropriate response plan in place. Management will continue to monitor and assess the on going development and respond accordingly.

32 Employee Benefits

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Gratuity - Current	1,77,865	1,12,223
Gratuity - Non-current	24,60,706	21,66,212
Compensated Absences (Leave Salary) - Current	1,17,913	72,473
Compensated Absences (Leave Salary) - Non-current	12,19,760	7,44,861
Total outstanding as on reporting date	39,76,244	30,95,769

A Gratuity (Defined Benefit Plan)

i) **General Description:**

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The company's liability towards gratuity is determined on the basis of year end actuarial valuations applying the Projected Unit Credit Method (as per Ind AS 19) done by an independent actuary.

ii) Particulars

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation		
Opening defined benefit obligation	22,78,435	14,39,490
Current service cost	5,59,401	6,13,062
Interest cost	1,50,270	1,08,912
Actuarial (gain) / loss due to remeasurement on change in assumptions	(3,49,535)	1,16,971
Past Service cost	-	-
Experience (gain) / loss on plan liability	-	-
Benefits paid and transfer out	-	-
Contributions by employee	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	26,38,571	22,78,435

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iii)	**Change in the fair value of plan assets:**		
	Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
	Investment Income	-	-
	Contributions by employer	-	-
	Contributions by employee	-	-
	Benefits paid	-	-
	Return on plan assets , excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
	Acqusition adjustments	-	-
	Closing fair value of plan assets	-	-
iv)	**Breakup of Actuarial gain/loss**		
	Actuarial [gain]/ loss arising from change in demographic assumption	-	-
	Actuarial [gain]/ loss arising from change in financial assumption	-	-
	Actuarial [gain]/ loss arising from experience adjustment	-	-
v)	**Expenses/ [Incomes] recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:**		
	Current service cost	5,59,401	6,13,062
	Past service cost		
	(Gains) / losses - on settlement		
	Interest cost / (Income) on benefit obligation	1,50,270	1,08,912
	Net expenses/ [benefits]	**7,09,671**	**7,21,974**
vi)	Other Comprehensive Income		
	Actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognized for the period due to change in assumptions	(3,49,535)	1,16,971
	Asset limit effect	-	-
	Return on plan assets excluding net interest	-	-
	Unrecognized Actuarial (Gain) / Loss from previous period	-	-
	Total Actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognized in OCI	**(3,49,535)**	**1,16,971**
vii)	**Movement in net liabilities recognised in Balance Sheet:**		
	Opening net liabilities	26,38,571	22,78,435
	Expenses as above [P & L Charge]	7,09,671	7,21,974
	Benefits Paid	-	-
	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	(3,49,535)	1,16,971
	Liabilities/ [Assets] recognised in the Balance Sheet	**29,98,707**	**31,17,380**
viii)	**Amount recognized in the balance sheet:**		
	PVO at the end of the year	29,98,707	31,17,380
	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year		-
	Deficit	(29,98,707)	(31,17,380)
	Unrecognised past service cost		-
	(Liabilities)/Assets recognized in the Balance Sheet	**(29,98,707)**	**(31,17,380)**
ix)	**Principal actuarial assumptions as at Balance sheet date:**		
	Discount rate		
	[The rate of discount is considered based on market yield on Government Bonds having currency and ter	6.40%	6.60%
	Annual increase in salary cost		
	[The estimates of future salary increases are considered in actuarial valuation, taking into account inflatic	9.00%	9.00%
	Employee Attrition Rate (Past Services (PS))	10.00%	10.00%
	Decrement adjusted remaining working life (years)	8.46	8.58

Sensitivity analysis:

March 31, 2021	Discount rate of 1%	Salary Escalation rate of 1%	Attrition rate of 50%	Mortality rate of 10%
Impact on statement of Profit & Loss increase in rate	24,08,443	28,42,850	24,91,756	26,38,308
Impact on statement of Profit & Loss of decrease in rate	29,06,902	24,46,887	28,01,855	26,38,384
March 31, 2020				
Impact on statement of Profit & Loss increase in rate	20,64,409	24,80,345	20,79,257	22,78,129
Impact on statement of Profit & Loss of decrease in rate	25,30,381	20,90,910	25,38,266	14,39,392

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B **Compensated absence (long term employee benefits)**

i) General description:-

The company provides Privilege Leave to it's employees in India. Privilege leave is computed on calendar year basis, however, any unavailed privilege leaves upto 45 days will be carried forward to the next calendar year. Privilege leave can only be encashed at the time of retirement / termination / resignation / withdrawal and is computed as no. of privilege leaves multiplied with applicable salary for leave encashment. The company's liability towards privilege leaves is determined on the basis of year end actuarial valuations applying the Projected Unit Credit Method (as per Ind AS 19) done by an independent actuary.

ii) Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Asset and Liability (Balance Sheet position)		
Present value of obligation	13,37,673	8,17,334
Fair value of plan assets		
Surplus/(Deficit)	(13,37,673)	(8,17,334)
Effects of asset ceiling		
Net Asset/ (Liability)	**(13,37,673)**	**(8,17,334)**

iii)	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Bifurcation of Present Value of Obligation at the end of the year as per revised Schedule III of the Com		
Current Liability (Short Term)	1,17,913	72,473
Non-current Liability (Long term)	12,19,760	7,44,861
Present value of the obligation at the end	**13,37,673**	**8,17,334**

iv) Expenses Recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Present value of obligation as at the beginning	8,17,334	4,23,700
Present value of obligation as at the end	13,37,673	8,17,334
Benefit Payment	97,512	24,465
Actual return on plan asset		-
Acquisition adjustment		-
Expense recognized	**6,17,851**	**4,18,099**

v) **Principal actuarial assumptions as at Balance sheet date:**

Discount rate [The rate of discount is considered based on market yield on Government Bonds having currency and terms in consistence with the currency and terms of the post-employment benefit obligations].	6.40%	6.60%
Annual increase in salary cost [The estimates of future salary increases are considered in actuarial valuation, taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market].	9.00%	9.00%
Employee Attrition Rate (Past Services (PS))	10%	10%
Decrement adjusted remaining working life (years)	8.46 Years	8.58 Years

Sensitivity analysis:

	Discount rate of 1%	Salary Escalation rate of 1%	Attrition rate of 50%	Mortality rate of 10%
March 31, 2021				
Impact on statement of Profit & Loss increase in rate	12,20,190	14,70,510	12,52,446	13,37,128
Impact on statement of Profit & Loss of decrease in rate	14,75,383	12,21,802	15,08,649	13,38,220
March 31, 2020				
Impact on statement of Profit & Loss increase in rate	7,43,073	9,02,118	7,65,245	8,17,042
Impact on statement of Profit & Loss of decrease in rate	9,05,061	7,43,961	9,25,599	8,17,628

C **Defined Contribution Plans**

The Company also has certain defined contribution plans. Contributions payable by the Company to the concerned Government authorities in respect of Provident Fund are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no contractual or any constructive obligation. Amount recognized during the year as contribution in statement of Profit & Loss is Rs. 7,09,671 /- and Rs 7,21,974/- for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

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33 Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management

A. Accounting classification

March 31, 2021	Fair Value through Profit / (Loss)-Level 1	Fair Value through OCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	85,96,871	85,96,871
Receivables	-	-	14,83,570	14,83,570
Loans	-	-	27,65,14,666	27,65,14,666
Investments	21,73,000	-	3,07,74,855	3,29,47,855
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	12,728	-	12,728
Other Financial assets	-	-	1,35,23,639	1,35,23,639
Total Financial Assets	**21,73,000**	**12,728**	**33,08,93,601**	**33,30,79,329**
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Payables	-	-	25,37,96,383	25,37,96,383
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	21,61,03,308	21,61,03,308
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	**46,98,99,691**	**46,98,99,691**

March 31, 2020	Fair Value through Profit / (Loss)-Level 1	Fair Value through OCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6,03,16,686	6,03,16,686
Receivables	-	-	17,46,52,810	17,46,52,810
Loans	-	-	35,02,594	35,02,594
Investments	23,13,402	-	3,07,74,846	3,30,88,248
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	4,89,01,621	-	4,89,01,621
Other Financial assets	-	-	1,17,12,847	1,17,12,847
Total Financial Assets	**23,13,402**	**4,89,01,621**	**28,09,59,783**	**33,21,74,805**
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Payables	-	-	18,92,32,660	18,92,32,660
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	25,03,47,308	25,03,47,308
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	**43,95,79,968**	**43,95,79,968**

B. Fair value Measurement

Financial instruments measured at FVTPL / FVOCI :

All assets and liabilities for which the fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – Inputs are quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement are (other than quoted prices) included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Financial instruments measured at amortised cost:

The carrying value approximates fair value for long term financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost. There are no transfers during the year in level 1, 2 and 3. The Company policy is to recognize transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy level as at the end of reporting period.

C. Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include.

1. Derivative Financial Instruments - mark to market based on closing price on stock exchange
2. Quoted equity investments - Quoted closing price on stock exchange

D. Financial risk management

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

1. Credit risk
2 Liquidity risk and
3. Market risk

1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due to the Company causing financial loss. It arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, security deposits, loans given and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at reporting date. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by the Company, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Where available at reasonable cost, external credit ratings and/or reports on customers and other counterparties are obtained and used. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties.

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any company of counterparties having similar characteristics. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers in various geographical areas. The Company has no history of customer default, and considers the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good. The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, mutual funds, bank deposits, loans and derivative financial instruments is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable organisations with high quality external credit ratings. Company provides for expected credit losses on financial assets by assessing individual financial instruments for expectation of any credit losses. Since the assets have very low credit risk, and are for varied natures and purpose, there is no trend that the company can draws to apply consistently to entire population. For such financial assets, the Company's policy is to provide for 12 month expected credit losses upon initial recognition and provides for lifetime expected credit losses upon significant increase in credit risk. The Company does not have any expected loss based impairment recognised on such assets considering their low credit risk nature, though incurred loss provisions are disclosed under each sub-category of such financial assets.

2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity Risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meets its obligations on time at a reasonable price In addition; processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity through rolling forecasts of expected cash flows.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below is an analysis of Company's financial liabilities based on their remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date.

	Contractual cash flows			
March 31, 2021				
Non-derivative financial liabilities :	Less than 1 year	1 year to 3 year	3 year to 5 year	5 year and above
Payables	25,37,96,383	-	-	-
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	21,61,03,308	-	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2020				
Non-derivative financial liabilities :				
Payables	18,92,32,660	-	-	-
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	25,03,47,308	-	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-

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3 **Market risk**

Changes in market prices which will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments is considered as market risk. It is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments.

a. Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the USD. Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency.

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening /weakening of the Indian Rupee against US dollars at March 31 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in US dollars and affects profit or loss . This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

INR/USD Strengthening [-2.50 % Movement (Previous year 8.98%)]
INR/USD Weakening [-2.50% Movement (Previous year 8.98%)]

b)Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to optimize the Company's position with regards to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

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

	March 31,2021	March 31,2020	March 31,2021	March 31,2020
	% Increase in rate		Increase/(decrease) in profit	
Borrowings that are repriced	1.00%	1.00%	(17,25,867)	(19,57,511)
Loans that are repriced	1.00%	1.00%		
	% Decrease in rate		Increase/(decrease) in profit	
Borrowings that are repriced	1.00%	1.00%	17,25,867	19,57,511
Loans that are repriced	1.00%	1.00%		

34 **Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises**

The Company has not received any intimation from "Creditors" regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 as well as they have filed required memorandum with the prescribed authority. Based on and to the extent of information received by the company from the Suppliers regarding their status under micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and relied upon by the auditors, the relevant particulars as at the year end are furnished below:

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
The principal amount remaining unpaid at the year end	-	-
The interest amount remaining unpaid at the year end	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year (where the principal has been paid but interest under the MSMED Act, 2006 not paid)	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the year end	-	-
The amount of further interest due and payable even in succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actual paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23	-	-
The balance of MSMED parties as at the year end	-	-

35 **Capital Management**

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximize the shareholders' interest, safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and reduce its cost of capital. Company is focused on keeping strong total equity base to ensure independence, security as well as high financial flexibility for potential future borrowings required if any.

The table below is an analysis of Company's Capital management as at the reporting date.

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Gross Debt	21,61,03,308	25,03,47,308
Less: Cash and Bank balances	(36,87,79,872)	(10,36,02,462)
Net Debt (A)	(15,26,76,564)	14,67,44,846
Total Equity (B)	21,67,09,556	23,94,62,958
Gearing Ratio (A/B)	-70.45%	61.28%

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36 Maturity Analysis of Asstes and Liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020	
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Within 12 months	After 12 months
Financial Assets				
ASSETS				
Financial Assets				
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	85,96,871	-	6,03,16,686	-
(b) Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents	36,01,83,001	-	4,32,85,776	-
(c) Receivables	-	-	-	-
(i) Trade Receivable	-	-	17,26,16,939	-
(ii) Other Receivables	14,83,570	-	20,35,871	-
(d) Loans	27,65,14,666	-	35,02,594	-
(e) Investments	-	3,29,47,855	-	3,30,88,246
(f) Derivative Financial Instruments	12,728	-	4,89,01,621	-
(g) Other Financial assets	-	1,35,23,639	-	1,17,12,847
	64,67,90,836	4,64,71,494	33,06,59,486	4,48,01,093
Non-Financial Assets				
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	-	22,55,442	-	31,75,588
(b) Intangible asset		19,70,596		37,92,084
(c) Inventories	-	-	1,15,47,900	-
(d) Other non-financial assets	54,76,812	-	30,54,43,406	-
	54,76,812	42,26,037	31,69,91,306	69,67,671
Total Assets	65,22,67,648	5,06,97,531	64,76,50,792	5,17,68,764
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
(a) Payables				
(I) Trade Payables				
(i) dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
(ii) dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	25,31,65,660	-	15,60,95,058	-
(ii) Other Payables		-	-	-
(i) dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-
(ii) dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	6,30,723	-	3,31,37,602	-
(b) Borrowings	21,61,03,308	-	25,03,47,308	-
	46,98,99,691	-	43,95,79,968	-
Non-Financial Liabilities				
(a) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	61,69,458	-	54,685	-
(b) Provisions	90,276	39,76,244	34,97,505	30,95,769
(c) Other non-financial liabilities	61,19,568	-	16,05,747	-
(d) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	-	387	-	1,21,22,927
	1,23,79,302	39,76,631	51,57,937	1,52,18,696
Equity				
(a) Equity Share Capital	2,41,50,000	-	2,41,50,000	-
(b) Other Equity	19,25,59,556	-	21,53,12,958	-
	21,67,09,556	-	23,94,62,958	-
Total Equity and Liabilities	69,89,88,548	39,76,631	68,42,00,863	1,52,18,696

37 Amount of margin money received from clients and outstanding as on 31st March 2021 & 31st March 2020 as follows

Particulars	In the form of securities	Bank Guarantee and Fixed Deposit	Received in bank
Year ended 31st March 2021	-	-	39,24,14,493
Year ended 31st March 2020	-	-	22,67,69,232

38 Ratings assigned by credit rating agencies and migration of ratings during the year

(i) Rating Assigned to	Abans Securities Private Limited
(ii) Date of Rating	01st March 2021
(iii) Name of the Rating Agency	CARE Ratings Limited
(iv) Rating of products	
a) Long Term Bank Facilities	BBB-
a) Short Term Bank Facilities	A3

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39 **Assets Pledged as Security**

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

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Financial Assets		
Fixed Deposits with Bank	36,01,83,001	4,32,85,776
Total assets pledged as security	36,01,83,001	4,32,85,776

39.1 Fixed Deposits are lien marked against Bank Guarantee, Mandi License and Margin payable to exchange

40 **Other**

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/rearranged/reworked wherever necessary and possible so as to confirm to current year's classification.

As per our attached report of even date
For D G M S & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0112187W

Shashank Doshi
Partner
Membership No: 108456
Place :- Mumbai
Date :- 29th July 2021
UDIN :- 21108456AAAAF X2060

D G M S & Co. Chartered Accountants M. No. 108456

For and Behalf of the Board
Abans Securities Private Limited

Abhishek Bansal
Director
DIN : 01445730

Paras Shah
Director
DIN : 08190544

ABans Securities Private Limited