

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT****TO MEMBERS OF  
CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED****Report on the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Clamant Broking Services Private Limited**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022**, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income) and Cash Flow Statement and the statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows 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 preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. These reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of our auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the other information included in the above reports, if we conclude that there is material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and determine the actions under the applicable laws and regulations.

### **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 Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, 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.

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





## Auditor's Responsibility

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 standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably



knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A", a statement on the matter specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required under provisions of section 143(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, we report that:
  - a. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief where 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 and Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income Statement of Cash Flow and Statement of Changes of Equity dealt with this report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - d. In our opinion, the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss comply with the Ind AS specified in section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rule issued thereunder.





- e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022, 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 operating effectiveness of such controls, referred 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 the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

- h. With respect to other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us:
  - (a) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2022 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note (vii) of Annexure - A to the standalone financial statements
  - (b) The Company did not have any long-term and derivative contracts as at March 31, 2022.
  - (c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2022.
  - (d) The management has:
    - (i) represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:



- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(iii) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under subclause (d) (i) and (d) (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

(e) The company has not neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year under Section 123 of the Act.

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20<sup>th</sup> July 2022



FOR D.G.M.S. & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants

Shashank P. Doshi  
Partner

M. No. 108456

FRN: 0112187W

UDIN: 22108456ANTS BX8357



**ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2022**

In terms of the information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state as under:

**(i) Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets:**

- a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- b) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- c) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; Any material discrepancies were noticed on such verification and if so, the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
- d) According to the information and explanation given to us the title deeds of all the immovable properties. (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company.
- e) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- f) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

**(ii) Inventory and working capital:**

- a) The stock of inventory has been physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals, except stock lying with third parties. Confirmations of such stocks with third parties have been obtained by the Company in most of the cases. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets.



**(iii) Investments, any guarantee or security or advances or loans given:**

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year.

1. The Company has provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee or provided security to any other entity during the year.
- a. Based on audit procedure carried on by us and as per the information and explanation given to us, the company has not granted any loans to subsidiaries,
- b. Based on audit procedure carried on by us and as per the information and explanation given to us, the company has granted loans to a party other than subsidiaries:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount (Rs in Lakhs)</b>
Aggregate Amount during the Years - Others	17.82
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date - Others	165.73

2. In our opinion, the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are not prejudicial to the company's interest;
3. In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest have generally been regular as per stipulation.
4. In respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.
5. No loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.
6. The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(6) is not applicable.





**(iv) Loan to directors:**

- a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Company has not provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to loans given and investments made.

**(v) Deposits:**

- a) The company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 or any relevant provisions of the 2013 act and the rules framed there under to the extent notified.

**(vi) Maintenance of Cost Records:**

- a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the products manufactured by it (and/ or services provided by it). Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

**(vii) Statutory Dues:**

- a) The company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Duty of Customs, GST, Cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, sales tax, customs duty, excise duty and cess were in arrears, as at 31.03.22 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of sales tax, income tax, custom duty, wealth tax, GST, excise duty and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

**(viii) Disclosure of Undisclosed Transactions:**

- a) There According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.



**(ix) Loans or Other Borrowings:**

- a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

**(x) Money Raised by IPOs, FPOs:**

- a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

**(xi) Fraud:**

- a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the company or no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

**(xii) Nidhi Company:**

- a) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.





**(xiii) Related Party Transactions:**

- a) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

**(xiv) Internal Audit System:**

- a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- b) We have considered the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

**(xv) Non-cash Transactions:**

- a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

**(xvi) Registration under section 45-IA of RBI Act, 1934:**

- a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

**(xvii) Cash losses:**

- a) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

**(xviii) Resignation of statutory auditors:**

- a) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

**(xix) Material uncertainty on meeting liabilities:**

- a) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence

supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

**(xx) Compliance of CSR:**

- a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not required to spent amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per the section 135 of companies' act, 2013, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20<sup>th</sup> July 2022

FOR D.G.M.S. & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants



**Shashank P. Doshi**  
Partner  
M. No. 108456  
FRN: 0112187W  
UDIN: 22108456ANTS BX8357



**Shashank P. Doshi**

B.Com., F.C.A., ISA

**ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2022****Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Clamant Broking Services Private Limited** ('the Company') as of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

**Opinion**

We have audited the internal financial control with reference to financial statement of Clamant Broking Services Private Limited ('The Company') as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statement of the company at and for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting 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.

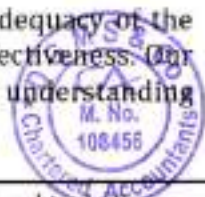
**Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the 'Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the 'ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

**Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by the ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding





of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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.

**FOR D.G.M.S. & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants**



**Shashank P. Doshi  
Partner**

**M. No. 108456**

**FRN: 0112187W**

**UDIN: 22108456ANTS BX8357**

**Place: Mumbai**

**Date: 20<sup>th</sup> July 2022**



**Clamant Broking Services Private Limited**  
**(Formerly Known as Clamant Commodities Private Limited)**  
**CIN : U74110MH2015PTC374422**  
**Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022**

Particulars	Note No.	(₹ in Lacs)	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	2	9.11	7.36
(b) Receivables			
(i) Trade Receivable	3	-	-
(ii) Other Receivables		-	-
(c) Loans	4	165.73	154.04
(d) Other Financial assets	5	2.02	2.00
		<u>176.86</u>	<u>163.40</u>
<b>Non-Financial Assets</b>			
(a) Deferred tax Assets (Net)	6	0.40	0.52
(b) Property, Plant and Equipment	7	0.95	1.14
(c) Other non-financial assets	8	4.75	5.16
		<u>6.10</u>	<u>6.82</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<u><u>182.96</u></u>	<u><u>170.22</u></u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>			
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
(a) Payables	9		
(i) Trade Payables			
(i) dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) Other Payables			
(i) dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.36	0.34
(b) Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	10	-	-
<b>Non-Financial Liabilities</b>			
(a) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	11	4.21	2.93
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	12	0.04	-
<b>EQUITY</b>			
(a) Equity Share capital	13	150.00	150.00
(b) Other Equity	14	28.35	16.95
<b>Total Liabilities and Equity</b>		<u><u>182.96</u></u>	<u><u>170.22</u></u>

Significant Accounting Policies

1

Notes to Accounts

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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

UDIN:- 22108456 ANTSBX8357



For and Behalf of the Board

Clamant Broking Services Private Limited

Rajesh Gaddam

Director

DIN : 07452216

Rupesh Shah

Director

DIN : 08318054

**Clamant Broking Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Known as Clamant Commodities Private Limited)  
CIN : U74110MH2015PTC374422

Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March 2022

Particulars	Note No.	(₹ in Lacs)	
		For the year ended	
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
<b>Income</b>			
Sale of Products	15	-	-
Interest Income	16	18.15	16.42
<b>Total Income (I)</b>		<b>18.15</b>	<b>16.42</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Finance Costs	17	0.01	-
Purchases	18	-	-
Employee Benefits Expenses	19	-	1.00
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	7	0.19	0.36
Others expenses	20	1.98	3.74
<b>Total Expenses (II)</b>		<b>2.18</b>	<b>5.10</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax (III=I-II)</b>		<b>15.97</b>	<b>11.32</b>
Less: Tax Expense (IV):			
Current Tax		4.21	2.93
Earlier Year		0.24	0.13
Deferred Tax		0.13	0.32
<b>Profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operations (V=III-IV)</b>		<b>4.58</b>	<b>3.38</b>
		<b>11.39</b>	<b>7.94</b>
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations (VIII)		-	-
Tax Expense of discontinued operations (IX)		-	-
Profit/(loss) from discontinued operations (After tax) (X=VIII-IX)		-	-
<b>Profit/(loss) for the period (XI= VII-X)</b>		<b>11.39</b>	<b>7.94</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plan		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
<b>Subtotal (A)</b>		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss (specify items and amounts)		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
<b>Subtotal (B)</b>		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>11.39</b>	<b>7.94</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)</b>	21		
Basic (Rs.)		0.76	0.53
Diluted (Rs.)		0.76	0.53

Significant Accounting Policies

Notes to Accounts

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

For and Behalf of the Board

Clamant Broking Services Private Limited

  
Shashank Doshi  
Partner



  
Rajesh Gaddam  
Director  
DIN : 07452216

  
Rupesh Shah  
Director  
DIN : 08318054

Membership No: 108456

Place :- Mumbai

Date:- 20th July 2022

UDIN :- 22108456 ANTSBX 8357



**Clamant Broking Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Known as Clamant Commodities Private Limited)  
CIN : U74110MH2015PTC374422  
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st Mar 2022

(₹ In Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net Profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	15.98	11.32
Adjusted for :		
Depreciation	0.19	0.36
Interest Income	(18.11)	(16.42)
Interest Expenses	-	-
	<u>(17.92)</u>	<u>(16.06)</u>
Increase / (Decrease) in Payables	0.02	(40.14)
Increase / (Decrease) in Tax Provision	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Non Financial Liabilities	0.04	-
Decrease / (Increase) in Receivables	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans	(11.68)	34.40
Decrease / (Increase) in Other Financial & Non Financial Assets	0.38	(0.07)
	<u>(11.24)</u>	<u>(5.81)</u>
Cash Generated from Operations	(13.18)	(10.55)
Taxes Paid	3.18	0.15
<b>Net Cash from Operating Activities (A)</b>	<u>(16.36)</u>	<u>(10.70)</u>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of Property Plant & Equipment	-	-
Sale of Property Plant & Equipment	-	-
Interest Income on Loan Given	18.11	16.42
<b>Net Cash from Investing Activities (B)</b>	<u>18.11</u>	<u>16.42</u>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Interest Expenses	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	-	-
<b>Net Cash from Financing Activities (C)</b>	<u>----</u>	<u>----</u>
<b>Net cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)</b>	<u>1.75</u>	<u>5.72</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	7.36	1.64
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	9.11	7.36

**Notes:-**

- 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 amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rule, 2016.
- Previous years figures have been restated and regrouped wherever necessary.
- Components of cash and cash equivalents at the year end comprise of:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Cash Balance	0.60	0.60
Balance with Bank	8.51	6.76
	<u>9.11</u>	<u>7.36</u>

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:- 20th July 2022

UDIN :- 22108456ARTS BX8357



For and Behalf of the Board

Clamant Broking Services Private Limited





Rajesh Gaddam

Director

DIN : 07452216



Rupesh Shah

Director

DIN : 08918054

Clement Broking Services Private Limited  
(Formerly Known as Clement Commodities Private Limited)  
CIN : U74110MH2015PTC374422  
Statement of Change in Equity as at 31st March 2022

**Equity Share Capital:**

**1. Current Reporting Period**

(₹ In Lacs)

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
Equity Share Capital	150.00	-	-	-	150.00

**2. Previous Reporting Period**

(₹ In Lacs)

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of the previous reporting period
Equity Share Capital	150.00	-	-	-	150.00

**Other Equity:**

**1. Current Reporting Period**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total (₹ In Lacs)
	Retained Earnings	Other Items of Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	16.95	-	16.95
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-
Current year profit Transfer to retained earnings	11.40	-	11.40
Comprehensive income for the current year	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the current reporting period</b>	<b>28.35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28.35</b>

**2. Previous Reporting Period**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total (₹ In Lacs)
	Retained Earnings	Other Items of Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	9.02	-	9.02
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-
Current year profit Transfer to retained earnings	7.93	-	7.93
Comprehensive income for the current year	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the current reporting period</b>	<b>16.95</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16.95</b>

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



Shashank Deshi  
Partner  
Membership No: 108456

Place : Mumbai  
Date: 20th July 2022

UDIN : 22108456 ANTJ X 8557



For and Behalf of the Board  
Clement Broking Services Private Limited



Rajesh Gadbain  
Director  
DIN : 07452216



Rupesh Shah  
Director  
DIN : 08318954



**Note :- 1.**

**Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts forming part of financial Statement for year ended March 31, 2022**

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**i) Nature of Operations**

Clamant Broking Services Private Limited (Formerly Known as Clamant Commodities Private Limited)(the Company) having registered office at 36, 37, 38A, 3rd Floor Nariman Bhavan, Back Bay Reclamation, 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 20th July, 2022.

**ii) Summary of the significant accounting policies**

**(a) Basis of Preparation**

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:



**Note :- 1.**

**Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts forming part of financial Statement for year ended March 31, 2022**

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.

**(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

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.

<u>Type of Asset</u>	<u>Estimated useful life</u>
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.





**Note :- 1.**

**Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts forming part of financial Statement for year ended March 31, 2022**

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,

<u>Type of Asset</u>	<u>Estimated useful life</u>
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



Note :- 1.

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts forming part of financial Statement for year ended March 31, 2022

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 and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss : FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

2. 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.





Note :- 1.

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts forming part of financial Statement for year ended March 31, 2022

### 3. 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.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' to recognize 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

- 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.



**Note :- 1.**

**Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts forming part of financial Statement for year ended March 31, 2022**

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 directly to profit or loss.

**Derecognition of Financial Liabilities**

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.





**Note :- 1.**

**Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts forming part of financial Statement for year ended March 31, 2022**

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.
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 recognised only when revenue is reasonably certain.



**Note :- 1.**

**Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts forming part of financial Statement for year ended March 31, 2022**

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**(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).

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 deferred tax 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.





Note :- 1.

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts forming part of financial Statement for year ended March 31, 2022

(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 Operating only in one business segment i.e. Broking and allied activities. Therefore Segment reporting is not applicable to 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.



**Clamant Broking Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Known as Clamant Commodities Private Limited)

CIN : U74110MH2015PTC374422

Notes to the Financial Statements

	(₹ in Lacs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Note 2: Cash and Cash Equivalent</b>		
Cash on Hand	0.60	0.60
Balance with Bank	8.51	6.76
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9.11</b>	<b>7.36</b>
<b>Note 3: Receivables</b>		
<b>Trade Receivables</b>		
Trade Receivables considered good	-	-
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Trade Receivables – Credit Impaired	-	-
	-	-
<b>Other Receivables</b>		
Receivables considered good - unsecured	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-

**Note 3.1: Trade receivables ageing schedule**

Undisputed Trade Receivables considered good	Ageing as on 31st March 2022	Ageing as on 31st March 2021
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables considered good		
Less than 6 months	-	-
6 Months -1 Year	-	-
1 yr - 2 yrs	-	-
2 yrs - 3 yrs	-	-
More than 3 yrs	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

**Note 3.2 :** There are no undue amount outstanding as on 31st March 2022 and 31st march 2021

**Note 4: Loans**

Inter Corporate Deposits	165.73	154.04
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165.73</b>	<b>154.04</b>
Borrowings in India	165.73	154.04
Borrowings outside India	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165.73</b>	<b>154.04</b>







**Clamant Broking Services Private Limited**  
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**CIN : U74110MH2015PTC374422**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**Note: 7 - Property, Plant & Equipment**

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Computer	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Total
<b>Gross Block:</b>				
As at April 1, 2021	11.28	0.95	3.38	15.61
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposal / Adjustments	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>11.28</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>15.61</b>
<b>Depreciation and Impairment:</b>				
As at April 1, 2021	10.72	0.69	3.06	14.46
For the year	-	0.07	0.12	0.19
Disposal	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>10.72</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>14.65</b>
<b>Net Block:</b>				
As at April 1, 2021	0.56	0.26	0.32	1.14
As at March 31, 2022	0.56	0.19	0.20	0.95





**Clamant Broking Services Private Limited**  
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**Note 10: Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)**

At Amortised Cost		
Inter Corporate Deposits- Borrowings	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Borrowings in India	-	-
Borrowings outside India	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Note 11: Current tax liabilities (Net)**

Provision for taxation	4.21	2.93
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>2.93</b>

**Note 12: Other Non Financial Liabilities**

Creditors for expenses	-	-
Statutory Liabilities	0.04	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>-</b>

**Note 13: Equity Share Capital**

Authorised		
Equity Share		
March 31, 2021 - 15,00,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each	150.00	
March 31, 2022 - 15,00,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each		150.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>

**Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:**

Equity shares		
March 31, 2021 - 15,00,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each	150.00	
March 31, 2022 - 15,00,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each		150.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>

**Note 13.1: Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding is set out below:**

Equity Shares :		
At the beginning of the period	15,00,000	15,00,000
Addition during the period	-	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>15,00,000</b>	<b>15,00,000</b>

**Note 13.2: The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares :**

Equity Shares:		
<b>Name of the Shareholder</b>		
Abans Capital Private Limited (No. of Shares)	15,00,000	15,00,000
(% held)	100%	100%

(10 Shares held by Mr. Abhishek Bansal as Nominee of Abans Capital Private Limited)



**Clamant Broking Services Private Limited**  
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**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 entitled 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 except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled 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 13.3: Shareholding of Promoters :-**

1) Abhishek Bansal

No. of Shares	13,27,680	13,27,680
% of total shares	88.51%	88.51%
% Change during the year	-	-

**Note 14: Other Equity**

**Reserve & Surplus**

<b>Opening Balance</b>	16.95	9.02
Add : Profit for the year	11.40	7.93
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<u>28.35</u>	<u>16.95</u>

**Other Comprehensive Income**

<b>Opening Balance</b>	-	-
Add : Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>28.35</u>	<u>16.95</u>
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\*\*\*Retained Earnings- Created out of Accretion of Profits





Clamant Broking Services Private Limited  
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Notes on Financial Statements for the period Ended 31st March, 2022

	(₹ in Lacs)	
	For the period ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
<b>Note 15: Sale of Products</b>		
Sale of goods	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-
<b>Note 16: Interest Income</b>		
<b>At amortised cost</b>		
Interest on Loans	18.11	16.42
Interest on Income Tax Refund	0.04	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	18.15	16.42
<b>Note 17: Finance Costs</b>		
Interest expenses on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Bank Charges	0.01	-
Other borrowing costs	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	0.01	-
<b>Note 18: Purchases</b>		
Purchases of trading goods	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-
<b>Note 19: Employee Benefits and Expenses</b>		
Salaries and Wages	-	1.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	1.00
<b>Note 20: Establishment and Other Expenses</b>		
Advertisement Expenses	0.07	-
Telephone Expenses	-	0.18
Interest on late deposit of statutory liabilities	-	0.04
Legal & Profession Expenses	0.36	2.65
Membership Fees & Registration Fees	0.07	-
Office & Sundry Expenses	0.17	0.02
Ineligible GST	0.02	0.06
Rent Expenses	0.24	0.35
Repairs & Maintenance	0.05	-
Processing Fees	0.17	-
ROC Fees	0.38	0.10
Statutory Audit Fees	0.45	0.35
<b>TOTAL</b>	1.98	3.74



**Clamant Broking Services Private Limited**  
(Formerly Known as Clamant Commodities Private Limited)

CIN : U74110MH2015PTC374422

Notes on Financial Statements for the period Ended 31st March, 2022

**21 Earning Per Share :**

		(₹ in Lacs)	
	Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
A	Face Value of the shares (in ₹)	10.00	10.00
B	Outstanding No. of Equity Shares	15,00,000	15,00,000
C	Weighted Average no. of shares	15,00,000	15,00,000
D	Net Profit after tax as per statement of profit and loss	11.39	7.94
E	Basic Earnings Per Share (in ₹) (E = D / C)	0.76	0.53
F	Weighted Average no. of shares (Diluted)	15,00,000	15,00,000
G	Diluted Earnings Per Share (in ₹)	0.76	0.53

**22 Related Party Disclosure :**

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

Relationship Category	Particulars	Name of the Party
1	Key Management Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rajesh Gaddam</li> <li>• Harshit Hindocha</li> <li>• Rupesh Shah</li> </ul>
2	Holding Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abans Capital Private Limited</li> </ul>
3	Relatives of key management personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>
4	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by a group of individuals or their relatives who have a control or significant influence over the company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abans Finance Private Limited</li> </ul>
5	Individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the voting power of reporting enterprise that gives them control of significant influence over enterprise and relatives of any such individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shriyam Bansal</li> <li>• Abhishek Bansal</li> </ul>

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	Relationship Category	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
1	<b>Directors Remuneration</b>			
	Rajesh Gaddam	1	-	0.50
	Harshit Hindocha	1	-	0.50
	<b>Total</b>		-	<b>1.00</b>
2	<b>Rent Expenses</b>			
	Abans Finance Pvt Ltd	4	0.24	-
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0.24</b>	-





23 **Segment Reporting**

**Primary segment (Business segment)**

The Company is Operating only in one business segment i.e. Broking and allied activities. Therefore Segment reporting is not applicable to the company.

24 **Tax Expense**

Reconciliation of tax expense

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current tax	4.21	2.93
Earlier year tax	0.24	0.13
Deferred tax	0.13	0.32
	<u>4.58</u>	<u>3.38</u>
Profit before tax	15.97	11.32
Company's domestic tax rate (current year 25.17% and previous year 33.38%)	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expenses	4.02	2.86
Tax effect of		
Expenditure in the nature of permanent disallowances/(allowances) [Net]		-
Expenditure in the nature of Timing Difference [Net]	0.12	(0.14)
Interest expenses	-	0
Round off	0	(0)
Current tax provision (A)	<u>4.21</u>	<u>2.93</u>
Tax expenss of earlier year (B)	<u>0.24</u>	<u>0.13</u>
Incremental deferred tax Asset /liability on account of financial asset and other items	0.13	0.32
Deferred tax Asset/Liability (C)	<u>0.13</u>	<u>0.32</u>
<b>Total tax expense (A+B+C)</b>	<u><b>4.58</b></u>	<u><b>3.38</b></u>

25 **Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management**

**A. Accounting classification**

<u>March 31, 2022</u>	<u>Fair Value through Profit / (Loss)- Level 1</u>	<u>Fair Value through OCI</u>	<u>Amortised Cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	9.11	9.11
Receivables	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	165.73	165.73
Derivative Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-
Other Financial assets	-	-	2.02	2.02
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>176.86</u>	<u>176.86</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
Payables	-	-	0.36	0.36
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.36</u>	<u>0.36</u>



<u>March 31, 2021</u>	<u>Fair Value through Profit / (Loss)- Level 1</u>	<u>Fair Value through OCI</u>	<u>Amortised Cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7.36	7.36
Loans	-	-	154.04	154.04
Other Financial assets	-	-	2.00	2.00
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>163.40</b>	<b>163.40</b>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Derivative financial instruments				
Payables	-	-	-	-
Borrowings (Other than Debt	-	-	0.34	0.34
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.34</b>

### 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. 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 draw 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 meet 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.

	<u>Contractual cash flows</u>			
	<u>Less than 1 ye</u>	<u>1 year to 3 year</u>	<u>3 year to 5 year</u>	<u>5 year and above</u>
<b>March 31, 2022</b>				
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities :</b>				
Payables	0.36	-	-	-
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>March 31, 2021</b>				
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities :</b>				
Payables	0.34	-	-	-
Borrowings (Other than Debt Securities)	-	-	-	-

## 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.



26 **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.

27 **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:

<b><u>Particulars</u></b>	<b><u>March 31, 2022</u></b>	<b><u>March 31, 2021</u></b>
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	-	-

28 **Corporate Social Responsibility**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 on Corporate Social Responsibility with effect from 1st April, 2014. As on date, provision of CSR are not applicable to the

	<b><u>March 31, 2022</u></b>	<b><u>March 31, 2021</u></b>
Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	-	-
Amount of expenditure incurred	-	-
Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
Reason for shortfall	-	-
Nature of CSR activities	-	-
Details of related party transactions	-	-
Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation	-	-



**Maturity Analysis of Asstes and Liabilities**

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	thin 12 mon	After 12 months	Within 12 months	After 12 months
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	9.11	-	7.36	-
(b) Receivables	-	-	-	-
(i) Trade Receivable	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other Receivables	-	-	-	-
(c) Loans	165.73	-	154.04	-
(d) Other Financial assets	2.02	-	2.31	-
	<b>176.86</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>163.71</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Non-Financial Assets</b>				
(a) Deferred tax Assets (Net)	0.40	-	0.52	-
(b) Property, Plant and Equipment	-	0.95	-	1.14
(c) Other non-financial assets	1.90	2.85	2.31	2.85
	<b>2.30</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>3.99</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>179.16</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>166.54</b>	<b>3.99</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
(a) Payables				
<b>(i) Trade Payables</b>				
(i) dues of micro enterprises and	-	-	-	-
(ii) dues of creditors other than micro	-	-	-	-
enterprises and small enterprises				
<b>(ii) Other Payables</b>				
(i) dues of micro enterprises and	-	-	-	-
(ii) dues of creditors other than micro	0.36	-	0.34	-
enterprises and small enterprises				
(b) Borrowings	-	-	-	-
	<b>0.36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Non-Financial Liabilities</b>				
(a) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	4.21	-	2.93	-
(c) Other non-financial liabilities	0.04	-	-	-
	<b>4.25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
(a) Equity Share Capital		150.00		150.00
(b) Other Equity		28.35		16.95
	-	<b>178.35</b>	-	<b>166.95</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>	<b>4.61</b>	<b>178.35</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>166.95</b>





**Note 30: Ratios**

Sr. No	Particulars	Formulae	Ratio (CY)	Ratio (PY)	Variance (%)	Remarks
1	Debt-Equity Ratio	Borrowings / Total Equity	-	-	0.00%	
2	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	38.34	50.06	-23.42%	
3	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax / Average Total Equity	0.07	0.05	35.42%	Increase in profit in CY due to reduction in legal & Professional Fees, Employee Benefit expenses and increase in interest on loan income
4	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations / Average Working Capital	0.11	0.11	5.71%	
5	Net Profit Ratio	Profit/(Loss) / Revenue	0.63	0.48	29.78%	Increase in profit in CY due to reduction in legal & Professional Fees, Employee Benefit expenses and increase in interest on loan income
6	Return on Capital Employed	Profit before tax + Finance Cost / Avg Capital Employed (Equity + Long Term Debt)	0.11	0.11	3.48%	
7	Return on Investment	Income generated from Invested Funds / Average Investment (Cost)	0.10	0.10	3.24%	
8	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Profit + Interest + Non cash expenses / Finance Cost + Principal repayment of Long Term Debt	-	-	0.00%	
9	Inventory Turnover Ratio	COGS / Average Inventories	-	-	0.00%	
10	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivable	-	-	0.00%	
11	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables	-	-	0.00%	

**Note 31 : Strike off Companies**

The Company does not have any material transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.



**Note 32: 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:- 20th July 2022  
UDIN :- 22108456 ANT SB X 8357

For and Behalf of the Board  
Clamant Broking Services Private Limited



Rupesh Gaddam  
Director  
DIN : 07452216



Rupesh Shah  
Director  
DIN : 08318054