JM FINANCIAL

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JM Financial Properties and Holdings Limited
Annual Report 2023-24

Corporate Information

Board of Directors

Mr. Anil Salvi
Non-Executive Chairman

Mr. Gagan Kothari
Non-Executive Director

Mr. Nishit Shah
Non-Executive Director

Ms. Sonia Dasgupta
Non-Executive Director
(With effect from April 24, 2023)

Manager

Mr. Rizwan Naguthane

Company Secretary

Ms. Mudrika Desai

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Vishal Solanki (Upto October 31, 2023)

Mr. Piyush Solanki (With effect from December 1, 2023)

Principal Banker

HDFC Bank Limited

Statutory Auditors

Arun Arora & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Registrar & Transfer Agents

KFin Technologies Limited
Selenium Building, Tower-B,
Plot No 31 & 32,
Financial District, Nanakramguda,
Serilingampally, Hyderabad,
Rangareddy, Telangana India - 500 032.
Toll Free Number: 1800 309 4001
Email : einward.ris@kfintech.com
Website: https://www.kfintech.com/

Registered Office

JM Financial Properties and Holdings Limited
7th Floor, Cnergy, Appasaheb Marathe Marg,
Prabhadevi, Mumbai 400 025
Tel: + 91-22-6630 3030
Fax: + 91-22-6630 3223
Website: www.jmfl.com

Corporate Identification Number

U65990MH2010PLC201513

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of

JM Financial Properties and Holdings Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **JM Financial Properties and Holdings Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024 and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information ("Financial Statements").

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('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, 2024 and its Profit and Other Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and its Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs 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 ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act, and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Financial Statements.

Other Information

4. The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information, comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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

6. 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. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

7. When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate action as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

8. 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 Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India,

including the Indian accounting standards ("Ind AS") specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

    12.2 Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

    12.4 Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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.

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

13. 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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

15. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

    16.1 We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

    16.3 The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    16.4 In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the relevant rules as under.

    16.5 On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

    16.6 With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

    16.7 According to the records of the Company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, no managerial remuneration under the provisions of Section 197(16) has been paid by the Company.

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

    17.1 The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

    17.2 The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

    17.3 There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

    17.4 The management has represented that 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, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

    17.5 The management has represented that 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

    17.6 Based on such audit procedures, that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under para 17.4 and 17.5 contain any material misstatement.

    17.7 The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended March 31, 2024.

17.8 Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 1 April 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

For Arun Arora & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration Number: 012018

Arun Arora
Proprietor
Membership No.: 012018

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2024
UDIN : 24012018BKAQWE6648

Independent Auditor's Report

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of JM Financial Properties and Holdings Limited year ended March 31, 2024

(Referred to in paragraph 15 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' Section of our report of even date)

i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment ("PPE").

The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its PPE by which all PPE are verified once a year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, certain PPE were physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we report that all the immovable properties are in the name of company as at the balance sheet date.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its PPE (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The inventories have been physically verified by the management and in our opinion and based on information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies is noticed on verification of inventories.

(b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate during the year, from banks on the basis of security of current assets being lien on company fixed deposit. The Company is not required to file quarterly statement.

iii. a) In our opinion and 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 provided loans and advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured as per below table;

(₹ Cr)

	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances
Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
- Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
- Associates	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	988.93	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases				
- Subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
- Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-
- Associates	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	125.74	-

b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, investment made, guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances is in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

c) In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment and receipts are regulars.

d) There is not overdue amount.

e) The loans and advances in the nature of loan which has fallen due during the year has not been renewed or extended or fresh loan granted to settle the over dues of existing loan given to the same parties.

f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either payable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

iv. In our opinion and 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 complied with provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments guarantees, and security.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the year in terms of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, Paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013. Paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) We confirm that there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues, which have not been deposited to/with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we confirm that we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) In our opinion and 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 defaulted in repayment of borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the company, the Company has not been declared as a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the term loan were applied for the purpose for which the loan were obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we report that funds raised on short-term basis were not used for long term purposes.

(e) The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates, or joint ventures.

x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year under review. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) during the year under review. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year under review.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date, for the period under audit.

xv. 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 non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, provision of Section 192 of the act is not applicable.

xvi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred cash loss in the financial year and the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of statutory auditors during the year under review. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and 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, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount in respect of Contributions in the name of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the order is not applicable.

For Arun Arora & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration Number: 012018

Arun Arora
Proprietor
Membership No.: 012018

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2024
UDIN : 24012018BKAQWE6648

Independent Auditor's Report

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditors' report on the Financial Statements of JM Financial Properties and Holdings Limited for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Referred to in paragraph "16.6" under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' Section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Opinion

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of JM Financial Properties and Holdings Limited ("the Company") as at March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

2. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024 based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the Guidance Note").

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

3. The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's responsibility

4. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing ("SA"), prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements. Those SAs and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

5. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to the Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

6. 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 with reference to the Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

7. A Company's internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements 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 controls with reference to the Financial Statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Financial Statements

8. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements, 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 with reference to the Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For Arun Arora & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration Number: 012018

Arun Arora
Proprietor
Membership No.: 012018

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2024
UDIN : 24012018BKAQWE6648

Balance Sheet

as at March 31, 2024

₹ in Lakh

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
A	ASSETS			
1	Non-current assets			
a)	Property, plant and equipment	4	25,662.35	23,769.78
b)	Capital work-in-progress	4	58.23	46.78
c)	Other intangible assets	4	85.30	67.14
d)	Financial assets			
	i. Investments	5	20.00	20.00
	ii. Other financial assets	6	414.98	413.02
e)	Other non current assets	7	1,180.82	3,364.75
f)	Current tax assets (net)	8	1,015.40	578.50
	Total non-current assets		**28,437.08**	**28,259.97**
2	Current assets			
a)	Financial assets			
	i. Investment	9	4,755.39	700.09
	ii. Loans	10	12,467.27	7,011.64
	iii. Cash and cash equivalents	11	38.57	2,292.03
	iv. Other bank balances	12	24.85	1,034.00
	v. Other financial assets	13	1,553.65	255.73
b)	Other current assets			
	i. Inventories	14	14,286.58	10,210.31
	ii. Other current assets	15	257.72	141.19
	Total current assets		**33,384.03**	**21,644.99**
	Total assets		**61,821.11**	**49,904.96**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
B	EQUITY			
a)	Equity share capital	16	300.00	300.00
b)	Other equity	17	21,706.42	20,803.63
	Equity attributable to owners of the Company		**22,006.42**	**21,103.63**
	Total equity		**22,006.42**	**21,103.63**
C	LIABILITIES			
1	Non-current liabilities			
a)	Financial liabilities			
	i. Borrowings	18	10,335.13	11,702.38
	ii. Lease Liabilities	19	21.04	30.53
	iii. Other financial liabilities	20	2,175.71	1,990.21
b)	Provisions	21	27.18	24.98
c)	Other non-current liabilities	22	1,011.41	1,214.02
d)	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	2,584.56	2,459.92
	Total non-current liabilities		**16,155.03**	**17,422.04**
2	Current liabilities			
a)	Financial liabilities			
	i. Borrowings	24	23,215.19	11,041.65
	ii. Lease Liabilities	25	9.49	7.80
	iii. Trade payables	26	232.40	87.05
	iv. Other financial liabilities	27	75.39	121.21
b)	Provisions	28	4.48	10.47
c)	Other current liabilities	29	122.71	111.11
	Total current liabilities		**23,659.66**	**11,379.29**
	Total liabilities		**39,814.69**	**28,801.33**
	Total equity and liabilities		**61,821.11**	**49,904.96**
	The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	1 to 49		

In terms of our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of
Arun Arora & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 012018

Arun Arora
Proprietor
Membership No. 012018

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2024
UDIN : 24012018BKAQWE6648

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nishit Shah
Director
DIN-09239053

Anil Salvi
Director
DIN-03539802

Gagan Kothari
Director
DIN-06451800

Piyush Solanki
Chief Financial Officer

Mudrika Desai
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2024

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended March 31, 2024

₹ in Lakh

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
I	**INCOME**			
	Revenue from operations			
	Business service centre income		4,375.73	4,146.91
	Sales of inventories		334.84	-
	Other Operating Income	30	1,748.10	1,328.64
	Total revenue from operations (A)		**6,458.67**	**5,475.55**
	Other income (B)	31	187.98	134.44
	Total income (A + B)		**6,646.65**	**5,609.99**
II	**EXPENSES**			
	Purchase of inventories		4,961.34	10,210.31
	Change in Inventories		(4,607.34)	(10,210.31)
	Impairment on financial instruments	32	67.94	(1,146.38)
	Employee benefits expenses	33	240.57	238.55
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	4	823.24	890.87
	Finance costs	34	3,081.47	1,524.12
	Other expenses	35	868.61	734.29
	Total expenses		**5,435.83**	**2,241.45**
III	**Profit before tax**		**1,210.82**	**3,368.54**
IV	**Less : Tax expense**			
	Current tax		180.50	503.19
	Deferred tax		125.37	69.91
	Total tax expense	36	**305.87**	**573.10**
V	**Net Profit for the year**		**904.95**	**2,795.44**
VI	**Other comprehensive income**			
	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(ii) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	- Actuarial gain/(losses) on post-retirement benefit plans		(2.89)	(0.94)
	- Income tax on the above		0.73	0.24
	Total other comprehensive income		**(2.16)**	**(0.70)**
VII	**Total comprehensive income**		**902.79**	**2,794.74**
VIII	**Earnings Per Equity Share**	41		
	(Face value of ₹ 10/- each)			
	Basic		**30.16**	**93.18**
	Diluted		**0.92**	**2.85**
	The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	1 to 49		

In terms of our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of
Arun Arora & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 012018

Arun Arora
Proprietor
Membership No. 012018

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2024
UDIN : 24012018BKAQWE6648

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nishit Shah
Director
DIN-09239053

Anil Salvi
Director
DIN-03539802

Gagan Kothari
Director
DIN-06451800

Piyush Solanki
Chief Financial Officer

Mudrika Desai
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2024

Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lakh)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
A	**Profit before tax**	1,210.82	3,368.54
	Adjustment for :		
	Depreciation	823.24	890.87
	Provision for gratuity	4.00	3.43
	Provision for/(reversal of) compensated absences	(5.57)	1.14
	(Profit) / Loss on sale of PPE	-	(0.16)
	Loss / (Profit) on sale of current investment	(76.45)	31.09
	Share of profit from partnership firm where the Company is a Partner	(31.15)	(6.50)
	Share of profit from association of person where the Company is a Member	(156.46)	(51.90)
	Impairment on financial instruments	67.94	(1,146.38)
	Interest income	-	(75.13)
	Interest expense	2,895.96	1,360.99
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	**4,732.33**	**4,375.99**
	Adjustment for :		
	(Increase) in loans and advances and other current assets	(6,936.95)	(4,260.96)
	(Increase) in inventories	(4,076.27)	(10,210.31)
	Increase in trade payables and other liabilities	94.03	235.00
	(Decrease) in Provisions	(5.10)	-
	Cash (used in) operations	(6,191.96)	(9,860.28)
	Direct taxes (paid)	(617.39)	259.97
	Net Cash (used in) operating activities (A)	**(6,809.35)**	**(9,600.31)**
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Purchase of current investment	(26,241.62)	(3,753.18)
	Sale of current investments	22,283.00	5,433.30
	Purchase of non current investments	-	(10.00)
	Purchase of fixed assets	(561.50)	(6,541.63)
	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	-	2.06
	Share of profit received	184.58	74.85
	Decrease in other bank balances having maturity of more than 3 months and earmarked bank balances	1,009.15	1,209.39
	Net Cash (used in) investing activities (B)	**(3,326.39)**	**(3,585.21)**
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Interest paid	(1,273.97)	(1,343.11)
	Proceeds from short term borrowings	1,56,352.23	1,07,696.50
	Repayment of short term borrowings	(1,46,026.68)	(97,885.00)
	Repayment of long term borrowings	(1,138.09)	(976.44)
	Payment of Lease liabilities (including interest)	(10.98)	(11.22)
	Net Cash from financing activities (C)	**7,902.51**	**7,480.73**
	Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(2,233.23)	(5,704.79)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,992.12	8,696.91
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**758.89**	**2,992.12**
I	**Notes:**		
	Cash and bank balances (refer note 11)	38.57	2,292.03
	Investment in Short term Liquid / Overnight funds (refer note 9)	720.32	700.09
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**758.89**	**2,992.12**

Note:

1. The cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Ind AS 7 - "Statement of Cash Flows".

In terms of our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of
Arun Arora & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 012018

Arun Arora
Proprietor
Membership No. 012018

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2024
UDIN : 24012018BKAQWE6648

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nishit Shah
Director
DIN-09239053

Anil Salvi
Director
DIN-03539802

Gagan Kothari
Director
DIN-06451800

Piyush Solanki
Chief Financial Officer

Mudrika Desai
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2024

Statement of Changes in Equity

as at March 31, 2024

A. Equity share capital

(₹ in Lakh)

	Balance as at 31.03.2022	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2023
Equity Share Capital	300.00	-	300.00

(₹ in Lakh)

	Balance as at 31.03.2023	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31.03.2024
Equity Share Capital	300.00	-	300.00

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Optionally Convertible Preference shares (OCPS)	Reserves and Surplus	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
		Retained earnings/ (accumulated deficit)		
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**9,505.00**	**8,503.89**	**-**	**18,008.89**
Profit for the year	-	2,795.44	-	2,795.44
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(0.70)	-	(0.70)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**9,505.00**	**11,298.63**	**-**	**20,803.63**
Profit for the year	-	904.95	-	904.95
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(2.16)	-	(2.16)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**9,505.00**	**12,201.42**	**-**	**21,706.42**

In terms of our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of
Arun Arora & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 012018

Arun Arora
Proprietor
Membership No. 012018

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2024
UDIN : 24012018BKAQWE6648

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nishit Shah
Director
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DIN-06451800

Piyush Solanki
Chief Financial Officer

Mudrika Desai
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2024

Notes
to the Financial Statements

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Corporate Information

JM Financial Properties and Holdings Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of JM Financial Limited. The Company was originally incorporated at Mumbai, Maharashtra on March 31, 2010, as a public limited company, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 as "JM Financial GILTS Limited". The Company operates as a full- fledged business service centre.

2 Material Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/ or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at measurement date
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the valuation of assets or liabilities

Presentation of financial statements

The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Schedule III to the Act. The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in lakh rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Act. Per share data are presented in Indian Rupee to two decimal places.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. PPE is stated at original cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment, if any. Cost includes professional fees related to the acquisition of PPE. PPE not ready for the intended use on the date of the Balance Sheet is disclosed as "capital work-in-progress". (Also refer to policy on leases, borrowing costs and impairment of assets below).

Depreciation / amortization is recognised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of respective assets as under:

Property, plant and equipment	**No. of years**
Office / Residential premises	60 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Servers and Networks	6 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years or lease period whichever is lower
Intangible assets	
Computer Software	5 years

Assets costing less than ₹ 5,000/- are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

Assets taken on finance lease are depreciated over the period of lease.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

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. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are stated at original cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated amortisation and cumulative impairment. Administrative and other general overhead expenses that are specifically attributable to acquisition of intangible assets are allocated and capitalised as a part of the cost of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets not ready for the intended use on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Intangible assets under development".

Intangible assets are amortised on straight line basis over the estimated useful life of 5 years. The method of amortisation and useful life are reviewed at the end of each accounting year with the effect of any changes in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Amortisation on impaired assets is provided by adjusting the amortisation charge in the remaining periods so as to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount over its remaining useful life.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Impairment losses on non-financial assets

As at the end of each year, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its non-financial assets being PPE and intangible to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have suffered an impairment loss.

An asset is considered as impaired when on the balance sheet date there are indications of impairment in the carrying amount of the assets, or where applicable the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the assets' net selling price and value in use). The carrying amount is reduced to the level of recoverable amount and the reduction is recognised as an impairment loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Notes (Contd.)
to the Financial Statements

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Leased Assets

Assets acquired under finance lease are capitalised at the inception of lease at the fair value of the assets or present value of minimum lease payments whichever is lower. These assets are fully depreciated on a straight line basis over the lease term or its useful life whichever is shorter.

2.3 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the specific identification method. Net Realisable value is based upon the estimates of the management. The effect of changes, if any, to the estimates is recognised in the Financial Statements for the period in which such changes are determined.

2.4 Revenue Recognition

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 goods or services 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.

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.

Inventory sales is recognised as revenue when the inventory is transferred to the customer and the customer obtains the control of that inventory.

2.5 Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the amortised cost and at the effective interest rate applicable.

2.6 Leases:

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement, whether it qualifies as lease as defined under Ind AS 116.

The Company as a lessee

Operating Lease

The Company assesses, whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves–

a) the use of an identified asset,

b) the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and

c) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The Company at the inception of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and a corresponding lease liability, for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term) and low-value assets.

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets.

Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

For lease liabilities at inception, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate.

The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of- use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re- measurement in the Statement of profit and loss.

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.

Finance Lease

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses, rates and taxes and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's general policy on borrowing costs (refer note 2.8 below).

The Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Contracts in which all the risks and rewards of the lease are substantially transferred to the lessee are classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Leases, for which the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head-lease and sub-lease as two separate contracts. The sub-lease is classified as a finance lease or an operating lease by reference to the RoU asset arising from the head-lease.

2.7 Foreign currency transactions

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

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

2.8 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets as defined in Ind AS 23 are capitalized as a part of costs of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period they occur.

Notes (Contd.)
to the Financial Statements

2.9 Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits:

Defined contribution plan

Payments to defined contribution plans are recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit & Loss of the year when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that cash refund or a reduction in the future payment is available.

Defined Benefit Obligation:

The Company's Gratuity liability under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation made at the end of each financial year using the projected unit credit method.

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Short-term employee benefits:

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably. These benefits include performance incentive and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Other long-term employee benefits:

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

2.10 Income Tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current Tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Company's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.11 Goods and Services Input Tax Credit

Goods and Services tax input credit is accounted for in the books in the period in which the supply of goods or service received is accounted and when there is no uncertainty in availing/utilising the credits.

2.12 Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognized when the Company has a legal and constructive obligation as a result of a past event, for which it is probable that cash outflow will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible or present obligation where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle it.

2.13 Commitments

Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as follows:

i. estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for;

ii. uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid;

iii. other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management.

Other commitments related to sales/procurements made in the normal course of business are not disclosed to avoid excessive details.

2.14 Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method adjusting the net profit for the effects of:

i. changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables transactions of a non- cash nature;

Notes (Contd.)
to the Financial Statements

ii. non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, deferred taxes, unrealised foreign currency gains and losses, and undistributed profits of associates and joint ventures; and

iii. all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents (including bank balances and investment in liquid and overnight mutual fund) shown in the Statement of Cash Flows exclude items which are not available for general use as on the date of Balance Sheet.

2.15 Segment reporting

The Board of Directors of the Company have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, "Operating Segments". Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the CODM. The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for the Company. Revenue and expenses have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Income Costs which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, have been included under Unallocated Income / Costs.

2.16 Financial Instruments

Recognition of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes the party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets primarily comprise of loans and advances, premises and other deposits, trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents. Financial liabilities primarily comprise of borrowings and trade payables.

Initial Measurement of Financial Instruments

Recognised financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs and revenues that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs and revenues directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If the transaction price differs from fair value at initial recognition, the Company will account for such difference as follows:

- if fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognised in profit or loss on initial recognition (i.e. day 1 profit or loss);
- in all other cases, the fair value will be adjusted to bring it in line with the transaction price (i.e. day 1 profit or loss will be deferred by including it in the initial carrying amount of the asset or liability).

  After initial recognition, the deferred gain or loss will be released to the Statement of profit and loss on a rational basis, only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets:

All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of Ind AS 109 are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Classification of Financial Assets:

- Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (SPPI), are subsequently measured at amortised cost;
- all other debt instruments (e.g. debt instruments managed on a fair value basis, or held for sale) and equity investments are subsequently measured at FVTPL.

However, the Company may make the following irrevocable election / designation at initial recognition of a financial asset on an asset-by-asset basis:

- the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, in OCI; and
- the Company may irrevocably designate a debt instrument that meets the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch (referred to as the fair value option).

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee

Debt instruments at amortised cost or at FVTOCI

The Company assesses the classification and measurement of a financial asset based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the individual asset basis and the Company's business model for managing the asset.

For an asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, its contractual terms should give rise to cash flows that are meeting SPPI test.

For the purpose of SPPI test, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. That principal amount may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal). Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The SPPI assessment is made in the currency in which the financial asset is denominated.

Contractual cash flows that are SPPI are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Contractual terms that introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity prices or commodity prices, do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are SPPI. An originated or an acquired financial asset can be a basic lending arrangement irrespective of whether it is a loan in its legal form.

An assessment of business models for managing financial assets is fundamental to the classification of a financial asset. The Company determines the business models at a level that reflects how financial assets are managed at individual basis and collectively to achieve a particular business objective.

When a debt instrument measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but transferred within equity.

Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI are subject to impairment.

Equity Investments at FVTOCI

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, unless the Company's management has elected to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI, when such instruments meet the definition of Equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by- instrument basis.

Gains and losses on equity instruments measured through FVTPL are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

Gains and losses on equity instruments measured through FVTOCI are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss as dividend income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects or initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Reclassifications

If the business model under which the Company holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that result in reclassifying the Company's financial assets. During the current financial year and previous accounting period there was no change in the business model under which the Company holds financial assets and therefore no reclassifications were made. Changes in contractual cash flows are considered under the accounting policy on Modification and derecognition of financial assets described below.

Impairment of financial assets

Overview of the Expected Credit Loss principles

The company records allowance for expected credit losses for all Trade receivables, loans, other financial assets not held at FVTPL, in this Section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under Ind AS 109.

Expected credit losses (ECL) are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit- impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL.

The Company measures ECL on an individual basis. The measurement of the loss allowance is based on the present value of the asset's expected cash flows using the asset's original EIR.

The Company categorises its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, as described below:

- Stage 1 - Performing assets with zero to thirty days past due (DPD). Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2 - Under-performing assets having 31 to 90 DPD. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3 - Non-performing assets with overdue more than 90 DPD.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18 and loans under short term financing, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109.

The Financial assets for which the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering either the entire outstanding amount, or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced. This is considered a (partial) derecognition of the financial asset.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

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

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

Trade receivables

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss ('ECL') allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it). This is the case when the Company determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. The Company may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Company's enforcement activities will result in impairment gains.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity Instrument

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

Notes (Contd.)
to the Financial Statements

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

Preference Shares

Preference shares issued which at the option of the company are either redeemable in cash or convertible into fixed number of equity shares of the Company and carry discretionary dividend have been classified as Other equity in the books of the Company. In such case, the Company has an unconditional ability to avoid making a cash payment or settling the preference shares by its own equity shares.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the Company or a contract that will or may be settled in the Company's own equity instruments and is a non- derivative contract for which the Company is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments, or a derivative contract over own equity that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash (or another financial asset) for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments.

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

2.17 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short term deposits, as defined above.

2.18 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (before Other Comprehensive Income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss (before Other Comprehensive Income) for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.19 Recent Pronouncements:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024 MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

3 Accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainties

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable.

Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

Fair Valuation

Some of the Company’s assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an asset and liability, the Company uses market observable data to the extent it is available.

Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 46.

Deferred Taxes

Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realisable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

Defined benefit plans

The present values of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Notes (Contd.)
to the Financial Statements

Useful life of fixed assets

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets represent a significant proportion of the assets of the Company. Depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

Leases

Ind AS 116 defines a lease term as the non-cancellable period for which the lessee has the right to use an underlying asset including optional periods, when an entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option when determining the lease term. The option to extend the lease term are included in the lease term, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise the option. The Company reassess the option when significant events or changes in circumstances occur that are within the control of the lessee.

4 Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets

(₹ in Lakh)

Description	Gross Block				Depreciation / Amortisation				Net Block
	As at 01.04.2023	Additions for the year	Deletion for the year	As at 31.03.2024	As at 01.04.2023	For the year	Deletion for the year	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2024
a. Property, Plant and Equipment									
Owned Assets									
Leasehold Land	-	2,454.12	-	2,454.12	-	-	-	-	2,454.12
Leasehold improvements	11.63	-	-	11.63	2.70	2.33	-	5.03	6.60
Office Premises	22,260.45	-	-	22,260.45	2,315.29	386.80	-	2,702.09	19,558.36
Residential Premises	3,204.26	-	-	3,204.26	51.61	53.52	-	105.13	3,099.13
Computers	422.26	95.37	-	517.63	327.76	51.92	-	379.68	137.95
Office Equipment	361.56	54.23	-	415.79	313.43	20.54	-	333.97	81.82
Furniture and fixtures	2,515.87	68.49	-	2,584.36	2,031.09	255.23	-	2,286.32	298.04
Leased Assets									
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Right to use asset	46.40	-	-	46.40	10.77	9.30	-	20.07	26.33
Total	**28,822.43**	**2,672.21**	**-**	**31,494.64**	**5,052.65**	**779.64**	**-**	**5,832.29**	**25,662.35**
b. Capital work in progress									58.23
c. Intangible assets									
Software	257.60	61.76	-	319.36	190.46	43.60	-	234.06	85.30
Total	**257.60**	**61.76**	**-**	**319.36**	**190.46**	**43.60**	**-**	**234.06**	**85.30**

Notes (Contd.)
to the Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakh)

Description	Gross Block				Depreciation / Amortisation				Net Block
	As at 01.04.2022	Additions for the year	Deletion for the year	As at 31.03.2023	As at 01.04.2022	For the year	Deletion for the year	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2023
a. Property, Plant and Equipment									
Owned Assets									
Leasehold improvements	9.36	2.27	-	**11.63**	0.30	2.40	-	**2.70**	**8.93**
Office Premises	22,260.45	-	-	**22,260.45**	1,929.56	385.73	-	**2,315.29**	**19,945.16**
Residential Premises	-	3,204.26	-	**3,204.26**		51.61	-	**51.61**	**3,152.65**
Computers	385.58	36.68	-	**422.26**	280.78	46.98	-	**327.76**	**94.50**
Office Equipment	345.16	16.40	-	**361.56**	299.26	14.17	-	**313.43**	**48.13**
Furniture and fixtures	2,494.48	23.69	2.30	**2,515.87**	1,691.13	341.98	2.02	**2,031.09**	**484.78**
Leased Assets									
Vehicles	5.64	-	5.64	-	3.64	0.38	4.02	**-**	**-**
Right to use asset	46.40	-	-	**46.40**	1.50	9.27	-	**10.77**	**35.63**
Total	**25,547.07**	**3,283.30**	**7.94**	**28,822.43**	**4,206.17**	**852.52**	**6.04**	**5,052.65**	**23,769.78**
b. Capital work in progress									**46.78**
c. Intangible assets									
Software	249.63	7.97	-	**257.60**	152.11	38.35	**-**	**190.46**	**67.14**
Total	**249.63**	**7.97**	**-**	**257.60**	**152.11**	**38.35**	**-**	**190.46**	**67.14**

Ageing schedule for Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) / Intangible Assets Under Development (IAUD)

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP / IAUD as on March 31, 2024				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Projects in progress	54.03	4.20	-	-	58.23
(ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**54.03**	**4.20**	**-**	**-**	**58.23**

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP / IAUD as on March 31, 2023				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Projects in progress	45.02	1.76	-	-	46.78
(ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**45.02**	**1.76**	**-**	**-**	**46.78**

5. Non-current investments

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Amortised cost		
Capital contribution in Astute Investments, a partnership firm (refer note 5.1 below)	10.00	10.00
Capital contribution in Arb Maestro, Association of Person (refer note 5.2 below)	10.00	10.00
Gross total	**20.00**	**20.00**
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-
Net total	**20.00**	**20.00**

Note:

5.1 Investment in partnership firm, Astute Investments

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
JM Financial Services Limited (Partner)		
Capital Contribution	90.00	90.00
Share in Profit	280.35	58.47
Percentage of share of profit / loss	90%	90%
JM Financial Properties and Holdings Limited (Partner)		
Capital Contribution	10.00	10.00
Share in Profit	31.15	6.50
Percentage of share of profit / loss	10%	10%

Notes (Contd.)
to the Financial Statements

5.2 Investment in Association of Person, Arb Maestro

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
JM Financial Services Limited (Member)		
Capital Contribution	90.00	90.00
Share in Profit	1,408.12	467.13
Percentage of share of profit / loss	90%	90%
JM Financial Properties and Holdings Limited (Member)		
Capital Contribution	10.00	10.00
Share in Profit	156.46	51.90
Percentage of share of profit / loss	10%	10%

6 Other non current financial assets

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Security Deposits	414.98	413.02
Total	**414.98**	**413.02**

7 Other non current assets

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Capital advance	1,180.82	3,364.75
Total	**1,180.82**	**3,364.75**

8 Current tax assets (net)

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Income tax paid (net of provision)	1,015.40	578.50
Total	**1,015.40**	**578.50**

9 Current investments

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
	Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
Investments at FVTPL				
Mutual Fund				
JM Financial Mutual Fund (Overnight scheme of MF)	-	-	61,457	700.09
JM Financial Mutual Fund (Liquid scheme of MF)	10,91,233	720.32	-	-
Debt Instruments				
GMR Sports Venture Private Limited	400	4,035.07	-	-
Total		**4,755.39**		**700.09**

10 Loans

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Unsecured loan		
Inter corporate deposit	2,654.00	5,800.00
Add : Interest accrued but not due on loan	14.83	0.26
Less : Impairment loss allowance	(81.88)	(48.56)
	2,586.95	**5,751.70**
Short Term Loan	9,920.00	1,265.00
Less : Impairment loss allowance	(39.68)	(5.06)
	9,880.32	**1,259.94**
Total	**12,467.27**	**7,011.64**

11 Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with Banks		
(a) In current accounts	22.94	2,137.88
(b) In escrow bank account (refer note 11.1)	15.63	154.15
	38.57	**2,292.03**
Total	**38.57**	**2,292.03**

11.1 The Company received all Business Service Centre Charges from the clients, pertaining to the Property, through a separate designated escrow account maintained with lender bank as per terms.

12 Other bank balances

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Other bank balances		
(a) In Deposit Accounts under lien against which facilities are availed	-	-
(b) In Deposit Accounts under lien against which facilities are not availed (refer note 12.2)	24.85	24.00
(c) In Deposit Accounts under lien against Bank Guarantee (refer note 12.3)	-	1,010.00
Total	**24.85**	**1,034.00**

12.1 Fixed deposit and other balances with banks earn interest at fixed rate or floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

12.2 Deposit accounts under lien of ₹ 24.85 Lakh (as at March 31, 2023 ₹ 24.00 Lakh) against which overdraft facilities remained outstanding (sanctioned working capital limit) as at the year end of ₹ Nil (as at March 31, 2023 ₹ Nil)

12.3 Fixed deposit place as 100% margin towards Bank Guarantee placed for expression of interest for acquiring assets.

Notes (Contd.)
to the Financial Statements

13 Other current financial assets

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Assets held for funds	1,513.15	-
Contributions to partnership firm where company is a partner (current account)	5.40	2.37
Contributions to Association of person where company is a member (current account)	33.22	10.93
Interest accrued but not due	0.48	6.37
Advances recoverable in cash	1.40	236.06
Total	**1,553.65**	**255.73**

14 Inventories

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Premises	14,286.58	10,210.31
Total	**14,286.58**	**10,210.31**

15 Other current assets

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Balances with government authorities	70.78	46.68
Prepaid expenses	186.94	94.51
Total	**257.72**	**141.19**

16 Equity share capital

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Authorised		
2,50,00,000 (2,50,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	2,500.00	2,500.00
12,50,00,000 (12,50,00,000) Preference Shares of ₹ 10/- each	12,500.00	12,500.00
	15,000.00	**15,000.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
30,00,000 (March 31, 2023 : 30,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	300.00	300.00
Total	**300.00**	**300.00**

Note a:

Out of Equity and Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (OCPS) issued by the Company, shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent shares are as below:

	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Equity Shares:				
JM Financial Limited (Holding Company)	30,00,000	100%	30,00,000	100%
Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (OCPS):				
JM Financial Limited (Holding Company)	9,50,50,000	100%	9,50,50,000	100%

Note b:

Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	30,00,000	300.00	30,00,000	300.00
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	30,00,000	300.00	30,00,000	300.00

Note c:

Reconciliation of the number of Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (OCPS) outstanding

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	9,50,50,000	9,505.00	9,50,50,000	9,505.00
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	9,50,50,000	9,505.00	9,50,50,000	9,505.00

Note d:

Aggregate number of shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares during last 5 years:

Particulars	
Equity Shares :	
Fully paid up by way of bonus shares	Nil
Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (OCPS) :	
Fully paid up by way of bonus shares	Nil

Note e:

Terms and rights attached to each class of shares:

Equity shares:

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a face value of ₹10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The shareholders are entitled to dividend, as and when declared and approved by the shareholders.

Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (OCPS) (Updated terms based on the resolution passed by the Preference Shareholders at their meeting held on October 19, 2022):

1) The holder(s) of the OCPS shall have a right to rank prior to the equity shares of the Company on liquidation, dissolution and on winding up of the Company, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), as amended, from time to time and till such time these shares are converted into equity shares or fully redeemed.

2) The holder(s) of the OCPS shall be entitled to vote only on resolutions placed before the Company which directly affect the rights attached to the OCPS in accordance with applicable provisions of the Act.

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3) The OCPS shall carry a fixed non-cumulative preference dividend at the rate of 10% per annum on the face value of the shares, subject to availability of distributable profits and the said dividend, if declared, shall be paid on a pro-rata basis during the year of its issue for the period commencing from the date of its allotment till the end of the Financial Year.

4) The Company shall have an option to convert the OCPS outstanding, into fully paid Equity Shares of the Company at any time on or before October 24, 2024 after giving to the holder thereof five days' notice in writing. The holder(s) of the OCPS shall be entitled, upon conversion, to receive one Equity Share of the Company for each OCPS presented for conversion.

5) The Company shall have a right to redeem OCPS at any time on or before October 24, 2024 by giving at least five days' written notice to the OCPS holder(s) if such shares are not converted into equity shares till such date and at such rate as may be decided by the Board.

6) All the OCPS issued in accordance with this resolution, if not redeemed earlier as provided herein, shall be redeemed by the Company on or before October 24, 2024.

7) The OCPS may be redeemed at par or at such premium as may be decided by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Details of promoters:

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year 31.03.2024				Percentage of change during the year
Sr No.	Name of the Promoter	No. of shares	Percentage of total shares	
1	JM Financial Limited	30,00,000 Equity shares	100%	None
2	JM Financial Limited	9,50,50,000 OCPS	100%	None

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year 31.03.2023				Percentage of change during the year
Sr No.	Name of the Promoter	No. of shares	Percentage of total shares	
1	JM Financial Limited	30,00,000 Equity shares	100%	None
2	JM Financial Limited	9,50,50,000 OCPS	100%	None

17 Other equity

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (OCPS)	9,505.00	9,505.00
Retained earnings	12,201.42	11,298.63
Total	**21,706.42**	**20,803.63**

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (OCPS)	9,505.00	9,505.00
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	**11,298.63**	**8,503.89**
(+) Profit for the year	904.95	2,795.44
(+/-) Other comprehensive income	(2.16)	(0.70)
Closing balance	**12,201.42**	**11,298.63**
Total	**21,706.42**	**20,803.63**

17.1 Retained earnings:

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

18 Non-current borrowings

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(At amortised cost)		
Term loans	11,702.38	12,840.47
Secured from Bank (refer note 18.1)	(1,367.25)	(1,138.09)
Less: Current maturities of term loans	**10,335.13**	**11,702.38**

Borrowings are made within India.

Term Loans from Banks

18.1 Term loan is secured by a first ranking exclusive charge on mortgage of property, movable fixed and current assets.

Maturity profile and rate of interest of term loans from banks

(₹ in lakh)

Residual Maturities	As at 31.03.2024			
	Non current			Current
	3 years & above (April 2027 onwards)	1-3 years (April 2025 to March 2027)	Total	0-1 year (April 2024 to March 2025)
Rate of interest*				
8.01% - 9.00%	-	-	-	-
9.01% - 10.00%	7,002.93	3,332.20	10,335.13	1,367.25
Total	**7,002.93**	**3,332.20**	**10,335.13**	**1,367.25**

(₹ in lakh)

Residual Maturities	As at 31.03.2023			
	Non current			Current
	3 years & above (April 2026 onwards)	1-3 years (April 2024 to March 2026)	Total	0-1 year (April 2023 to March 2024)
Rate of interest*				
8.01% - 9.00%	8,736.35	2,966.03	11,702.38	1,138.09
9.01% - 10.00%	-	-	-	-
Total	**8,736.35**	**2,966.03**	**11,702.38**	**1,138.09**

*The rate of interest for the above term loans is floating in nature and is subject to change from time to time. The above categorisation of loans has been based on the interest rates, prevalent as on the respective reporting dates.

19 Lease Liabilities

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
On Premises (refer note 42)	30.53	38.33
Less: Current maturities of Finance Lease liabilities	(9.49)	(7.80)
Total	**21.04**	**30.53**

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20 Other non-current financial liabilities

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Security deposit (financial portion)	2,175.71	1,990.21
Total	**2,175.71**	**1,990.21**

21 Non current provisions

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
For employee benefits - gratuity	27.18	24.98
Total	**27.18**	**24.98**

22 Other non-current liabilities

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Security deposit (non-financial portion)	1,011.41	1,214.02
Total	**1,011.41**	**1,214.02**

23 Deferred tax liabilities / (assets) - (Net)

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Deferred Tax Liability:		
Fiscal allowance on fixed assets	2,524.51	2,411.12
Measurement of financial liabilities at amortised cost	59.31	57.15
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	(8.70)	(8.37)
Fair value of financial instruments	9.44	0.02
Total	**2,584.56**	**2,459.92**

The following table shows deferred tax recorded in the balance sheet and changes recorded in the Income tax expense:

(₹ in lakh)

For the year ended 31.03.2024	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss Expense / (Income)	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Other component of equity	Closing balance
Fiscal allowance on fixed assets	2,411.12	113.39	-	-	2,524.51
Measurement of financial liabilities at amortised cost	57.15	2.16	-	-	59.31
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	(8.37)	0.40	(0.73)	-	(8.70)
Fair value of financial instruments	0.02	9.42	-	-	9.44
Total	**2,459.92**	**125.37**	**(0.73)**	**-**	**2,584.56**

(₹ in lakh)

For the year ended 31.03.2023	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss Expense / (Income)	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Other component of equity	Closing balance
Fiscal allowance on fixed assets	2,295.63	115.49	-	-	2,411.12
Measurement of financial liabilities at amortised cost	51.83	5.32	-	-	57.15
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	(6.98)	(1.15)	(0.24)	-	(8.37)
Fair value of financial instruments	49.77	(49.75)	-	-	0.02
Total	**2,390.25**	**69.91**	**(0.24)**	**-**	**2,459.92**

24 Current borrowings

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(At amortised cost)		
Inter corporate deposits	12,115.00	-
Commercial Paper	10,000.00	10,000.00
Less: Unamortised interest on commercial paper	(350.50)	(181.85)
	21,764.50	**9,818.15**
Current maturities of long-term borrowings:		
Term Loan from Bank	1,367.25	1,138.09
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	83.44	85.41
Total	**23,215.19**	**11,041.65**

Borrowings are made within India.

24.1 The maximum amount of commercial paper outstanding at any time during the year was ₹25,000.00 Lakhs (FY 2022-23 : ₹10,000.00 Lakhs).

24.2 Commercial paper is repayable within a period upto 366 days from the date of disbursement and interest rate for FY 2023-24 is 8.61% (FY 2022-23 : 8.25%).

25 Lease Liabilities

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Leased premises	9.49	7.80
Total	**9.49**	**7.80**

26 Trade payables

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	154.06	47.98
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	78.34	39.07
Total	**232.40**	**87.05**

Notes (Contd.)
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(₹ in lakh)

		As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(i)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	154.06	47.98
(ii)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii)	The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year		-
(v)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-
Total		**154.06**	**47.98**

Trade payable ageing schedule:

(₹ in lakh)

As on 31.03.2024	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME *	154.06	-	-	-	154.06
(ii) Others	64.78	0.03	1.57	11.96	78.34
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**218.84**	**0.03**	**1.57**	**11.96**	**232.40**

* *MSME trade payable are outstanding for less than 45 days.*

(₹ in Lakh)

As on 31.03.2023	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME *	47.98	-	-	-	47.98
(ii) Others	24.89	2.21	1.38	10.58	39.07
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**72.87**	**2.21**	**1.38**	**10.58**	**87.05**

* *MSME trade payable are outstanding for less than 45 days.*

27 Other current financial liabilities

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Others:		
Other Payables	29.75	52.00
Employee benefits payable	45.64	69.21
Total	**75.39**	**121.21**

28 Current provisions

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Provision for employee benefits:		
Compensated absences (refer note 43)	2.96	8.54
Gratuity (refer note 43.d)	1.52	1.93
Total	**4.48**	**10.47**

29 Other current liabilities

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Statutory Dues	122.71	111.11
Total	**122.71**	**111.11**

30 Other operating income

(₹ in lakh)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Interest income	1,430.73	1,181.80
Net gain on fair value changes		
- Realised	230.28	101.29
- Unrealised	38.24	0.09
Rent income	48.85	45.46
Total	**1,748.10**	**1,328.64**

30.1 Net gain on fair value changes includes realised gain on investment other than Mutual Fund ₹ 41.38 lakhs (FY 2022-23 : ₹ (31.09) lakhs), unrealised gain on investment other than Mutual Fund ₹ 35.07 lakhs (FY 2022-23 : ₹ Nil)

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31 Other income

(₹ in lakh)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Interest on income tax refund	-	75.13
Share of profit from partnership firm where the Company is a Partner	31.15	6.50
Share of profit from association of person where the Company is a Member	156.46	51.90
Profit from sale of Assets (net)	-	0.16
Miscellaneous income	0.37	0.75
Total	**187.98**	**134.44**

32 Impairment on financial instruments

(₹ in lakh)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	67.94	(1,146.38)
Total	**67.94**	**(1,146.38)**

33 Employee benefits expenses

(₹ in lakh)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Salaries, bonus and allowances	213.78	220.49
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	10.10	9.51
Gratuity (refer note 43)	4.00	3.43
Staff Welfare	12.69	5.12
Total	**240.57**	**238.55**

34 Finance Costs

(₹ in lakh)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Interest expense on borrowing	3,081.47	1,524.12
Total	**3,081.47**	**1,524.12**

35 Other expenses

(₹ in lakh)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Repairs & Maintenance – Others	509.46	394.95
Man Power Expenses	217.82	179.78
Donation	72.00	66.00
Rates and taxes	26.27	50.92
Legal & Professional fees	15.66	13.61
Office expense	10.86	11.55
Insurance	6.62	7.52
Electricity Expenses	2.46	2.58
Communication Expenses	2.00	1.89
Auditor's remuneration (refer note 40)	1.65	1.30
Printing & Stationery	1.57	1.51
Travelling and conveyance expenses	1.13	0.44
Bank charges	0.63	0.11
Motor car expense	-	1.67
Miscellaneous expenses	0.48	0.46
Total	**868.61**	**734.29**

36 Income Tax

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Current tax	180.50	503.19
Deferred tax	125.37	69.91
Total income tax expenses recognised in the current year	**305.87**	**573.10**
Income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income	**(0.73)**	**(0.24)**

Reconciliation of total tax charge

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Income tax expense for the year reconciled to the accounting profit:		
Profit before tax	1,210.82	3,368.54
Income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax expense	304.75	847.80
Tax Effect of:		
Income taxable at rate of minimum alternate tax	-	-
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	48.34	(261.15)
Effect of incomes which are taxed at different rates	-	1.15
Effect of incomes which are exempt from tax	(47.22)	(14.70)
Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss	**305.87**	**573.10**

The tax rate used for reconciliation above is the corporate tax rate applicable to companies in India on taxable profit under the tax laws in Indian Jurisdiction i.e. Income tax Act, 1961.

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37 Disclosure of Ratios

Particulars	Times / %	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	Variance Inc. / (Dec)	Variance Reason
Current Ratio	Times	1.41	1.90	(26%)	Increase in debt
Debt-Equity Ratio	Times	1.52	1.08	41%	Increase in debt
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Times	0.31	2.10	(85%)	Increase in debt
Return on Equity Ratio	%	4.20%	14.19%	(70%)	Decrease in Net Profit for the year
Inventory turnover ratio	Times	0.03	NA	100%	Increase in Sale
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Times	-	436.18	(100%)	Reduction in average receivable
Trade payables turnover ratio	Times	5.44	9.45	(42%)	Increase in payable
Net capital turnover ratio	Times	0.66	0.48	(39%)	Increase in total income
Net profit ratio	%	13.62%	49.83%	(73%)	Due to reversal of Impairment on financial instruments
Return on Capital employed	%	2.07%	7.35%	(72%)	Decrease in Net Profit for the year
Return on investment					
Mutual Fund	%	6.68%	5.10%		-
Equity Instrument	%	-	(4.91%)		-

Explanation of items included in numerator and denominator of those ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator
Current Ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Total Shareholder's fund
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit before depreciation, finance charges and tax	(Finance charges and Current maturity of Long term borrowing)
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax	Average Shareholder's fund (average of opening and closing Shareholder's fund)
Inventory turnover ratio	Sale of inventory	Average inventories (average of opening and closing inventories)
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Total Income (Business Service Centre income and processing fee income)	Average receivables (average of opening and closing trade receivables)
Trade payables turnover ratio	Total Operating expenses	Average trade payables (average of opening and closing trade payables)
Net capital turnover ratio	Total income	Average Working capital (average of opening and closing working capital)
Net profit ratio	Profit after tax	Total income
Return on Capital employed	Profit after tax	Average Capital Employed (Equity+Debt)
Return on investment	Net gain on fair value changes	Cost of Investment (Daily average Investment of the period / year)

38 Contingent Liability

Contingent liability in respect of income tax demands for Assessment year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2017-18 and GST for financial year 2017-18 disputed in appeal is ₹ 548.72 lakh (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 548.72 lakh)

39 The estimated amount of contracts / commitments remaining to be executed / paid on capital expenditure account and not provided for is ₹97.67 lakh (March 31, 2023 : ₹540.11 lakh)

40 Auditors remuneration (Excluding Goods and services tax)

(₹ in lakh)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
As auditors	1.20	1.00
Other matters (limited review, certification)	0.45	0.30
Total	**1.65**	**1.30**

41 Earnings per share (EPS)

(₹ in lakh)

	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Profit / (loss) after tax	904.95	2,795.44
Weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year for calculating basic earnings per shares (Nos.).	30,00,000	30,00,000
Add:		
Weighted average number of Optionally Convertible Preference Shares (OCPS) outstanding during the year.	9,50,50,000	9,50,50,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year including dilutive potential shares for calculating diluted earnings per shares (Nos.).	**9,80,50,000**	**9,80,50,000**
Basic earnings per share (in ₹)	30.16	93.18
Diluted earnings per share (in ₹)	0.92	2.85

42 Lease Transactions

Company as a Lessor

A. Operating lease

(₹ in lakh)

		As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
(a)	Business Service Centre:	4,173.97	3,954.26
(b)	Undiscounted lease payments to be received for operating leases:		
	Year 1	4,382.70	4,173.97
	Year 2	4,601.83	4,382.67
	Year 3	4,831.92	4,601.80
	Year 4	5,073.52	4,831.89
	Year 5	5,327.19	5,073.49
	Later than 5 years	-	5,327.16

The agreements are renewed in the month of October 2022 for periods of 5 years, with a non-cancellable period and having a renewable clause.

Company as Lessee

Effective April 1, 2019, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 “Leases” and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019.

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Following are the changes in the carry value of the right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2024:

(₹ in lakh)

Category of ROU asset	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block
	As at 01.04.2023	Additions for the year	Deletion for the year	As at 31.03.2024	As at 01.04.2023	For the year	Deletion for the year	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2024
Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premises	46.40	-	-	46.40	10.77	9.30	-	20.07	26.33
Total	**46.40**	**-**	**-**	**46.40**	**10.77**	**9.30**	**-**	**20.07**	**26.33**

Following are the changes in the carry value of the right of use assets for the year ended March 31, 2023:

(₹ in lakh)

Category of ROU asset	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block
	As at 01.04.2022	Additions for the year	Deletion for the year	As at 31.03.2023	As at 01.04.2022	For the year	Deletion for the year	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2023
Vehicles	5.64	-	5.64	-	3.64	0.38	4.02	-	-
Premises	46.40	-	-	46.40	1.50	9.27	-	10.77	35.63
Total	**52.04**	**-**	**5.64**	**46.40**	**5.14**	**9.65**	**4.02**	**10.77**	**35.63**

The aggregate depreciation expenses on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

(₹ in lakh)

	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Opening balance	38.33	47.78
Additions during the year	-	-
Deletions during the year	-	2.06
Finance cost accrued during the year	3.18	4.22
Payment of lease liabilities	10.98	11.61
Closing balance	**30.53**	**38.33**

Table showing contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2024 on an undiscounted basis:

(₹ in lakh)

	Minimum lease Payments		Interest expense / other charges		Present Values of Minimum lease Payments	
	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Not later than one year	11.88	10.98	2.39	3.18	9.49	7.80
Later than one year and not later than five years	22.97	34.85	1.93	4.32	21.04	30.53
Later than five years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**34.85**	**45.83**	**4.32**	**7.50**	**30.53**	**38.33**

The Company does not face significant liquidity risk with regards to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

43 Employee Benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

The Company's contribution to Provident Fund aggregating ₹ 8.98 Lakh (March 31, 2023: ₹ 7.91 Lakh) has been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head Employee Benefits Expense.

Compensated absences

The provision towards compensated absences for the year ended March 31, 2024 ₹ 2.96 Lakh is based on actuarial valuation carried out by using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit plan

The Company's liabilities under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation made at the end of each financial year using the projected unit credit method.

The plan is of a final salary defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risks pertaining to the plan. The actuarial risks associated are:

Interest Rate Risk:

The risk of government security yields falling due to which the corresponding discount rate used for valuing liabilities falls. Such a fall in discount rate will result in a larger value placed on the future benefit cash flows whilst computing the liability and thereby requiring higher accounting provisioning.

Longevity Risks:

Longevity risks arises when the quantum of benefits payable under the plan is based on how long the employee lives post cessation of service with the company. The gratuity plan provides the benefit in a lump sum form and since the benefit is not payable as an annuity for the rest of the lives of the employees, there is no longevity risks.

Salary Risks:

The gratuity benefits under the plan are related to the employee's last drawn salary. Consequently, any unusual rise in future salary of the employee raises the quantum of benefit payable by the company, which results in a higher liability for the company and is therefore a plan risk for the company.

a) The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows.

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Discount rate	7.15%	7.45%
Expected rate of salary increase	7.00%	7.00%
Other assumption		
Mortality Table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult

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b) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefit plan

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Current service cost	2.07	1.84
Past service cost	-	-
Net interest cost	1.93	1.59
Components of defined benefits costs recognised in profit or loss	**4.00**	**3.43**
Remeasurements on the net defined benefit liability :		
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	(0.58)	-
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	0.98	(0.74)
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in experience adjustments	2.49	1.68
Benefits paid	-	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**2.89**	**0.94**
Total	**6.89**	**4.37**

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'in the Employee benefit expense' line item in the statement of profit and loss.

c) The amount included in the balance sheet arising from Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation	28.70	26.91
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liabilities arising from defined benefit obligation	**28.70**	**26.91**

d) Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Opening defined benefit obligation	26.91	22.53
Current service cost	2.07	1.84
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost	1.93	1.59
Remeasurements (gains)/losses:		
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	0.98	(0.74)
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	(0.58)	-
- Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in experience adjustments	2.49	1.69
Benefit paid	-	-
Liabilities assumed / (settled)	(5.10)	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	28.70	26.91
Current	**1.52**	**1.93**
Non-Current	**27.18**	**24.98**

e) Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonable possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is as follows :

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Defined benefit obligation (base)	28.70	26.91

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024		As at 31.03.2023	
	Discount rate	Salary Escalation rate	Discount rate	Salary Escalation rate
Defined benefit obligation on increase in 50 bps	27.10	29.94	25.51	27.74
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(5.58%)	4.32%	(5.20%)	3.08%
Defined benefit obligation on decrease in 50 bps	30.43	27.55	28.42	26.12
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	6.03%	(4.02%)	5.61%	(2.94%)

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

There is no change in the method of valuation for the prior periods in preparing the sensitivity analysis. For change in assumptions refer to note (a) above.

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

f) Projected benefits payable:

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2024	For the year ended 31.03.2023
Expected benefits for year 1	1.53	1.93
Expected benefits for year 2	0.43	1.10
Expected benefits for year 3	4.34	1.14
Expected benefits for year 4	0.45	3.82
Expected benefits for year 5	0.46	1.13
Expected benefits for year 6	0.48	1.08
Expected benefits for year 7	0.50	1.13
Expected benefits for year 8	0.38	1.18
Expected benefits for year 9	0.42	1.21
Expected benefits for year 10 and above	65.81	55.77
The weighted average duration to the payment of these cash flows	**11.60 years**	**10.80 years**

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44 Segment Information

A. Primary Segment of the Company is business service centre segment. Segments have been identified and reported taking into account the nature of services, the differing risks and returns and the internal reporting structure. The Company has identified three business segments:

i) Business service Centre: The Company operates as a full-fledged business service centre.

ii) Treasury: This includes Investments, short term loans and related activities.

iii) Commodity: Purchase and sale of commodity in physical form and hedging related.

B. Revenues and expenses have been identified to a segment on the basis of relationships to operating activities of the segment. Revenue and expenses which relates to Company as a whole and are not allocable to a segment on a reasonable basis have been disclosed as "unallocable".

Investments, tax related / other assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated to a segment on a reasonable basis have been disclosed as "unallocable".

C. Segment information for primary segment reporting (by Business Segment):

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Business Service Centre	Treasury	Commodity	Total
Segment Revenue				
For the year ended 31.03.2024	4,759.42	1,699.19	-	6,458.61
For the year ended 31.03.2023	4,311.89	1,163.45	-	5,475.34
Segment Results before unallocated interest and taxes				
For the year ended 31.03.2024	912.53	185.51	-	1,098.04
For the year ended 31.03.2023	1,304.77	1,998.43	-	3,303.20
Unallocable Corporate Income / (Expenses) (Net)				
For the year ended 31.03.2024				112.78
For the year ended 31.03.2023				65.34
Profit before Tax				
For the year ended 31.03.2024				1,210.82
For the year ended 31.03.2023				3,368.54
Tax Expense				
For the year ended 31.03.2024				305.87
For the year ended 31.03.2023				573.10
Profit after Tax				
For the year ended 31.03.2024				904.95
For the year ended 31.03.2023				2,795.44
Other Information:				
Segment Assets				
As at 31.03.2024	41,985.69	18,761.18	0.21	60,747.08
As at 31.03.2023	38,403.05	10,882.42	0.24	49,285.71
Unallocable Corporate Assets				
As at 31.03.2024				1,074.03
As at 31.03.2023				619.25
Total Assets				
As at 31.03.2024				61,821.11
As at 31.03.2023				49,904.96

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	Business Service Centre	Treasury	Commodity	Total
Segment Liabilities				
As at 31.03.2024	19,611.44	17,618.69	-	37,230.13
As at 31.03.2023	16,523.25	9,818.16	-	26,341.41
Unallocable Corporate Liabilities				
As at 31.03.2024				2,584.56
As at 31.03.2023				2,459.92
Total Liabilities				
As at 31.03.2024				39,814.69
As at 31.03.2023				28,801.33
Capital Expenditure				
As at 31.03.2024				561.50
As at 31.03.2023				6,689.57
Depreciation / Amortization				
For the year ended 31.03.2024				823.24
For the year ended 31.03.2023				890.87
Non Cash Expenditure				
For the year ended 31.03.2024				(1.57)
For the year ended 31.03.2023				4.57

D. The Company operates in only one geographical segment and hence no further information is provided.

45 Disclosure in respect of Related Parties pursuant to Ind AS 24

A. List of Related Parties:

(a) Holding Company

JM Financial Limited

(b) Fellow Subsidiaries, Partnership Firm and Association of Person

CR Retail Malls (India) Limited

Infinite India Investment Management Limited

JM Financial Asset Management Limited

JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited

JM Financial Capital Limited *

JM Financial Commtrade Limited

JM Financial Credit Solutions Limited

JM Financial Home Loans Limited

JM Financial Institutional Securities Limited

JM Financial Products Limited

JM Financial Services Limited *

M/s Astute Investments – Partnership firm

M/s Arb Maestro – Association of Person

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to the Financial Statements

(c) Individual exercising control or significant influence

Mr. Nimesh Kampani

(d) Key Management Personnel of the Holding Company

Mr. Nimesh Kampani

Mr. Vishal Kampani

Mr. Atul Mehra – upto March 28, 2024

Mr. Adi Patel

Ms. Jagi Mangat Panda

Mr. P S Jayakumar

Ms. Roshini Bakshi

Mr. Navroz Udwadia

Mr. Pradip Kanakia

Mr. Sumit Bose

(e) Key Management Personnel of the Company

Mr. Anil Salvi

Mr. Gagan Kothari

Mr. Nishit Shah

Ms. Sonia Dasgupta – Appointed with effect from April 24, 2023

(f) Close Member of Key Management Personnel of the Holding Company

Ms. Madhu Kampani

* Pursuant to the NCLT order approving the Scheme of Arrangement (the "Scheme") on April 20, 2023 with the appointed date being April 1, 2023, JM Financial Capital Limited has been merged with JM Financial Services Limited.

B. Related Party Disclosures:

(₹ in lakh)

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Description of the transaction	Amount for the year 2023-24	Amount for the year 2022-23
JM Financial Limited	Holding Company	Business Service Centre charges received	1,083.36	1,041.58
		Expenses recovered	162.57	158.51
		Expenses reimbursed	0.52	0.54
		Inter Company Deposit Received	98,150.00	67,975.00
		Inter Company Deposit Repaid	86,035.00	67,975.00
		Interest paid	150.16	171.03
		Inter Company Deposit Payable	12,115.00	-
		Property deposit taken	-	156.86
		Property Deposit payable	878.00	878.00
JM Financial Institutional Securities Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Business Service Centre charges received	623.44	612.06
		Expenses recovered	97.26	102.03
		Property deposit refund	-	38.36
		Property Deposit payable	505.00	505.00

(₹ in lakh)

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Description of the transaction	Amount for the year 2023-24	Amount for the year 2022-23
JM Financial Products Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Business Service Centre charges received	595.14	842.66
		Expenses recovered	99.38	129.04
		ICD Received	-	9,230.00
		ICD Repaid	-	9,230.00
		Interest expense	-	29.51
		Gratuity Received	1.83	-
		Property deposit refund	-	317.60
		Property Deposit payable	482.00	482.00
JM Financial Services Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Business Service Centre charges received	1,307.73	922.53
		Expenses recovered	178.53	128.10
		ICD given	-	13,000.00
		ICD repaid	5,000.00	8,000.00
		Interest income	6.20	8.47
		Expenses reimbursed	-	0.12
		NOC charges paid	0.10	0.10
		Property deposit taken	-	459.95
		Vault charges & Brokerage paid	-	0.33
		ICD receivable	-	5,000.00
		Property Deposit payable	1,059.00	1,059.00
JM Financial Credit Solutions Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Business Service Centre charges received	273.55	240.79
		Expenses recovered	42.22	38.60
		Gratuity Paid	6.93	-
		Property deposit taken	-	78.99
		Property Deposit payable	222.00	222.00
CR Retail Malls (India) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Inter Company Deposit Received	-	17,280.00
		Inter Company Deposit Repaid	-	17,280.00
		Interest expense	-	78.42
JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Business Service Centre charges received	272.14	276.92
		Expenses recovered	42.92	45.62
		Property deposit refund	-	53.77
		Property Deposit payable	221.00	221.00
Infinite India Investment Management Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Business Service Centre charges received	18.61	17.72
		Expenses recovered	2.34	2.41
		Property deposit taken	-	1.95
		Property Deposit payable	16.00	16.00
JM Financial Home Loans Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Inter Company Deposit given	-	4,500.00
		Inter Company Deposit repaid	-	4,500.00
		Interest income	-	8.66
JM Financial Capital Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Inter Company Deposit given	-	2,500.00
		Inter Company Deposit repaid	-	2,500.00
		Interest income	-	1.94

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(₹ in lakh)

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship	Description of the transaction	Amount for the year 2023-24	Amount for the year 2022-23
JM Financial Asset Management Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	Inter Company Deposit received	-	3,400.00
		Inter Company Deposit repaid	-	3,400.00
		Interest expense	-	0.93
M/s Arb Maestro	Association of Persons	Short Term Loan given	51,800.00	5,000.00
		Short Term Loan repaid	42,100.00	5,000.00
		Interest income	1,065.68	2.36
		Share of profit for the period	156.46	51.90
		Short Term Loan receivable	9,700.00	-
		Capital contribution in AOP capital account	-	10.00
		Balance receivable - capital account	10.00	10.00
		Balance receivable - current account	33.22	10.93
M/s Astute Investments	Partnership Firm	Short Term Loan given	1,339.00	75,832.32
		Short Term Loan repaid	2,384.00	74,567.32
		Interest income	44.18	309.50
		Share of profit for the period	31.15	6.50
		Short Term Loan receivable	220.00	1,265.00
		Balance receivable - capital account	10.00	10.00
		Balance receivable - current account	5.40	2.37
Ms. Madhu Kampani	Close Member of Key Management Personnel of the Holding Company	Rent paid	10.98	10.80

46 Financial Instruments

Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximize shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using adjusted net debt to equity ratio. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total debt less cash and bank balances.

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Borrowings		
Non-Current	10,335.13	11,702.38
Current Maturities	23,215.19	11,041.65
Gross debt	**33,550.32**	**22,744.03**
Less - Cash and cash equivalents *	758.89	2,992.12
Adjusted net debt	**32,791.43**	**19,751.91**
Total equity	22,006.42	21,103.63
Adjusted net debt to equity ratio	1.49	0.94

* Include current investments in mutual fund amounting to ₹ 720.32 Lakh (March 31, 2023 : ₹ 700.09 Lakh)

A. Fair Value

Classes and categories of financial instruments and their fair values.

The following table combines information about:

- classes of financial instruments based on their nature and characteristics
- the carrying amounts of financial instruments
- fair values of financial instruments (except financial instruments when carrying amount approximates their fair value); and
- fair value hierarchy levels of financial assets and financial liabilities for which fair value was disclosed

Set out below, is the accounting classification of financial instruments by category and fair value hierarchy:

1. Accounting classification

(₹ in lakh)

As at 31.03.2024	Carrying amount		
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets			
Non-current assets			
Investments	-	20.00	20.00
Other financial asset	-	414.98	414.98
Total	**-**	**434.98**	**434.98**
Current assets			
Investments	4,755.39	-	4,755.39
Loans	-	12,467.27	12,467.27
Cash and cash equivalents	-	38.57	38.57
Other bank balances	-	24.85	24.85
Other financial asset	-	1,553.65	1,553.65
Total	**4,755.39**	**14,084.34**	**18,839.73**
Grand Total	**4,755.39**	**14,519.32**	**19,274.71**
Financial liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	-	10,335.13	10,335.13
Lease Liabilities	-	21.04	21.04
Other financial liabilities	-	2,175.71	2,175.71
Total	**-**	**12,531.88**	**12,531.88**
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	-	23,215.19	23,215.19
Lease Liabilities	-	9.49	9.49
Trade payables	-	232.40	232.40
Other Current financial liabilities	-	75.39	75.39
Total	**-**	**23,532.47**	**23,532.47**
Grand Total	**-**	**36,064.35**	**36,064.35**

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(₹ in lakh)

As at 31.03.2023	Carrying amount		
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets			
Non-current assets			
Investments	-	20.00	20.00
Other financial asset	-	413.02	413.02
Total	**-**	**433.02**	**433.02**
Current assets			
Investments	700.09	-	700.09
Loans	-	7,011.64	7,011.64
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,292.03	2,292.03
Other bank balances	-	1,034.00	1,034.00
Other financial asset	-	255.73	255.73
Total	**700.09**	**10,593.40**	**11,293.49**
Grand Total	**700.09**	**11,026.42**	**11,726.51**
Financial liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	-	11,702.38	11,702.38
Lease Liabilities	-	30.53	30.53
Other financial liabilities	-	1,990.21	1,990.21
Total	**-**	**13,723.12**	**13,723.12**
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	-	11,041.65	11,041.65
Lease Liabilities	-	7.80	7.80
Trade payables	-	87.05	87.05
Other Current financial liabilities	-	121.21	121.21
Total	**-**	**11,257.71**	**11,257.71**
Grand Total	**-**	**24,980.83**	**24,980.83**

2. Fair Value Hierarchy and Method of Valuation

This Section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Fair value hierarchy levels 1 to 3 are based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

Level 1: hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting date. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the- counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

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

(₹ in lakh)

As at 31.03.2024	Notes	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets						
Measured at FVTPL						
Investments in mutual fund	1	720.32	720.32	-	-	720.32
Shares and Securities	2	4,035.07	-	4,035.07	-	4,035.07
Total		**4,755.39**	**720.32**	**4,035.07**	**-**	**4,755.39**

(₹ in lakh)

As at 31.03.2023	Notes	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets						
Measured at FVTPL						
Investments in mutual fund	1	700.09	700.09	-	-	700.09
Shares and Securities	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**700.09**	**700.09**	**-**	**-**	**700.09**

Except for those financial instruments for which the carrying amounts are mentioned in the above table, the Company considers that the carrying amounts recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

For financial assets that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

Valuation techniques used to determine the fair values

1. Listed equity instruments and mutual funds which are fair valued using quoted prices and closing NAV in the market.
2. Net Asset Value (NAV) / Quoted price as on the reporting date / Net Realisable Value
3. Discounted cash flow method has been used to determine the fair value. The discounting factor used has been arrived at after adjusting the rate of interest for the financial assets by the difference in the Government Securities rates from date of initial recognition to the reporting dates.
4. Discounted cash flow method has been used to determine the fair value. The discounting factor used has been arrived at after adjusting the rate of interest for the financial liabilities by the difference in the Government Securities rates from date of initial recognition to the reporting dates.

Financial risk management

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk and
- Market risk - interest rate risk

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Risk management framework

Risk management forms an integral part of the business. The Company is exposed to several risks related to the operating environment. The Company have established a risk management and audit framework to identify, assess, monitor and manage various types of internal and external risks. This framework is driven by the Board through the Audit Committee.

i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may occur from the failure of any party to abide by the terms and conditions of any contract, principally the failure to make required payments of amounts due to us.

Company's exposure to credit risk is mainly on trade receivables and loans.

The Trade receivables mainly comprises receivables from related parties which bear extremely low risk. Also, there has not been history of default in the previous years and therefore, does not require any impairment allowance.

The Company has placed ICD which is secured and it is against sufficient collateral cover. The Company monitors the credit risk exposure at regular intervals.

Measurement of ECL

As per Ind AS 101, Company has used supportable information which is available without undue cost and efforts to determine credit risk and impairment allowances.

Current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories

Category	Description	Basis for recognising expected credit losses
Stage 1	High quality assets	12-month ECL
Stage 2	Assets for which there is significant increase in credit risk	Lifetime ECL
Stage 3	Credit Impaired	Lifetime ECL – credit-impaired

The key elements in calculation of ECL are as follows:

PD - The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio. The PD has been determined based on comparative external ratings.

EAD - The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, accrued interest from missed payments and loan commitments.

LGD - The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD. The LGD is determined based on valuation of collaterals and other relevant factors.

The table below shows the credit quality and the exposure to credit risk based on the year-end stage classification. The amounts presented are gross of impairment allowances.

Table below shows credit quality of financial assets recognised in book at amortised cost:

(₹ in lakh)

As on March 31, 2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	**7,065.00**	**-**	**-**	**7,065.00**
Loan	12,574.00	-	-	12,574.00
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Loan repaid	7,065.00	-	-	7,065.00
Gross carrying amount closing balance	**12,574.00**	**-**	**-**	**12,574.00**

(₹ in lakh)

As on March 31, 2023	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	**-**	**-**	**3,000.00**	**3,000.00**
Loan	12,065.00	-	-	12,065.00
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(5,000.00)	-	5,000.00	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Loan repaid	-	-	(8,000.00)	(8,000.00)
Gross carrying amount closing balance	**7,065.00**	**-**	**-**	**7,065.00**

(₹ in lakh)

As on March 31, 2024	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance - opening balance	**53.62**	**-**	**-**	**53.62**
Additions in new and existing loan	121.56	-	-	121.56
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Loan repaid	53.62	-	-	53.62
ECL allowance - closing balance	**121.56**	**-**	**-**	**121.56**

(₹ in lakh)

As on March 31, 2023	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance - opening balance	**-**	**-**	**1,200.00**	**1,200.00**
Additions in new and existing loan	145.60	-	-	145.60
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(91.98)	-	500.00	408.02
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
Loan repaid	-	-	(1,700.00)	(1,700.00)
ECL allowance - closing balance	**53.62**	**-**	**-**	**53.62**

Notes (Contd.)
to the Financial Statements

ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company access public funds for businesses.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk rest with the management for liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the details of Company's remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities and assets at the reporting date.

(₹ in lakh)

As at 31.03.2024	Carrying amount	0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	33,550.32	23,215.19	3,332.20	4,094.07	2,908.86
Lease Liabilities	30.53	9.49	21.04	-	-
Trade payables	232.40	232.40	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	2,251.10	75.39	-	2,175.71	-
Total	**36,064.35**	**23,532.47**	**3,353.24**	**6,269.78**	**2,908.86**
Financial Assets					
Investment	4,775.39	4,755.39	-	-	20.00
Loans	12,467.27	12,467.27	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	38.57	38.57	-	-	-
Other bank balances	24.85	24.85	-	-	-
Other financial assets	1,968.63	1,553.65	-	-	414.98
Total	**19,274.71**	**18,839.73**	**-**	**-**	**434.98**

(₹ in lakh)

As at 31.03.2023	Carrying amount	0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	22,744.03	11,041.65	2,966.03	3,670.22	5,066.13
Lease Liabilities	38.33	7.80	20.08	10.45	-
Trade payables	87.05	87.05	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	2,111.42	121.21	-	1,990.21	-
Total	**24,980.83**	**11,257.71**	**2,986.11**	**5,670.88**	**5,066.13**
Financial Assets					
Investment	720.09	700.09	-	-	20.00
Loans	7,011.64	7,011.64	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,292.03	2,292.03	-	-	-
Other bank balances	1,034.00	1,034.00	-	-	-
Other financial assets	668.75	255.73	-	-	413.02
Total	**11,726.51**	**11,293.49**	**-**	**-**	**433.02**

The following are the details of Company's remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities based on undiscounted cash flows:

(₹ in lakh)

As at 31.03.2024	Carrying amount	Total	0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	33,550.32	33,928.58	23,573.33	3,344.19	4,100.96	2,910.10
Lease Liabilities	30.53	34.85	11.88	22.97	-	-
Trade payables	232.40	232.40	232.40	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	2,251.10	3,470.39	75.39	-	3,395.00	-
Total	**36,064.35**	**37,666.22**	**23,893.00**	**3,367.16**	**7,495.96**	**2,910.10**

(₹ in lakh)

As at 31.03.2023	Carrying amount	Total	0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	22,744.03	22,962.18	11,232.03	2,980.25	3,679.79	5,070.11
Lease Liabilities	38.33	45.83	10.98	23.96	10.89	-
Trade payables	87.05	87.05	87.05	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	2,111.42	3,516.21	121.21	-	3,395.00	-
Total	**24,980.83**	**26,611.27**	**11,451.27**	**3,004.21**	**7,085.68**	**5,070.11**

The following are the details of Company's future cash flow of Business Service Centre income at the reporting date.

(₹ in lakh)

As at 31.03.2024	Estimated cash flows		
	0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years
Future cash flow of business service centre charges	4,382.70	9,433.75	10,400.71

(₹ in lakh)

As at 31.03.2023	Estimated cash flows		
	0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years
Future cash flow of business service centre charges	4,173.97	8,984.47	9,905.38

iii) Market risk Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as it has term loan liabilities are based on floating interest rates.

To mitigate the interest rate risk, the company has included escalation clause of 5% every year in Business Service Centre agreement entered with clients.

Notes (Contd.)
to the Financial Statements

47 Expenses towards Corporate Social Responsibility as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (read with schedule VII thereof)

(₹ in lakh)

		For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
a)	Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year.	72.00	66.00
b)	**Amount spent:**		
	In cash	72.00	66.00
	Yet to be paid in cash	-	-
	Total	**72.00**	**66.00**
c)	Short fall at the end of the year	-	-
d)	Total Previous years shortfall	-	-
e)	Reason for shortfall	-	-
f)	Amount contributed to a trust controlled by the Group	-	-
g)	**Nature of CSR Activities**	-	-
	(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
	(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	72.00	66.00

48 General Disclosure

i) Wilful Defaulter

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or government or any government authority.

ii) Relationship with struck off Companies

The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under the Companies Act, 2013.

iii) Details of benami property held

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

iv) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

v) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

vi) Utilisation of Borrowed funds and Share premium

A. During the year, the Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:

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

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

B. During the year, the Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

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

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

vii) Undisclosed Income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

viii) Details of cypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

ix) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets during the current or previous year.

x) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

49 Previous year's figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

In terms of our report of even date attached
For and on behalf of
Arun Arora & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No. 012018

Arun Arora
Proprietor
Membership No. 012018

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2024
UDIN : 24012018BKAQWE6648

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nishit Shah
Director
DIN-09239053

Anil Salvi
Director
DIN-03539802

Gagan Kothari
Director
DIN-06451800

Piyush Solanki
Chief Financial Officer

Mudrika Desai
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 14, 2024

Connect with us

JM FINANCIAL

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