Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

1. Summit Securities Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The Company is listed on Bombay Stock Exchange & National Stock Exchange. The Company is a non-deposit taking Systemically Important Non-Banking Financial Company ("NBFC") registered with Reserve Bank of India ("the RBI") and is engaged in the business of providing loans and making investments in shares and securities.

The standalone financial statements were approved by Board of Directors on 24th May 2021.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) along with other relevant provisions of the Act and the Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 ('the NBFC Master Directions') issued by RBI. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company uses accrual basis of accounting except in case of significant uncertainties.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards notified under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, along with other relevant provisions of the Act and the Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 ('the NBFC Master Directions') issued by RBI (as amended) and the regulatory guidance on implementation of IND AS as notified by the RBI vide notification dated 13 March 2020.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs (INR 000,00), except when otherwise indicated.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Company

(A) Use of Significant judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the standalone financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Business model assessment

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

Fair value of financial instruments

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

Provisions and other contingent liabilities

The Company operates in a regulatory and legal environment that, by nature, has a heightened

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

element of litigation risk inherent to its operations. As a result, it is involved in various litigation, arbitration and regulatory investigations and proceedings in the ordinary course of the Company's business. When the Company can reliably measure the outflow of economic benefits in relation to a specific case and considers such outflows to be probable, the Company records a provision against the case. Where the probability of outflow is remote, or probable, but a reliable estimate cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed. Given the subjectivity and uncertainty of determining the probability and amount of losses, the Company takes into account a number of factors including legal advice, the stage of the matter and historical evidence from similar incidents. Significant judgement is required to conclude on these estimates.

(B) Revenue recognition

Interest income (Effective interest rate method)

Under Ind AS 109 interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instrument measured at FVOCI and debt instruments designated at FVTPL. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Company recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges). If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk. The adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortised through interest income in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets net of upfront processing fees. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is, therefore, regarded as 'Stage 3', the Company calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial assets cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Company reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis. For purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, the Company calculates interest income by calculating the credit-adjusted EIR and applying that rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The credit adjusted EIR is the interest rate that, at original recognition, discounts the estimated future cash flows (including credit losses) to the amortised cost of the POCI assets. Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net gain on fair value changes.

Dividend income

Dividend income (including from FVOCI investments) is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably. This is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

(C) Financial instruments

Point of recognition

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans, debt securities, deposits and borrowings are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. Loans are recognised when funds are transferred to the customers' account. The Company recognises debt securities, deposits and borrowings when funds reach the Company.

Initial recognition

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as per the principles of the Ind AS. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL, transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price. When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Company accounts mentioned below:

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

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

i. The Company's business model for managing the financial asset; and

ii. The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

A Financial asset is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

(i) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

(ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash Flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans and other financial assets of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Under the effective interest method, the future cash receipts are exactly discounted to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amount and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal repayments, if any) of the financial asset over the relevant period of the financial asset to arrive at the amortized cost at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortization under effective interest method is recognized as interest income over the relevant period of the financial asset. The same is included under other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The amortized cost of a financial asset is also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

(b) Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

(i) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and

(ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to certain investments in debt and equity instruments. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss under 'Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)'. However, the Company recognizes interest income and impairment losses and its reversals in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition of such financial assets, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for instruments which the Company has irrevocably elected to be classified as equity through OCI at initial recognition, when such instruments meet the definition of Equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and they are not held for trading. The Company has made such election on an instrument by instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in the statement of 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.

(c) Financial assets measured at FVTPL:

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI as explained above. This is a residual category applied to all other investments of the Company excluding investments in subsidiary and associate companies. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading:

The Company classifies financial assets as held for trading when they have been purchased or

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

issued primarily for short-term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking. Held-for-trading assets and liabilities are recorded and measured in the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in net gain on fair value changes.

Interest and dividend income or expense is recorded in net gain on fair value changes according to the terms of the contract, or when the right to payment has been established. Included in this classification are debt securities, equities, and customer loans that have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

De-recognition:

(a) Financial asset:

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

i. The contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset expires;

ii. The Company transfers its contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset and has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets has been derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting.

iii. The Company retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows without material delay to one or more recipients under a 'pass-through' arrangement (thereby substantially transferring all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset);

iv. The Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all risk and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the financial asset.

In cases where Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but retains control of the financial asset, the Company continues to recognize such financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The financial asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On de-recognition of a financial asset, (except as mentioned in ii above for financial assets measured at FVTOCI), the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Financial liability:

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss ('ECL') model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

ECL is the weighted-average of difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate, with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. When estimating the cash flows, the Company is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Trade receivables

In respect of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of Ind AS 109, which requires measurement of loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Other financial assets:

In respect of its other financial assets, the Company assesses if the credit risk on those financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, else at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

When making this assessment, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date.

Offsetting of financial instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(D) Fair Value

The Company measures its financial instruments at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned above. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy that categorizes into three levels, described as follows, the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level I input) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

- Level 1 (unadjusted) - Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to at the measurement date. The Company considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.
- Level 2 - Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. In addition, adjustments may be required for the condition or location of the asset or the extent to which it relates to items that are comparable to the valued instrument. However, if such adjustments are based on unobservable inputs which are significant to the entire measurement, the Company will classify the instruments as Level 3.
- Level 3 - Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period and discloses the same.

(E) Income Taxes

Tax expense is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable in respect of taxable profit for a period. 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 under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax is measured using tax rates that have been enacted by the end of reporting period for the amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit under Income tax Act, 1961.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. However, in case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (other than business combination) that affect neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized. Also, for temporary differences if any that may arise from initial recognition of goodwill, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary difference can be utilized. In case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (other than business combination) that affect neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, deferred tax assets are not recognized. 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 the benefits of part or all such deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The Company has not recognised a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint arrangements, except to the extent that both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the parent, investor, joint venture or joint operator is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and
- it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, to the extent it would be available for set off against future current income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

Presentation of current and deferred tax:

Current and deferred tax are recognized as income or an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income, in which case, the current and deferred tax income/expense are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

(F) Provisions and contingencies

The Company recognizes provisions when a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event exists and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

(G) Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is recognised at cost and are not adjusted to fair value at the end of each reporting period. Cost of investment represents amount paid for acquisition of the said investment.

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period, if there are any indications that the said investment may be impaired. If so, the Company estimates the recoverable value/amount of the investment and provides for impairment, if any i.e. the deficit in the recoverable value over cost.

(H) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement comprise cash and cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with banks where the original maturity is three months or less and other short term highly liquid investments.

(I) Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits and they are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service. The Company recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for services rendered as a liability (accrued expense) after deducting any amount already paid.

Post-employment benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are employee state insurance scheme and Government administered pension fund scheme for all applicable employees.

Recognition and measurement of defined contribution plans:

The Company recognizes contribution payable to a defined contribution plan as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the employees render services to the Company during the reporting period. If the contributions payable for services received from employees before the reporting date exceeds the contributions already paid, the deficit payable is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the reporting date, the excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

(ii) Defined benefits plans

Gratuity scheme:

Gratuity is a post-employment benefit and is a defined benefit plan. The cost of providing defined benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each reporting date. The defined benefit obligations recognized in the Balance Sheet represent the present value of the defined benefit obligations as reduced by the fair value of plan assets, if any. Any defined benefit asset (negative defined benefit obligations resulting from this calculation) is recognized representing the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Recognition and measurement of defined benefit plans

All expenses represented by current service cost, past service cost, if any, and net interest on the defined benefit liability / (asset) are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on the plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability/asset), are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. Such re-measurements are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the subsequent periods.

The Company does not present the above liability/(asset) as current and non-current in the Balance Sheet as per the principles of Division III financial statements as per the MCA notification dated 11 October 2018.

(J) Lease accounting

The Company, as a lessee, recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset.

The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

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 asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

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.

(K) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Borrowing costs, if any, directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized, if any. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

(L) Events after reporting date

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

(M) Property, plant & equipment

Measurement at recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies as an asset is measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises of its purchase price including import duties and other non-refundable purchase taxes or levies, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, if any. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Cost includes cost of replacing a part of a plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost and depreciated over their useful life. Costs in nature of repairs and maintenance are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

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

Capital work-in-progress and capital advances:

Cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the balance sheet date, is shown as capital work-in-progress. Advances given towards acquisition of fixed assets outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as other non-financial assets.

Depreciation

Depreciation on each part of an item of property, plant and equipment is provided using the written down value method based on the useful life of the asset as prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. Depreciation is calculated on a pro-rata basis from the date of installation till date the assets are sold or disposed. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the underlying lease term on a straight-line basis.

De-recognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the item is derecognized.

(N) Impairment of non–financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

(O) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted-average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted-average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
3	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Cash on hand	0.41	0.50
	Balances with banks in current account	11.84	694.28
	Bank deposit with remaining maturity of less than 3 months	260.00	315.00
		272.24	**1,009.78**

4 Investments

	Cost	At fair value		Total	Cost	At fair value		Total
		Through other comprehensive income	Through profit and loss			Through other comprehensive income	Through profit and loss	
	As at 31st March 2021				As at 31st March 2020			
Mutual funds (quoted)	-	-	3,376.39	**3,376.39**	-	-	2,241.34	**2,241.34**
Equity instruments								
- Subsidiaries (unquoted)	40,269.24	-	-	**40,269.24**	40,269.24	-	-	**40,269.24**
- Others (quoted)	-	2,00,720.56	-	**2,00,720.56**	-	81,698.47	-	**81,698.47**
- Others (unquoted)		1,763.41	-	**1,763.41**	-	1,677.27	-	**1,677.27**
Investments through Portfolio Management Services ('PMS'):								
- Equity instruments (quoted)	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	141.07	**141.07**
- Mutual funds (unquoted)	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	**-**
- Others	-	-	-	**-**	2.77			**2.77**
	40,269.24	**2,02,483.98**	**3,376.39**	**2,46,129.60**	**40,272.01**	**83,375.74**	**2,382.41**	**1,26,030.16**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		Face value ₹	As at 31st March 2021 Number	As at 31st March 2021 Amount	As at 31st March 2020 Number	As at 31st March 2020 Amount
(a)	**Investment in mutual funds**					
	(measured at Fair Value through PL)					
	Aditya Birla Sunlife Corporate Bond Fund (formely known as Birla Sunlife Short Term Fund) - Direct Plan - Growth		1,18,276	102.58	1,18,276.01	93.30
	Axis Bluechip Fund Direct Growth		3,20,410	136.65	3,20,410.13	90.68
	Axis Dynamic Bond Fund - Direct Plan - Growth		2,95,063	73.21	2,95,062.92	67.72
	DSP Mid cap Fund - Direct Plan - Growth		2,63,569	214.52	2,63,569.43	123.84
	HDFC Small Cap Fund - Direct Growth - Plan		4,24,583	245.09	4,24,583.38	119.35
	ICICI Prudential Bluechip Fund - Direct Plan - Growth		9,37,211	538.15	9,37,210.83	316.87
	ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Direct Plan- Growth		74,623	227.40	74,623.39	219.23
	Invesco India Opp. Fund - Direct Plan - Growth		5,45,405	266.54	5,45,404.96	163.29
	Kotak Emerging Equity Fund - Direct Plan - Growth		3,67,755	232.37	3,67,755.22	118.11
	L&T Banking and PSU Debt Fund Direct Plan - Growth		19,23,784	386.91	19,23,783.76	357.17
	Mirae Assets Large Cap Fund - Direct Plan- Growth		2,15,308	152.20	2,15,308.43	89.25
	Motilal Oswal Nasqaq 100 Fund Direct Plan Growth		7,65,058	153.67	7,65,058.26	97.89
	UTI Nifty Index Fund - Direct Growth Plan		4,07,876	399.76	4,07,875.77	232.15
	UTI Nifty Next 50 Index Fund - Direct Plan Growth		19,99,700	247.33	19,99,700.05	152.49
				3,376.39		**2,241.34**
(b)	**Investment in equity instruments**					
	Subsidiary, unquoted					
	(Measured at cost)					
	Instant Holdings Limited	10	47,13,895	40,269.24	47,13,895	40,269.24
				40,269.24		**40,269.24**
	Others, unquoted					
	(Measured at Fair Value Through OCI)					
	Bombay Mercantile Co-op Bank Limited	30	1,666	-	1,666	0.50
	CFL Capital Financial Services Limited	10	2,46,00,921	-	2,46,00,921	-
	Spencer & Co. Limited (paid up value ₹ 9 per share)	10	19,73,600	1,763.41	19,73,600	1,676.77
				1,763.41		**1,677.27**
				42,032.65		**41,946.51**
	Quoted					
	(Measured at Fair Value Through OCI)					
	CEAT Limited	10	10,36,248	16,178.42	10,14,230	7,983.00
	Harrisons Malayalam Limited	10	160	0.22	160	0.09
	HCL Technologies Limited	2	1	0.01	-	-
	KEC International Limited	2	2,81,04,322	1,15,326.09	2,79,10,754	51,774.45
	RPG Life Sciences Limited	8	398	1.54	398	0.68
	State Bank of India Limited	1	1	0.00	1	0.00
	STEL Holding Limited	10	8,78,501	727.40	8,78,501	339.10
	Zensar Technologies Limited	2	2,49,72,427	68,486.88	2,49,72,427	21,601.15
				2,00,720.56		**81,698.47**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		Face value ₹	As at 31st March 2021		As at 31st March 2020	
			Number	Amount	Number	Amount
(c)	**Investments through portfolio managers:**					
	(Measured at Fair Value through PL)					
	Equity instruments, quoted					
	ACC Limited	10	-	-	790	7.65
	Ambuja Cements Limited	2	-	-	5,805	9.04
	Astra Microwave Products Limited	2	-	-	10,053	5.22
	Bharti Airtel Limited	5	-	-	1,427	6.29
	Chambal Fertilizer & Chemcial Limited	10	-	-	4,653	5.05
	Container Corporation of India Limited	5	-	-	1,765	5.85
	Gujarat Pipavav Port Limited	10	-	-	9,822	5.92
	HDFC Bank Limited	1	-	-	643	5.54
	Hindalco Industries Limited	1	-	-	3,849	3.68
	ICICI Bank Limited	2	-	-	936	3.03
	JK Lakshmi Cement Limited	5	-	-	1,524	2.99
	JSW Energy Limited	10	-	-	17,579	7.51
	KNR Constructions Limited	2	-	-	4,152	8.16
	Larsen & Toubro Limited	2	-	-	1,591	12.86
	NTPC Limited	10	-	-	14,694	12.37
	Sundaram Finance Limited	10	-	-	436	5.25
	Tata Metaliks Limited	10	-	-	1,516	5.03
	Tata Power Co Limited	1	-	-	21,899	7.19
	Tata Steel Limited	10	-	-	616	1.66
	TD Power Systems Limited	10	-	-	3,611	3.06
	Thermax Limited	2	-	-	555	4.11
	Voltamp Transformers Limited	10	-	-	422	3.71
	VRL Logistics Limited	10	-	-	3,555	5.49
	VST Tillers Tractors Limited	10	-	-	166	1.11
	Wheels India Limited	10	-	-	982	3.30
				-		**141.07**
	Other *			-		2.77
	* Consists of balances in bank accounts maintained by portfolio managers.					
				-		**2.77**
				2,46,129.60		**1,26,030.16**
	Out of above,					
	In India			2,46,129.60		1,26,030.16
	Outside India			-		-

		As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
5	**Other financial assets**		
	Interest Receivable	1.37	0.10
	Other receivables	0.10	10.83
		1.48	**10.93**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Computer	Office Equipment	Total
Gross block			
Balance as at 01st April 2019	**3.02**	**0.25**	**3.27**
Additions	1.20	3.08	4.28
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2020	**4.22**	**3.33**	**7.55**
Additions	1.91	-	1.91
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	**6.12**	**3.33**	**9.45**
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at 01st April 2019	**1.65**	**0.22**	**1.87**
Depreciation charge for the year	0.84	0.02	0.85
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2020	**2.48**	**0.23**	**2.72**
Depreciation charge for the year	1.59	0.56	2.16
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	**4.08**	**0.80**	**4.87**
Carrying value			
As at 31st March 2020	**1.74**	**3.09**	**4.83**
As at 31st March 2021	**2.05**	**2.53**	**4.58**

	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
7 Other non-financial assets		
(unsecured, considered good)		
Balances with government authorities	39.16	39.16
Security Deposit	2.10	2.10
Receivable from Employee	-	7.00
Prepaid Expenses	0.08	-
Other receivables	0.00	-
	41.34	**48.26**
8 Payables		
Other Payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12.83	10.65
	12.83	**10.65**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
	Particulars		
	Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, as at the year end (since paid)	-	-
	Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act, on the above amount as at the year end (since paid)	-	-
	Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	-	-
	Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (other than section 16)	-	-
	Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (section 16)	-	-
	Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
	Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the year end to suppliers under MSMED Act (since paid)	-	-
9	**Other financial liabilities**		
	Salary Payable	-	0.18
		-	**0.18**
10	**Provisions**		
	Provision for Gratuity	21.99	20.33
	Provision for Compensated Absence	6.03	5.93
		28.02	**26.25**
11	**Deferred taxes**		
	Deferred tax liability:		
	Fair valuation on investments carried at fair value through OCI	22,210.51	8,420.65
	Fair valuation on investments carried at fair value through PL	234.82	(105.84)
	Total deferred tax liabilities	**22,445.33**	**8,314.82**
	Deferred tax assets:		
	Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipment as per books of accounts and Income tax Act, 1961	0.32	(0.25)
	Provision for employee benefits	8.16	7.64
	on carry forward of losses	4.69	-
	Mat Credi Entitlement	851.86	711.61
	Total deferred tax assets	**865.03**	**719.01**
	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**21,580.29**	**7,595.81**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Movement in deferred tax liabilities for year ended 31st March 2020:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2019	Statement of Profit or Loss	Other comprehensive Income	As at 31st March 2020
Deferred tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences on:				
Fair valuation on investments carried at fair value through OCI	16,776.33	-	(8,355.68)	8,420.65
Fair valuation on investments carried at fair value through PL	16.39	(122.22)	-	(105.84)
Total	**16,792.72**	**(122.22)**	**(8,355.68)**	**8,314.82**
Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences on:				
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipment as per books of accounts and Income tax Act, 1961	(0.23)	(0.02)	-	(0.25)
Provision for employee benefits through PL	4.23	3.41	-	7.64
Mat Credit Entitlement	722.75	(11.13)	-	711.61
Total	**726.75**	**(7.74)**	**-**	**719.01**
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**16,065.97**	**(114.48)**	**(8,355.68)**	**7,595.81**

Movement in deferred tax liabilities for year ended 31st March 2021:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	Statement of Profit or Loss	Other comprehensive Income	As at 31st March 2021
Deferred tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences on:				
Fair valuation on investments carried at fair value through OCI	8,420.65	-	13,789.86	**22,210.51**
Fair valuation on investments carried at fair value through PL	(105.84)	340.65	-	**234.82**
Total	**8,314.82**	**340.65**	**13,789.86**	**22,445.33**
Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences on:				
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipment as per books of accounts and Income tax Act, 1961	(0.25)	0.57	-	**0.32**
Provision for employee benefits through PL	7.64	0.51		**8.16**
on carry forwrad of losses	-	4.69		**4.69**
Mat Credit Entitlement	711.61	140.25	-	**851.86**
Total	**719.01**	**146.02**	**-**	**865.03**
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**7,595.81**	**194.63**	**13,789.86**	**21,580.30**

		As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
12	**Other non-financial liabilities**		
	Statutory dues	0.67	3.00
	Sales Tax Payable	253.46	253.46
	Other Payable for Expenses	83.30	83.24
		337.43	**339.70**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

13 Share capital

Note 1: Disclosure pursuant to Note no. S(a, b, c & d) of Divison III of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

Particular of Share Capital	Equity Share Capital (FV ₹ 10/- each)		Preference Share Capital (FV ₹ 100/- each)		Preference Share Capital (FV ₹ 10/- each)	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorised Share Capital						
At April 01, 2019	14,20,00,000	14,200.00	25,00,000	2,500.00	1,50,00,000	1,500.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	14,20,00,000	14,200.00	25,00,000	2,500.00	1,50,00,000	1,500.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2021	14,20,00,000	14,200.00	25,00,000	2,500.00	1,50,00,000	1,500.00
Issued Share Capital						
At April 01, 2019	1,09,01,987	1,090.20	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	1,09,01,987	1,090.20	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2021	1,09,01,987	1,090.20	-	-	-	-
Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital						
At April 01, 2019	1,09,01,781	1,090.18	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2020	1,09,01,781	1,090.18	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2021	1,09,01,781	1,090.18	-	-	-	-

Note 2: Disclosure pursuant to Note no. S(e) of Divison III of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

Terms and rights attached to equity shares

Equity Shares: The Company has issued one class of equity shares having face value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of Interim Dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distributution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

The shareholders have all other rights as available to the Equity Shareholders as per the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 read together with the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of the Company, as applicable.

Note 3: Disclosure pursuant to Note no. S(f) of Divison III of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

(i) Swallow Associates LLP is directly holding more than 50% of total paid up share capital of the Company.

Note 4 : Disclosure pursuant to Note no. S(g) of Divison III of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (if more than 5%)

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March 2021		As at 31st March 2020	
	Share Holding	% of Holding	Share Holding	% of Holding
Swallow Associates LLP	76,93,928	70.57%	76,93,928	70.57%

Note 5 : Disclosures pursuant to Note no. S(h), (i), (j), (k) and (l) of Divison III of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company and hence not given.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
14	**Other equity**		
(i)	**General reserve**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	37,967.25	37,967.25
	Add : Changes during the year	-	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**37,967.25**	**37,967.25**
(ii)	**Statutory reserves (as per Sec 45 IC (1) of RBI Act, 1934)**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	3,440.30	2,930.95
	Add : Changes during the year	173.28	509.35
	Balance at the end of the year	**3,613.57**	**3,440.30**
(iii)	**Retained earnings**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	13,687.72	11,650.33
	Add:- Profit for the year	866.39	2,546.74
	Appropriations:		
	Transfer to reserve fund in terms of section 45-IC(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	(173.28)	(509.35)
	Balance at the end of the year	**14,380.83**	**13,687.72**
(iv)	**Other comprehensive income**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	62,958.52	1,26,410.46
	Add : Changes during the year	1,04,512.70	(63,451.94)
	Less : Items recognised directly in reatined earnings		-
	Balance at the end of the year	**1,67,471.22**	**62,958.52**
		2,23,432.88	**1,18,053.79**

Description of nature and purpose of each reserve:

General reserve

General reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. General reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserves.

Statutory reserve

The Company is required to create a reserve in accordance with the provisions of Section 45IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly 20% of the profits after tax for the year is transferred to this reserve at the end of every reporting period.

Other comprehensive income

This represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, under an irrevocable option, net of amounts reclassified to retained earnings when such assets are disposed off, if any.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

		Year ended 31st March 2021	Year ended 31st March 2020
15	**Interest Income**		
	(on financial assest measued at amortised cost)		
	Interest on Deposit with banks	13.59	14.62
		13.59	**14.62**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended 31st March 2021	Year ended 31st March 2020
16	**Dividend Income**		
	Dividend income on investments	301.40	3,092.06
		301.40	**3,092.06**
	On Investment Measured at FVTPL	1.73	4.32
	On Investment Measured at FVTOCI	299.67	3,087.74
		301.40	**3,092.06**
17	**Net gain/loss on fair value changes**		
(a)	**Net gain on financial instruments at FVTPL**		
	mutual funds	1,135.05	-
	equity shares through PMS	51.87	-
		1,186.92	**-**
	Fair value changes:		
	Unrealised Mutual Fund	1,135.05	-
	Realised equity shares through PMS	51.87	-
		1,186.92	**-**
(b)	**Net loss on financial instruments at FVTPL**		
	mutual funds	-	350.39
	equity shares through PMS	-	82.58
		-	**432.97**
	Fair value changes:		
	Realised during the year Mutual Fund	-	(4.63)
	Unrealised Mutual Fund	-	355.02
	Realised during the year equity shares through PMS	-	16.17
	Unrealised equity shares through PMS	-	66.41
		-	**432.97**
18	**Other income**		
	Provisions/liabilities written back	5.93	0.22
	Interest on Income Tax refund	0.16	-
	Miscellaneous income	0.00	0.00
		6.09	**0.22**
19	**Finance Cost**		
	Interest Expenses		
	- on delayed payment of Tax	6.27	-
		6.27	**-**
20	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries and wages	110.69	104.68
	Contribution to provident and other funds	3.02	1.08
	Staff welfare expenses	0.86	2.36
		114.57	**108.12**

(a) Defined benefits plans - Gratuity (unfunded)

Gratuity plan is a defined benefit plan that provides for lump sum gratuity payment to employees made at the time of their exit by the way of retirement (on superannuation or otherwise), death or disability. The benefits are defined on the basis of their final salary and period of service and such benefits paid under the plan is not subject to the ceiling limit specified in the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Liability as on the Balance Sheet date is provided based on actuarial valuation done by a certified actuary using projected unit credit method.

The following tables summarise the components of defined benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss/OCI and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet for the respective plans:

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended 31st March 2021	Year ended 31st March 2020
(i)	**Change in projected benefit obligation**		
	Projected benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	20.33	6.83
	Current service cost	1.21	1.02
	Interest cost	1.40	0.53
	Benefit Paid	(0.52)	-
	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumption	0.08	0.71
	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in demographic assumption	-	0.00
	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(0.52)	11.24
	Benefit obligation at the end of the year	**21.99**	**20.33**
(ii)	**Expenses charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	- Current service costs	1.21	1.02
	- Interest costs	14.03	0.53
		15.24	**1.55**
(iii)	**Remeasurement (gains)/losses in other comprehensive income**		
	Actuarial (gains)/losses arisiing from change in financial assumption	0.08	0.71
	Actuarial (gains)/losses arisiing from experince adjustements	(0.52)	11.24
		(0.44)	**11.95**
(iv)	**Key actuarial assumptions**		
	Discount rate	6.80%	6.90%
	Salary growth rate	8.00%	8.00%
	Average remaining working life (in years)	16	14
	Retirement age	58 years	58 years

	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Mortality rate:		
Less than 30 years	2%	2%
31-44 years	2%	2%
45 years and above	2%	2%

(v) Sensitivity analysis

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2021	Year ended 31st March 2020
DBO with discount rate + 1%	(0.78)	(0.80)
DBO with discount rate - 1%	0.90	0.92
DBO with + 1% salary escalation	0.88	0.90
DBO with - 1% salary escalation	(0.78)	(0.80)
DBO with + 1% withdrawal rate	(0.07)	(0.07)
DBO with - 1% withdrawal rate	0.08	0.07

Methods and assumptions used in preparing sensitivity analysis and their limitations:

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. 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 liability recognised in the Balance Sheet.

(vi)	**Expected Company Contribution in next year**	1.21	1.26

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(vii) Maturity analysis of the benefit payments:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Year 1	11.74	10.79
Year 2	0.13	0.12
Year 3	0.15	0.13
Year 4	4.43	0.15
Year 5	0.08	4.34
Year 6 to 10	0.56	4.80

(b) Compensated Absences

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Maturity profile		
Present Value of unfunded obligation	6.03	5.93
Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	0.40	(0.47)
Discount rate (p.a)	6.80%	6.90%
Salary Escalation Rate (p.a)	8%	8%

		Year ended 31st March 2021	Year ended 31st March 2020
21	**Depreciation, amortisation and impairrment**		
	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 6)	2.16	0.85
		2.16	**0.85**
22	**Other Expenses**		
	Rent	5.04	4.54
	Advertisement	1.17	1.02
	Brokerage	0.36	-
	Rates and taxes	10.03	15.43
	Legal and professional expenses	51.68	62.84
	Investment Expenses	4.34	5.93
	Listing and custodian fees	9.37	9.20
	Repairs and maintenance		
	- Others	0.56	1.16
	Communication Expenses	1.46	6.66
	Filing fees	0.09	0.06
	Printing and stationery	1.17	5.17
	Sitting fees	2.23	2.13
	Insurance charges	0.72	1.02
	Miscellaneous expenses	2.00	3.20
	Payment to auditors:		
	- Statutory audit	2.25	2.25
	- Certification	1.08	1.08
		93.57	**121.70**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		Year ended 31st March 2021	Year ended 31st March 2020
23	**Tax expense**		
	Current tax	228.13	11.00
	Short/(Excess) Provision of Tax For Earlier Years	2.28	-
	Deferred tax	334.88	(125.61)
	Mat Credit	(140.25)	11.13
		425.04	**(103.48)**

The major components of income tax expense and the reconciliation of expense based on the domestic tax rate of 29.12% and 26% for financial year ended 31st March 2021 and 31st March 2020 respectively and the reported tax expense in profit or loss are as follows:

		Year ended 31st March 2021	Year ended 31st March 2020
(a)	**Reconciliation of Current tax expenses :**		
	Profit before tax	**1,291.43**	**2,443.26**
	Enacted tax rates in India (%)	29.12%	26.00%
	Computed tax expense	376.07	635.25
	Effect of prior period taxes	2.28	-
	Effect of Income exempted from tax	-	(803.94)
	Effect of non-deductible expenses	56.16	59.97
	Others	(9.46)	5.23
	Total income tax expense as per the statement of profit and loss	**425.04**	**(103.48)**
24	**Current tax assets/(liabilities):**		
	Opening balance	12.60	2.70
	Add: During the year	19.78	9.90
		32.39	**12.60**
25	**Earnings per share (EPS)**		
	Net profit attributable to equity shareholders		
	Net profit attributable to equity shareholders (in ₹ lakhs)	866.39	2,546.74
	Nominal value of equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00
	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	1,09,01,781	1,09,01,781
	Basic earnings per share (₹)	7.95	23.36
	Diluted earnings per share (₹)	**7.95**	**23.36**

		As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
26	**Contingent liabilities and commitments**		
(a)	**Contingent liabilities**		
	Income Tax	1.60	68.15
	Civil Suits	140.14	140.14
		141.74	**208.29**
(b)	**Capital Commitments towards investments**	19.74	19.74

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

27 Related party disclosures

Information on related party transactions as required by Ind AS - 24 - Related Party Disclosures for the year ended 31st March 2021

Relationship

(i) Holding

Swallow Associates LLP

(ii) Subsidiaries of Company (Control exist)

Instant Holdings Limited

Sudarshan Electronics and T.V. Limited

(iii) Key managerial personnel ('KMP')

Key person	Designation
Ramesh Chandak	Director
Hari Narain Singh Rajpoot	Director
Amarendra Nath Mishra	Director
Hemendra Chimanlal Dalal	Director
Sneha Sohan Ranade	Director (till 10th Nov 2020)
Rekha Dhanani	Director (w.e.f 11th Nov 2020)
Prem Kapil	Director
Abhay Vasant Nerurakar	Director
Paras Mal Rakhecha	Chief Financial Officer
Jiya Gangwani	Company Secretary
Rohin Feroze Bomanji	Manager (till 15th Feb 2021)
Anand Rathi	Manager (w.e.f 16th Feb 2021)

Information on related party transactions as required by Ind AS - 24 - Related Party Disclosures for the year ended 31st March 2021 :

Transactions with related parties

Name of the party/Nature of transaction	Year ended 31st March 2021	Year ended 31st March 2020
Key Managerial Personnel		
Remuneration	79.69	76.54
Sitting Fees	2.23	2.13

28 Fair value measurement

(a) Category wise classification of financial instruments

	Particulars	Note	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
A.	**Financial assets:**			
	Carried at cost			
	Cash and cash equivalents	3	272.24	1,009.78
	Investments	4	40,269.24	40,272.01
	Other financial assets	5	1.48	10.93
			40,542.96	**41,292.72**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Carried at FVTPL			
Investments	4	3,376.39	2,382.41
		3,376.39	**2,382.41**
Carried at FVOCI			
Investments in Equity Instruments	4	2,02,483.98	83,375.74
		2,02,483.98	**83,375.74**
		2,46,403.32	**1,27,050.87**
B. Financial liabilities			
Measured at cost			
Payables	8	12.83	10.65
Other financial liabilities	9	-	0.18
		12.82	**10.83**

(b) Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 1: Valuation based on quoted market price: Financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets that the Company can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Valuation based on using observable inputs: Financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.

Level 3: Valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs: – financial instruments valued using valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Level 1 (Quoted prices in active market)		
Financial assets measured at FVOCI		
Investments in quoted equity instruments	2,00,720.56	81,698.47
Financial assets measured at FVTPL		
Investments in mutual funds	3,376.39	2,241.34
Investments in quoted equity instruments	-	141.07
Level 3 (Significant observable inputs)		
Financial assets measured at FVOCI		
Investments in unquoted equity instruments	1,763.41	1,677.27
	2,05,860.36	**85,758.15**

Reconciliation of fair value of mesurement categorised within level 3 of the value hierarchy

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Opening Fair value	1,677.27	1,616.48
Purchase/Sales of Financial Instruments	-	-
Amount transferred to/from level 3	-	-
Change in Fair Value during the year	86.14	60.79
Closing Fair value	**1,763.41**	**1,677.27**

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Financial Instruments measured at Fair value - Level III

Type	Valuation Technique	Significant Observable Input	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Investment in unquoted equity shares	Adjusted NAV (Net Asset Value) method. Adjusted NAV method involves determination of fair values of asset/liability/ business based on its book value with appropriate relevant adjustments.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

(c) Fair value of assets and liabilities measured at cost/amortised cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amount would be significantly different from the values that would be eventually received or settled. Management assessed that fair values of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts of these instruments.

29 Financial risk management

The Company is a Non-Banking Financial Company-Non Deposit Taking - Systemically Important (NBFC-ND-SI) registered with the Reserve Bank of India. On account of it's business activities it is exposed to various financial risks associated with financials products such as credit or default risk, market risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and inflationary risk. However, the Company has a robust financial risk management system in place to identify, evaluate, manage and mitigate various risks associated with its financial products to ensure that desired financial objectives are met. The Company's senior management is responsible for establishing and monitoring the risk management framework within its overall risk management objectives and strategies. Such risk management strategies and objectives are established to identify and analyse potential risks faced by the Company, set and monitor appropriate risk limits and controls, periodically review the changes in market conditions and assess risk management performance.

(a) Credit risk

This risk is common to all investors who invest in bonds and debt instruments and it refers to a situation where a particular bond issuer is unable to make the expected principal payments, interest rate payments, or both. Similarly, a lender bears the risk that the borrower may default in the payment of contractual interest or principal on its debt obligations, or both. The entity continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

Financial instruments

Risk concentration is minimized by investing in highly rated, investment grade bonds and debt instruments, which has the least risk of default. The Company lends to borrowers with a good credit score and generally most of the lending is secured against assets pledged by the borrower in favour of the Company. These investments and loans are reviewed by the Board of Directors on a regular basis.

(b) Market risk:

Market risk is a form of systematic risk associated with the day-to-day fluctuation in the market prices of shares and securities and such market risk affects all securities and investors in the same manner. These daily price fluctuations follows its own broad trends and cycles and are more news and transaction driven rather than fundamentals and many a times, it may affect the returns from an investment. Market risks majorly comprises of two types - interest rate risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include borrowings and investments.

(i) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market traded price. It arises from financial assets such as investments in equity instruments, bonds, mutual funds etc. The Company is exposed to price risk arising mainly from investments carried at fair value through FVTPL or FVOCI which are valued using quoted prices in active markets (level 1 investments). A sensitivity analysis demonstrating the impact of change in market prices of these instruments from the prices existing as at the reporting date is given below:

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Carrying value as at	
	31st March 2021	31st March 2020
Investments carried at FVTPL or FVOCI valued using quoted prices in active market	2,04,096.95	84,080.88

Particulars	Sensitivity analysis on total comprehensive income upon fluctuation of market prices	
	Increase by 10%	Decrease by 10%
Impact on total comprehensive income for year ended 31st March 2021	20,409.69	(20,409.69)
Impact on total comprehensive income for year ended 31st March 2020	8,408.09	(8,408.09)

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

Risk of exposure to interest rate risk is not material.

(c) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity refers to the readiness of the Company to sell and realise its financial assets. Liquidity risk is one of the most critical risk factors for Companies which is into the business of investments in shares and securities. It is the risk of not being able to realise the true price of a financial asset, or is not being able to sell the financial asset at all because of non-availability of buyers. Unwillingness to lend or restricted lending by Banks and Financial Institutions may also lead to liquidity concerns for the entities.

The Company maintains a well-diversified portfolio of investments in shares and securities which are saleable at any given point of time. A dedicated team of market experts are monitoring the markets on a continuous basis, which advises the management for timely purchase or sale of securities. The Company is currently having a mix of both short-term and long-term investments. The management ensures to manage it's cash flows and asset liability patterns to ensure that the financial obligations are satisfied in timely manner.

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts reported are on gross and undiscounted basis.

Particulars	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at 31st March 2021				
Other Payables	12.83	-	-	12.83
	12.82	**-**	**-**	**12.82**
As at 31st March 2020				
Other Payables	10.65	-	-	10.65
Other financial liabilities	0.18	-	-	0.18
	10.83	**-**	**-**	**10.83**

30 Capital management

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, other equity reserves and borrowed capital less cash and cash equivalents. The primary objective of capital management is to maintain an efficient capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, support corporate expansion strategies and to maximize shareholder's value.

The entity manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the entity may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The entity monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The entity's policy is to keep an optimum gearing ratio. The entity includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Following table summarizes the capital structure of the Company.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (including other bank balances)	272.24	1,009.78
Adjusted net debt	**(272.24)**	**(1,009.78)**
Total equity (*)	2,24,523.06	1,19,143.97
Net debt to equity ratio	**(0.00)**	**(0.01)**

(*) Equity includes capital and all reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

Regulatory Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
Tier I Capital	9056.99	9,534.22
Tier II Capital	-	-
	9,056.99	**9,534.22**
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	**8,346.35**	**8,168.88**
Tier I CRAR	108.51%	116.71%
Tier II CRAR	-	-
	108.51%	**116.71%**

31 As required by RBI Master Direction - Non Banking Financial Company - Systemically Important Non - Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Direction, 2016 ("the NBFC Master Direction)

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2021	
	Liabilities side:		
1	**Loans and advances availed by the non-banking financial company inclusive of interest accrued theron but not paid:**	**Amount outstanding**	**Amount overdue**
	(a) Debentures : Secured	-	-
	: Unsecured	-	-
	(other than falling within the meaning of public deposits*)	-	-
	(b) Deferred Credits	-	-
	(c) Term Loans	-	-
	(d) Inter-corporate loans and borrowing	-	-
	(e) Commercial Paper	-	-
	(f) Public Deposits*	-	
	(g) Other Loans (specify nature)	-	-
2	**Break-up of (1)(f) above (Outstanding public deposits inclusive of interest accrued thereon but not paid):**		
	(a) In the form of Unsecured debentures	-	-
	(b) In the form of partly secured debentures i.e. debentures where there is a shortfall in the value of security	-	-
	(c) Other public deposits	-	-

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Assets side :	Amount outstanding
3	**Break-up of Loans and Advances including bills receivables [other than those included in (4) below) :**	
	(a) Secured	-
	(b) Unsecured	-
4	**Break-up of Leased Assets and stock on hire and Other assets counting towards AFC activities :**	
	(i) Lease assets including lease rentals under sundry debtors :	
	(a) Financial lease	-
	(b) Operating lease	-
	(ii) Stock on hire including hire charges under sundry debtors:	
	(a) Assets on hire	-
	(b) Repossessed Assets	-
	(iii) Other loans counting towards AFC activities	
	(a) Loans where assets have been repossessed	-
	(b) Loans other than (a) above	-
5	**Break-up of Investments :**	
	Current Investments :	
	1 Quoted :	
	(i) Share : (a) Equity	-
	(b) Preference	-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds	-
	(iv) Government Securities	-
	(v) Others (please specify)	-
	2 Unquoted :	
	(i) Share : (a) Equity	-
	(b) Preference	-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds	-
	(iv) Government Securities	-
	(v) Others	-
	Long Term Investments :	
	1 Quoted :	
	(i) Share : (a) Equity	2,00,720.56
	(b) Preference	-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds	-
	(iv) Government Securities	-
	(v) Others	-

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Assets side :	Amount outstanding
	2 Unquoted :	
	(i) Share: (a) Equity	42,032.65
	(b) Preference	-
	(ii) Debentures and Bonds	-
	(iii) Units of mutual funds	3,376.39
	(iv) Government Securities	-
	(v) Others- PMS Bank Balance	-

6 Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (3) and (4) above :

Category		Amount net of provisions		
		Secured	Unsecured	Total
1	**Related Parties** **			
	(a) Subsidiaries & Step Down Subsidiaries	-	-	-
	(b) Companies in the same group	-	-	-
	(c) Other related parties	-	-	-
2	Other than related parties	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-

7 Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted):

Category		Market Value/ Break-up or fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of Provisions)
1	**Related Parties**		
	(a) Subsidiaries	3,16,496.48	40,269.24
	(b) Companies in the same group	2,02,483.96	12,798.44
	(c) Other related parties	-	-
2	**Other than related parties**	3,376.39	2,570.50
	Total	**5,22,356.83**	**55,638.18**
**As per Accounting Standard of ICAI			

8 Other information

Particulars		Amount	
(i)	**Gross Non-Performing Assets**	-	
	(a) Related parties	-	-
	(b) Other than related parties	-	-
(ii)	**Net Non-Performing Assets**		
	(a) Related parties	-	-
	(b) Other than related parties	-	-
(iii)	**Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt**	-	-

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Disclosures are made as per Ind AS financial statements except otherwise stated)

		As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
9	**Capital**		
	Capital to Risk/Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) (%)	108.51%	116.71%
	CRAR-Tier I Capital (%)	108.51%	116.71%
	CRAR-Tier II Capital (%)	0.00%	0.00%
10	**Investments**		
	A. Value of Investments		
	Gross Value of Investments:		
	a) In India	2,46,129.60	1,26,030.16
	b) Outside India	-	-
	Provisions for Depreciation:		
	a) In India	-	-
	b) Outside India	-	-
	Net Value of Investments		
	a) In India	**2,46,129.60**	**1,26,030.16**
	b) Outside India	**-**	**-**
	B. Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments		
	Opening Balance	-	-
	Add: Provisions made during the year	-	-
	Less: Write-off/Write-back of excess provisions during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	**-**	**-**

11 Derivatives

The Company does not have any derivatives exposure in the current and previous years.

12 Disclosures relating to Securitisation

The Company does not have any securitisation transactions in the current and previous years.

13 Asset Liability Management

Disclosures relating to maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities are given in note 32.

		As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
14	**Exposures**		
	A) Exposure to Real Estate Sector		
	Category		
	a) Direct Exposure		
i)	**Residential Mortgages-**	-	-
	Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented		
ii)	**Commercial Real Estate**	-	-
	Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estates (office buildings, retail space, multi-purpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure would also include non-fund based limits		

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
iii) Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitized exposures -		
a) Residential	-	-
b) Commercial Real Estate	-	-
Total exposure to Real estate sector	**-**	**-**
B) Exposure to Capital Market		
i) direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt;	2,04,096.95	84,080.88
ii) advances against shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs / ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity-oriented mutual funds;	-	-
iii) advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security;	-	-
iv) advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares / convertible bonds / convertible debentures / units of equity oriented mutual funds does not fully cover the advances;	-	-
v) secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers;	-	-
vi) loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources;	-	-
vii) bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows / issues;	-	-
viii) viii) all exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	-	-
Total Exposure to Capital Market	**2,04,096.95**	**84,080.88**

C) Details of financing of parent company products

No disclosures required.

D) Details of Single Borrower Limit (SBL)/Group Borrower Limit (GBL) exceeded by the NBFC

There are no instances of exceeding the single and group borrowing limit by the Company during the current and previous year.

E) Unsecured Advances

The Company does not have any unsecured advances for which intangible securities such as charge over rights, license, authority, etc. has been taken.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15 Miscellaneous

A) Registration obtained from other financial sector regulators

The Company does not have any registrations obtained from other financial sector regulators.

B) Disclosure of Penalties imposed by RBI and other regulators

There have been no penalties imposed on the Company by RBI or other financial sector regulators during the current and previous year.

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

The Company has not obtained credit ratings from any agencies during the year.

D) Related Party Transaction

Refer Note No 27

16 Additional Disclosures

	Year ended 31st March 2021	Year ended 31st March 2020
A) Provisions and Contingencies		
Break up of 'Provisions and Contingencies' shown under the head Expenditure in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Provisions for depreciation on Investment	-	-
Provision towards NPA	-	-
Provision made towards Income tax	228.13	11.00
Other Provision and Contingencies	3.02	1.08
Provision for Standard Assets	-	-

B) Draw Down from Reserves

There have been no instances of draw down from reserves by the Company during the current and previous year.

	As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
C) Concentration of Advances, Exposures and NPAs		
a) Concentration of Deposits		
Total Deposit to twenty largest borrowers	-	-
Percentage of deposit to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances	0.00%	0.00%
a) Concentration of Advances		
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers	-	-
Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances	0.00%	0.00%

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
b)	**Concentration of Exposures**		
	Total exposure to twenty largest borrowers/customers		
	Percentage of exposures to twenty largest borrowers / customers to Total Exposure	-	-
c)	**Concentration of NPAs**		
	Total exposure to top four NPA accounts	-	-
d)	**Sector-wise NPAs**		
		Percentage of NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	
	Agriculture & allied activities	-	-
	MSME	-	-
	Corporate borrowers	-	-
	Services	-	-
	Unsecured personal loans	-	-
	Auto loans	-	-
	Other personal loans	-	-
e)	**Movement of NPAs**		
	i) Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)	0.00%	0.00%
	ii) Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
	a) Opening Balance	-	-
	b) Additions during the year	-	-
	c) Reductions during the year	-	-
	d) Closing balance	-	-
	iii) Movement of Net NPAs		
	a) Opening Balance	-	-
	b) Additions during the year	-	-
	c) Reductions during the year	-	-
	d) Closing balance	-	-
	iv) Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)		
	a) Opening Balance	-	-
	b) Provisions made during the year	-	-
	c) Write-off/write-back of excess provisions	-	-
	d) Closing balance	-	-

f) Overseas Assets (for those with Joint Ventures and Subsidiaries abroad)

The Company did not have any overseas assets during the current and previous year.

g) Off-balance sheet SPVs sponsored (which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms)

The Company did not sponsor any SPVs during the current and previous year.

Notes to standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31st March 2021	As at 31st March 2020
17	**Disclosure of customer complaints**		
	a) No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	-	-
	b) No. of complaints received during the year	-	-
	c) No. of complaints redressed during the year	-	-
	d) No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-

Note:

(a) Amounts for the current year and comparative years included above are based on the restated financial statements prepared under Ind AS.

32 Asset liability management

Maturity pattern of assets and liability as on 31st March 2021

Particulars	Upto 1 month	1 - 2 months	2 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	5,139.80	2,00,720.56	40,269.24	2,46,129.60
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Maturity pattern of assets and liability as on 31st March 2020

Particulars	Upto 1 month	1 - 2 months	2 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	2.77	-	-	-	-	81,839.54	3,918.61	40,269.24	1,26,030.16
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

33 Segment reporting

As per the requirement of IND AS 108 on "Operating Segments", based on evaluation of financial information for allocation of resources and assessing performance, the company identified as single segments i.e. holding and investing with focus on earning income through dividends, interest and gains from investments. Accordingly, there are no separate reportable segments as per IND AS.

For Chaturvedi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn No. : 101720W/W100355

Jignesh Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 102749

Place: Mumbai
Date: 24th May 2021

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Summit Securities Limited

H N Singh Rajpoot
Director
(DIN: 00080836)

A.V. Nerurkar
Director
(DIN: 00045309)

Parasmal Rakhecha
Chief Financial Officer

Jiya Gangwani
Company Secretary

Anand Rathi
Manager