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Note 1:

A. CORPORATE INFORMATION:

Aryaman Capital Markets Limited is a public limited company domiciled in India with its registered office located at 60, Khatau Building, Ground Floor, Alkesh Dinesh Modi Marg, Fort, Mumbai - 400 001. The Company is listed on SME Platform of BSE Limited (BSE SME). The Company is engaged in the business of market making of SME Scrips listed on BSE & NSE.

B. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Division III of Schedule III of the Companies Act and Companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules as amended from time to time and other related provisions of the Act.

The financial statements of the Company are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and Historical cost convention except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by the relevant Ind AS:

(i) Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at Fair value (Refer note no. 7 below)

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements. The financial statements are presented in INR, the functional currency of the Company. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2. Use of Estimates and judgments:

The preparation of the financial statements requires the Management to make, judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. The recognition, measurement, classification or disclosure of an item or information in the financial statements is made relying on these estimates. The estimates and judgments used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the management and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the management believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

Critical accounting judgments and key source of estimation uncertainty:

The Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis.

(a) Estimation of current tax expenses and payable - Refer note no. - 14 below

3. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment is stated at acquisition cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the item and restoring the site on which it is located.
Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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4. Intangible assets:

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

5. Depreciation and Amortization:

a) Property Plant and Equipment (PPE):

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight line method based on estimated useful life prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

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

Estimated useful life is as below:
Computer - 3 Years
Furniture and fixtures - 10 years
Office equipments - 5 years
Leasehold premises - 60 years

b) Intangible Assets:

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Finite-life intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected useful lives. The amortisation period and the amortization method for finite life intangible assets is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. For indefinite life intangible assets, the assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether it continues, if not, it is impaired or changed prospectively basis revised estimates. Useful life is 10years.

6. Financial Instruments:

Financial Assets – Initial recognition

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Equity Instruments:

Considering the entity's business model for managing equity instruments; the investments in equity shares have been recognised at fair value as on date of balance sheet. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI).

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably. Dividends recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.

Impairment

The Company recognises a loss allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost and at FVOCI. The credit loss is difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. This is assessed on an individual or collective basis after considering all reasonable and supportable evidence including that which is forward looking.

The Company's trade receivables or contract revenue receivables do not contain significant financing component and loss allowance on trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall, being simplified approach for recognition of impairment loss allowance.

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Under simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on the lifetime ECL at each reporting date right from its initial recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For financial assets other than trade receivables, the Company recognises 12–months expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition. The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer significant increase in credit risks since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 months ECL. The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. For equity instruments and financial assets measured at FVTPL, there is no requirement of impairment testing.

Derecognition:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers rights to receive cash flows from an asset, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement.

In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value net of transaction costs for all financial liabilities not carried at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are subsequently measured at using EIR method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or losses are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Loans & Borrowings:

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit & loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through EIR amortization process.

Financial Guarantee Contracts:

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that requires a payment to be made or to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtors fails to make payment when due in accordance with the term of debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee.

De-recognition:

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When 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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

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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.

7. Fair Value Measurement:

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

(a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(b) 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 financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

(i) Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
(ii) Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
(iii) Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

8. Inventories / Securities held for trading:

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is computed on a weighted average basis. The net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale

9. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and Cash equivalents include cash and Cheque in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash & which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value where original maturity is three months or less.

10. Foreign Currency Transactions:

a) Initial Recognition:
Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year.

b) Measurement of Foreign Currency Items at the Balance Sheet Date:
Foreign currency monetary items of the Company are restated at the closing exchange rates. Non monetary items are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising out of these transactions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

11. Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company & revenue is reliably measured.

(i) Interest Income: The Company recognises interest income using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) on all financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost. EIR is calculated by considering all costs and incomes attributable to acquisition of a financial asset or assumption of a financial liability and it represents a rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments/receipts through the expected life of the financial asset/financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

(ii) Dividend: Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive payment has been established which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

(iii) Other revenue from operations: The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers (other than financial assets to which Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' is applicable) based on a comprehensive assessment model as set out in Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers'. The Company identifies contract(s) with a customer and its performance obligations under the contract, determines the transaction price and its allocation to the performance obligations in the contract and recognises revenue only on satisfactory completion of performance obligations. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

12. Rendering of Services:

Income from services rendered is recognised based on invoices raised for service provided on an accrual basis. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any discounts, any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government which are levied on sales such as Goods & Services taxe (GST)

13. Employee Benefits:

Employee Benefits: - The Company does not fall within the applicability of Employee Benefit plans.

14. Taxes on Income:

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit is different from accounting profit due to temporary differences between accounting and tax treatments, and due to items that are never taxable or tax deductible. Tax provisions are included in current liabilities. Interest and penalties on tax liabilities are provided for in the tax charge. The Company offsets, the current tax assets and liabilities (on a year on year basis) where it has a legally enforceable right and where it intends to settle such assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realise the assets and liabilities on net basis.

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements. Deferred income tax asset are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are not recognised where it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realised in the future.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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Minimum Alternative 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. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that Company will pay normal income-tax during the specified period.

15. Borrowing Cost:

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalized as a part of Cost of that assets, during the period till all the activities necessary to prepare the Qualifying assets for its intended use or sale are complete during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the assets for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

16. Earnings Per Share:

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

17. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may probably not require an outflow of resources or an obligation for which the future outcome cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty. When there is a possible or a present obligation where the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in financial statements.

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To Financial Statements (Contd.)

2. Cash & cash equivalents:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Balances with banks in current accounts	23.68	92.36
Cash on hand	3.66	3.63
Total	**27.34**	**95.98**

3. Bank balances other than Cash & Cash equivalents:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Fixed deposits with Bank	555.24	555.25
Total	**555.24**	**281.25**

4. Inventories:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Stock in trade of Equity Instruments (In India) (Quoted)	3,656.21	3,079.20
Total	**3,656.21**	**3,079.20**

5. Trade Receivables:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Unsecured, considered good	14.24	18.51
Total	**14.24**	**18.51**

(i) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person

6. Investments:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Investments measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (fully paid), In India		
Quoted:		
1,715 (31st March 2019: 21,663) Equity Shares of 10/- each of AGI Infra Ltd	0.98	13.58
Nil (31st March 2019: 1,61,200) Equity shares of Rs.10 each of Bajaj Health Care Ltd.	-	685.10
Nil (31st March 2019: 52,800) Equity shares of Rs.10 each of Mitsu Chem Plast Ltd.	-	90.29
Nil (31st March 2019: 3,000) Equity shares of Rs.10 each of CKP Product Ltd.	-	0.91
1,92,000 (31st March 2019: 192,000) Equity shares of Rs.10/- each of SRG Securities Finance Ltd.	76.61	80.54
Nil (31st March 2019: 46,56,000) Equity shares of Rs.10 each of Landmarc Leisure Corporation Ltd	-	15.83
31,500 (31st March 2019: 2,52,000) Equity shares of Rs.10/- each of Diksat Transworld Ltd.	39.38	277.70
1,78,000 (31st March 2019: 23,000) Equity shares of Rs.10/- each of SKS Textiles Ltd	62.48	8.27
20,250 (31st March 2019: 20,000) Equity shares of Rs.10/- each of Suyog Telematics Ltd	67.69	51.00
3,95,525 (31st March 2019: 84,000) Equity shares of Rs.10/- each of Maximus International Ltd.	278.65	24.02
NIL (31st March 2019: 18,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each of Silly Monks Entertainments	-	11.97

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Aggregate amount of investments	**525.77**	**1259.22**
Market Value of Quoted Investments	**525.77**	**1,259.22**
Aggregate Value of Quoted Investments (at cost)	**308.73**	**805.43**

7. Other financial assets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Security deposits	51.26	51.26
Other Recoverables	80.00	-
Accrued Interest on fixed deposits	3.34	3.96
Total	**134.60**	**55.22**

8. Deferred Tax Assets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Deferred Tax Assets		
-on account of depreciation	(7.71)	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities (OCI)	19.25	-
Total	**11.54**	**-**

9. A) Property, plant and equipment

Cost or Deemed Cost:

Particulars	Leasehold Premises INR Lacs	Furniture & Fixtures INR Lacs	Office Equipments INR Lacs	Computer INR Lacs	Total INR Lacs
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**42.16**	**0.09**	**0.84**	**3.03**	**46.11**
Additions	58.71	5.04	-	1.04	64.78
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**100.86**	**5.13**	**0.84**	**4.07**	**110.89**
Additions	-	16.61	0.85	-	17.46
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**100.86**	**21.74**	**1.69**	**4.07**	**128.36**

Accumulated depreciation:

Particulars	Leasehold Premises INR Lacs	Furniture & Fixtures INR Lacs	Office Equipments INR Lacs	Computer INR Lacs	Total INR Lacs
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**2.13**	**0.04**	**0.24**	**0.79**	**3.20**
Additions	1.24	0.03	0.16	1.07	**2.49**
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**3.37**	**0.07**	**0.40**	**1.85**	**5.69**
Depreciation expense	1.60	1.67	0.30	1.25	**4.82**
Eliminated on disposals of assets					
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**4.97**	**1.74**	**0.71**	**3.10**	**10.51**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	**97.49**	**5.06**	**0.43**	**2.22**	**105.22**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2020	**95.89**	**20.00**	**0.98**	**0.97**	**117.85**

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B) Intangible Assets:

Cost or Deemed Cost:

Particulars	Software INR Lacs	Total INR Lacs
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**0.89**	**0.89**
Additions	3.50	**3.50**
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**4.39**	**4.39**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**4.39**	**4.39**

Accumulated amortisation:

Particulars	Software INR Lacs	Total INR Lacs
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	0.39	**0.39**
Amortisation expense	1.14	1.14
Eliminated on disposals of assets	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**1.54**	**1.54**
Amortisation expense	1.40	1.40
Eliminated on disposals of assets	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**2.93**	**2.93**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2019	**2.86**	**2.86**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2020	**1.46**	**1.46**

10. Other Non Financial Assets:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Advances to suppliers	1.40	8.15
Other advances	-	0.04
Total	**1.40**	**8.19**

11. Trade payables:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Dues to Micro and Small enterprises	-	-
Dues to Others		
- Creditors for expense	1.20	0.88
Total	**1.20**	**0.88**

Footnote:
There are no dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which are outstanding for a period more than 45 days as on the balance sheet date

The information regarding Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

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12. Borrowings :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Borrowings (Unsecured)		
In India		
-From Others	3,280.18	3,180.66
Total	**3,280.18**	**3,180.66**

Terms & Conditions: - These borrowings obtained from NBFCs and corporates and carry interest rate in the range of 9 to 10% p.a. Further the same are repayable on demand & interest rate 9%.

13. Other financial liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Audit Fees Payable	0.48	0.47
BSE General Fees Payable	-	-
Salary payable	0.89	0.64
Total	**1.37**	**1.11**

14. Deferred Tax Liability:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
- on account of depreciation	-	7.00
Deferred Tax Liabilities (OCI)	-	16.79
Total	**-**	**23.79**

15. Other non-financial liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Advances received from Customers	22.53	22.71
TDS payable	7.80	13.68
GST payable	1.22	3.28
Professional Tax	0.01	-
Other advances	-	0.52
Total	**31.57**	**40.18**

16. Equity share capital:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Authorised: 1,20,00,000 (31.03.2018: 1,20,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	1,200.00	1,200.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up	1,197.71	1,197.71

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1,19,77,126 (31.03.2018: 1,19,77,126) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each		
Total	**1,197.71**	**1,197.71**

Notes:

16.1 Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year:

Authorised share capital:	No. of shares In Lacs	Amount INR Lacs
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	120.00	1,200.00
Add / (Less): Changes during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	120.00	1,200.00
Add / (Less): Changes during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**120.00**	**1,200.00**

Issued, Subscribed and Paid up share capital:	No. of shares In Lacs	Amount INR Lacs
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	**119.77**	**1,197.71**
Add / (Less): Changes during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**119.77**	**1,197.71**
Add / (Less): Changes during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**119.77**	**1,197.71**

16.2 Terms / rights attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends if any, in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the Shareholders.

16.3 Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Equity share of ₹ 10 each fully paid up with voting rights	Number of fully paid equity shares (in lacs)	Holding (%)
Aryaman Financial Services Limited		
As at 31st March, 2019	88.97	74.28%
As at 31st March, 2020	88.97	74.28%

16.4 Shares held by Holding Company:

Equity share of ₹ 10 each fully paid up with voting rights	Number of fully paid equity shares (in lacs)	Holding (%)
Aryaman Financial Services Limited		
As at 31st March, 2019	88.97	74.28%
As at 31st March, 2020	88.97	74.28%

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17. Other Equity:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Securities premium	101.89	101.89
Retained earnings	231.92	222.44
Other Comprehensive income(net of deferred taxes)	236.28	437.00
Total	**570.09**	**761.33**

17.1 Securities Premium:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	Year ended March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Balance as at beginning of the year	101.89	101.89
Add/(Less): Movement during the year	-	-
Balance as at end of the year	**101.89**	**101.89**

17.2 Retained earnings:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	Year ended March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Balance as at beginning of the year	222.44	200.69
Profit for the year	9.48	21.75
Balance as at end of the year	**231.92**	**222.44**

17.3 Other Comprehensive Income:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	Year ended March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Balance as at beginning of the year	437.00	526.11
Add: Movement during the year	(200.72)	(89.12)
Balance as at end of the year	**236.28**	**437.00**

18. Revenue From Operation

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	Year ended March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Income from Brokerage, Commission and other fees earned	102.44	124.40
Investment and Dividend income	6.86	7.45
Sales (Stock in Trade)	8,315.76	7,620.19
Revenue from Operation	**8,425.06**	**7,752.04**

18A. Other Income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	Year ended March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Interest Income	36.80	34.21
Other Receipts	0.49	0.00
Balance as at end of the year	**37.29**	**34.21**

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19. Finance Cost:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Interest Expenses on:		
Borrowings	277.61	240.92
Other borrowing costs (includes fees charged by banks for renewal of sanctioned limits, lead bank charges, etc)	0.26	0.13
Total	**277.87**	**241.05**

20. Fees and Commission Paid

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	Year ended March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Custodial Fees	0.90	0.90
Listing Fees	0.34	0.30
Processing Fees/Application Fees	1.73	1.59
Professional Charges	4.86	2.32
ROC Expenses	-	0.06
Director's Sitting Fees	1.20	0.72
Total	**9.03**	**5.83**

21. Employee Benefit Expense:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Salaries, wages and bonus (including managerial remuneration)	10.18	7.75
Staff welfare expenses	1.68	0.74
Total	**11.86**	**8.49**

22. Depreciation and amortisation expense:.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 5)	4.82	2.49
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer note 5)	1.40	1.14
IPO Expenses amortised	-	5.28
Total	**6.22**	**8.91**

23. Other Expenses:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Market making Fees	-	0.50
Payment to Auditors		-
Statutory And Tax Audit	0.40	0.40
-Limited Review	0.12	0.04
RTA Expenses (Demat charges)	0.36	1.11
Security Transaction Tax	14.74	8.94

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To Financial Statements (Contd.)

Repairs & Maintainence – Others	4.57	1.04
General Expenses	11.00	3.19
Communication expenses	0.59	0.60
Miscellaneous Expenses	4.26	2.41
Total	**36.04**	**18.22**

24. Income taxes:

(a) Tax expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Current tax		
Current year	0.27	5.08
Total current tax	**0.27**	**5.08**
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary difference	0.70	1.94
Total deferred income tax expense/(credit)	0.70	1.94
Mat tax Credit	-	-
Total income tax expense/(credit)	**0.98**	**7.02**

A Reconciliation between the statutory income tax rate applicable to the Company and the effective income tax rate of the Company is as follows:

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Profit /(loss) before taxation	10.46	28.77
Enacted income tax rate in India	27.82%	27.82%
Tax at the enacted income tax rate	2.91	8.00
Reconciliation line items:		
Exempt Income	-	-
MAT tax credit	-	-
Taxable at special rate	-	-
Others	1.93	0.98
Tax expense/ (credit)	**0.98**	**7.02**

(c) The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019:

Particulars	As at April 01, 2018 INR Lacs	Credit/ (charge) in Statement of profit and loss INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)			
On Account of Depreciation	5.06	1.94	7.00
Tax on fair valuation of Investments	4.06	12.19	16.79
	9.66	**14.13**	**23.79**
Particulars	**As at April 01, 2019**	**Credit/ (charge) in Statement of profit and loss**	**As at March 31, 2020**
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)			
On Account of Depreciation	7.00	0.70	7.70
Tax on fair valuation of Equity instruments through other comprehensive income	16.79	2.45	19.24
	23.79	**3.15**	**11.54**

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To Financial Statements (Contd.)

25. Contingent liabilities and commitments :

The company does not have any contingent liabilities and Commitments (Including Capital Commitments as on March 31, 2020 (As at March 31, 2019 - Nil).

26. Earning Per Share:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Profit after tax available for equity shareholders (₹ In Lacs)	9.48	21.75
Weighted average number of equity shares (In Lacs)	119.77	119.77
Nominal value of equity shares (In ₹)	10.00	10.00
Basic and diluted Earning Per Share (In ₹)	0.08	0.18

27. Segment Reporting:

The Company's Board of Directors has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined under Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments". The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocated the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of financial services related to investments. The same has been considered as business segment and the management considers these as a single reportable segment. Accordingly, disclosure of segment information has not been furnished.

28. Related party disclosures:

As per IND AS 24, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties are given below:

(a)

Category	Name of the Related Party/ Relationship
Holding Company	Aryaman Financial Services Limited
Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Shripal Shah, Director & CFO
	Mr. Shreyas Shah, Director
	Mr. Gunjan Kataruka, Company Secretary (upto 08-01-2020)
	Ms. Chaitali Pansari, Company Secretary (w.e.f 09-01-2020)

(b) Transactions carried out with related parties referred in (a) above, in ordinary course of business:

There were no transactions carried out during the year (Previous year - Nil) with the related parties and no balances were outstanding as on March 31, 2020 (As at march 31, 2019 - Nil).

(c) Balances outstanding: Nil

29. Financial instruments:

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

2. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses of these receivables. Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

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The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

- **Level 1:** quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- **Level 2:** other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
- **Level 3:** techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments by category are as follows:

For March 31, 2020:

Particulars	FVOCI INR Lacs	FVTPL INR Lacs	Amortised Cost INR Lacs	Total fair value INR Lacs	Carrying Amount INR Lacs
Financial assets					
Investments	525.77	-	-	525.77	525.77
Trade receivables	-	-	14.24	14.24	14.24
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	27.34	27.34	27.34
Other bank balances	-	-	555.24	555.24	555.24
Other financial assets	-	-	134.60	134.60	134.60
Total Financial assets	**525.77**	**-**	**731.42**	**1,257.19**	**1,257.19**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	3,280.18	3,280.18	3,280.18
Trade payables	-	-	1.20	1.20	1.20
Others	-	-	1.37	1.37	1.37
Total Financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**3,282.75**	**3,282.75**	**3,282.75**

For March 31, 2019:

Particulars	FVOCI INR Lacs	FVTPL INR Lacs	Amortised cost INR Lacs	Total fair value INR Lacs	Carrying amount INR Lacs
Investments	1,259.22	-	-	1,259.22	1,259.22
Trade receivables	-	-	18.51	18.51	18.51
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	95.98	95.98	95.98
Other bank balances			555.25	555.25	555.25
Other financial assets	-	-	55.22	55.22	55.22
Total Financial assets	**1,259.22**	**-**	**724.97**	**1,984.19**	**1,984.19**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	3,180.66	3,180.66	3,180.66
Trade payables	-	-	0.88	1.35	1.35
Others	-	-	1.11	1.11	1.11
Total Financial liabilities		**-**	**3,182.64**	**3,182.64**	**3,182.64**

Fair value estimation:

For financial instruments measured at fair value in the Balance Sheet, a three level fair value hierarchy is used that reflects the significance of inputs used in the measurements. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

The categories used are as follows:

- **Level 1:** quoted prices for identical instruments
- **Level 2:** directly or indirectly observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and
- **Level 3:** inputs which are not based on observable market data.

For assets and liabilities which are carried at fair value, the classification of fair value calculations by category is summarised below:

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To Financial Statements (Contd.)

For March 31, 2020:

Particulars	Level 1 INR Lacs	Level 2 INR Lacs	Level 3 INR Lacs
Assets at fair value			
- Investments	526	-	-

For March 31, 2019:

Particulars	Level 1 INR Lacs	Level 2 INR Lacs	Level 3 INR Lacs
Assets at fair value			
- Investments	1,259	-	-

There were no significant changes in classification and no significant movements between the fair value hierarchy classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities during the period.

30. Financial risk factors:

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, advances and trade and other payables. The purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets includes investments (Strategic and Non Strategic), loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities exposes it to Liquidity Risk, Market Risk and Credit risk. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised as below.

a) Liquidity risk:

The risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk management implies maintenance sufficient cash including availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet the obligations as and when due.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring as far as possible that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its short tem and long term liabilities as and when due. Anticipated future cash flows are expected to be sufficient to meet the liquidity requirements of the Company. The Company does not have any undrawn borrowing facilities with the Banks/Financial institutions.

(i) The following is the contractual maturities of the financial liabilities:

As at March 31, 2020:

Particulars	Carrying Amount INR Lacs	Payable on demand INR Lacs	1-12 months INR Lacs	More than 12 months INR Lacs
Borrowings	3,280.18	-	3,280.18	-
Trade payables	1.20	-	1.20	-
Other financial liabilities	1.37	-	1.37	-
TOTAL	**3,282.75**	-	**3,282.75**	-

Unsecured Loans repayable on demand & Interest rate @9% p.a.

As at March 31, 2019:

Particulars	Carrying Amount INR Lacs	Payable on demand INR Lacs	1-12 months INR Lacs	More than 12 months INR Lacs
Borrowings	3,180.66	-	3,180.66	-

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To Financial Statements (Contd.)

Trade payables	0.88	-	0.88	-
Other financial liabilities	1.11	-	1.11	-
TOTAL	**3,182.64**	-	**3,182.64**	-

Unsecured Loans repayable on demand & Interest rate @9% p.a.

b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include investment, deposits, foreign currency receivables and payables. The Company's treasury team manages the Market risk, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management.

(i) Foreign currency risk:

Foreign currency risk can only arise on financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured. The Company's functional and presentation currency is INR. The Company does not have any foreign currency transactions and hence is not exposed to the Foreign Currency Risks.

(ii) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's does not have any long term borrowings. Hence, the Company is not exposed to the interest rate risk.

(iii) Price Risk:

The Company’s exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet either at fair value through OCI or at fair value through profit and loss. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

Sensitivity:
The table below summarizes the impact of increases/(decreases) of the BSE index on the Company’s equity and Gain/ (Loss) for the period. The analysis is based on the assumption that the index has increased by 5 % or decreased by 5 % with all other variables held constant, and that all the Company’s equity instruments moved in line with the index.

Impact on Profit before tax:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
	INR Lacs	INR Lacs
BSE Sensex - Increase 5 %	26.29	62.96
BSE Sensex - Decrease 5%	(26.29)	(62.96)

(iv) Underwriting Risk:

The Company undertakes underwriting of various public issues of Securities in the Capital Market. This risk includes market making for new securities. This includes compulsion to provide two way quotes to a client s on a Stock exchange. The Company carries cash flow risk in case it is required to compensate Underwriter for not able to provide the quoted. The Company manages this risk by underwriting issues only after strong research conducted by it.

c) Credit Risk:

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To Financial Statements (Contd.)

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risks from its operating activities, primarily trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

The Company is not significantly exposed to the credit risk toward trade receivables considering the nature of services provided by the Company.

(i) Exposure to the Credit risks:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020 INR Lacs	As at March 31, 2019 INR Lacs
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL)	14.24	18.51

(ii) Trade and other receivables:

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of assets and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risks on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

To assess whether there is a significant change increase in credit risk the Company compares the risks of default occurring on the assets as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers the reasonable and supportive forward looking information such as:

(i) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business
(ii) Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty.
(iii) Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations
(iv) Significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of same counterparty

(iii) Ageing of the accounts receivables:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
< six months	14.00	18.51
> six months	0.25	-
	14.24	**18.51**

(iv) **Movement in provisions of doubtful debts and advances - There were no Provision of doubtful debts as on March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.**

31. (a) Financial risk factors

Capital risk management:

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

(i) safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
(ii) maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders etc. The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

32. Recent Accounting prouncements

Ind AS 116 – Leases:

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To Financial Statements (Contd.)

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate affairs have notified Ind AS 116 – "Leases". Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases standards Ind AS 17 – "Leases" and related interpretations. The new standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures of lease for both lease and lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lease accounting model and requires a leassee to recognise the assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying assets are of low value. Ind AS 116 substantially carried forward the accounting treatment prescribed for lessor. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual period beginning on or after April 01, 2019. The Company is evaluating the impact of the issued Ind AS 116 on its financial statements.

33. Ind AS 12 – 'Income taxes' –Appendix C – Uncertainty over income tax treatments:

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate affairs have notified Appendix C to Ind AS 12, uncertainty over the income tax treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profits/(loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, the company needs to determine the probability of the relevant tax authorities accepting the each tax treatments that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filings which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or expected value of the tax treatments, when determining the taxable profits/(loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

34. There is no litigation by/against the Company.

35. There are no dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which are outstanding for a period more than 45 days as at Balance Sheet.

The Above information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined on the basis of information available with the Company and has been duly relied upon by the auditors of the Company.

36. The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activities globally. The nationwide lockdown ordered by the Government of India has resulted in significant reduction of economic activities and also the business operations of the Company in terms of sales and production. The management has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic on the recoverability / carrying value of the assets. Based on the current indicators of the future economic conditions, the management expects to recover the carrying amount of the asset, however the management will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic condition. Given the uncertainties, the final impact of Company's assets in future may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial results.

37. The figures have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs.

38. The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 30th July, 2020.

39. The figure of the previous year's have been regrouped or reclassified wherever necessary to make them comparable.

For V.N. PUROHIT & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 304040E

Sd/-
CA O.P.Pareek
Partner
Membership No: 014238
UDIN: 20014238AAAADN1012

Place : Mumbai
Date: July 30, 2020

For and on behalf of the Aryaman Capital Markets Limited

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
Shripal Shah	**Shreyas Shah**	**Chaitali Pansari**
(Executive Director)	(Executive Director)	(Company Secretary)
DIN: 01628855	DIN: 01835575	(BKHPP6512N)
Place : Mumbai		
Date: July 30, 2020		