



FALOD & MAHESHWARI
Chartered Accountants

Radheyshyam Falod
B. Com. (Hons.), FCA
Aditya Maheshwari
B. Com., FCA, DISA (ICAI)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, including other comprehensive income, Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principle generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2022, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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



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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. The Board of Directors is also responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are



considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - A. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - B. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - C. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - D. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016;
 - E. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - F. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
 - G. Since no managerial remuneration for the year ended 31st March, 2022 has been paid / provided by the company to its directors the provision of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act is not applicable to the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2022.
 - H. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any pending litigations which have impact on its financial position in its financial statements;
 - (b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;



- (c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- (d)
- i. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - ii. The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - iii. Based on such audit procedures that the auditor has considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.
- (e) The company has not declared any dividend during the year under review.
- (f) The effective date of feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility in accounting software for maintaining its books of account and the audit trail feature has been deferred till 01st April, 2023 and hence the same is not being commented upon.

For Falod & Maheshwari
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 151051W

Radheyshyam Falod

Radheyshyam Falod
(Partner)

Membership No. 31914
UDIN : 22031914AHFUEO7007



Place: Mumbai
Date : 16th April, 2022

Annexure “A” to the independent Auditor’s Report

The Annexure A referred to in Independent Auditor’s report to the Members of the Company on the Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022, we report that:

(i)	<p>(a) (A) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, as the company does not hold any Property Plant & Equipment, hence the requirement under paragraph 3(i)(a)(A) of the order are not applicable to the company.</p> <p>(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.</p> <p>(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, as the company does not hold any Property Plant & Equipment, hence the requirement under paragraph 3(i)(b), (c) and (d) of the order are not applicable to the company.</p> <p>(c) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.</p>														
(ii)	<p>(a) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company’s business carried out during the year does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3 (ii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.</p> <p>(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, The Company does not have any working capital limits from banks or financial institutions during the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.</p>														
(iii)	<p>(a) During the year the Company has granted loans to Companies as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="268 1532 1525 1839"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Loans (Rs. in millions)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aggregate amount granted during the year</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Fellow Subsidiaries</td> <td>127.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Other Related Party</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Fellow Subsidiaries</td> <td>217.65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Other Related Party</td> <td>0.23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(b) During the year the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans in respect of all loans granted to Companies are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.</p>		Loans (Rs. in millions)	Aggregate amount granted during the year		- Fellow Subsidiaries	127.00	- Other Related Party	0.04	Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases		- Fellow Subsidiaries	217.65	- Other Related Party	0.23
	Loans (Rs. in millions)														
Aggregate amount granted during the year															
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- Other Related Party	0.04														
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases															
- Fellow Subsidiaries	217.65														
- Other Related Party	0.23														



- (c) In respect of a loan granted to Companies, the schedule of repayment of principal has not been stipulated in the agreement. Hence, we are unable to make a specific comment on the regularity of repayment of principal in respect of such loan. Further where the schedule of interest has been stipulated and the receipts are regular.
- (d) There are no amounts of loans granted to Companies which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to Companies which had fallen due during the year.
- (f) As disclosed in note 12 to the financial statements, the Company has granted loans without specifying any terms or period of repayment to Companies. Of these following are the details of the aggregate amount of loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters or related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013:

Particulars	Related Parties
Aggregate amount of loans outstanding	Rs. 217.88 Mn
Percentage of loans to the total loans	100.00%

- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provision of section 186 of Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans and advances granted and investments made have been complied with by the company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no guarantees given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and section 186 of the Act are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) We have been informed by the management that the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records for the Company under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for any of the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- (vii) (a) The company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax and other material statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at 31st March, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable. As informed to us sales tax, duty of customs, duty of excise are currently not applicable to the company.



	(b) As per the records maintained by the company and according to the information and explanation given to us, there is no disputed income tax or wealth tax or goods and service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
(viii)	As per the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(ix)	<p>(a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.</p> <p>(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.</p> <p>(c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.</p> <p>(d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.</p> <p>(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.</p> <p>(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.</p>
(x)	<p>(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised money through initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans and hence the provisions of paragraph 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable.</p> <p>(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.</p>
(xi)	<p>(a) During the course of our examination of the books of account and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any incidence of fraud on or by the Company noticed or reported during the year, nor we have been informed of any such case by the management.</p> <p>(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and</p>



	<p>Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.</p> <p>(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.</p>
(xii)	<p>The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.</p>
(xiii)	<p>According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, wherever applicable, details of such transactions are disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.</p> <p>The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.</p>
(xiv)	<p>(a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.</p> <p>(b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.</p>
(xv)	<p>According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Hence the provisions of section 192 of Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.</p>
(xvi)	<p>(a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.</p> <p>(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.</p> <p>(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.</p> <p>(d) There are no other Companies part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.</p>
(xvii)	<p>According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and immediately preceding financial year.</p>



(xviii)	There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(xix)	<p>On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note No. 39 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets, and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.</p> <p>We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.</p>
(xx)	According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the financial statement of the company the provisions of Section 135 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(xxi)	According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the financial statement of the company, since the company does not have any subsidiaries or associates or joint venture the Company is not required to prepare Consolidated Financial Statements and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

**For Falod & Maheshwari
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 151051W**

Radheyshyam Falod

**Radheyshyam Falod
(Partner)
Membership No. 31914
UDIN : 22031914AIIFUEO7007**



**Place: Mumbai
Date : 16th April, 2022**

Annexure “B” to the Independent Auditor’s Report

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor’s report of even date on the financial statements of Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited (“the Company”) as of 31st March, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors’ Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2022, based on the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by ICAI.

For Falod & Maheshwari
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 151051W

Radheyshyam Falod

Radheyshyam Falod
(Partner)

Membership No. 31914

UDIN : 22031914AHFUEO7007



Place: Mumbai

Date : 16th April, 2022

Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2022

(Rs. in Million)

	Note No.	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Intangible assets	4	0.80	1.11
(b) Financial assets			
Other financial assets	5	0.06	0.06
(c) Deferred tax asset (net)	6	9.53	18.49
(d) Non Current tax assets (net)	7	19.73	14.00
Total non-current assets		30.12	33.66
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	62.42	25.85
(ii) Trade receivables	9	8.57	4.15
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	2.67	2.62
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	11	-	140.01
(v) Loans	12	217.88	102.24
(b) Other current assets	13	0.63	0.19
Total current assets		292.17	275.06
TOTAL ASSETS		322.29	308.73
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	14	250.00	250.00
(b) Other equity	15	50.25	47.87
Total equity		300.25	297.87
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Provision	16	1.61	0.80
Total non-current liabilities		1.61	0.80
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	17	0.01	0.10
(ii) Other financial liabilities	18	16.54	7.40
(b) Other current liabilities	19	2.63	1.58
(c) Provisions	20	1.25	0.98
Total current liabilities		20.43	10.06
TOTAL LIABILITIES		22.04	10.86
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		322.29	308.73

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Falod & Maheshwari
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 151051W

Radheyshyam Falod
Radheyshyam Falod
Partner
Membership No. : 31914



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited

Vineet Agrawal
Vineet Agrawal
Director
DIN : 03445914

Vaibendra Prasad Anekal
Vaibendra Prasad Anekal
Director
DIN : 08991307

Sweta Acharya
Sweta Acharya
Company Secretary
Membership No : ACS
49004

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16 April 2022

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16 April 2022

Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Rs. in Million)

	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
INCOME			
I. Revenue from operations	21	72.62	52.80
II. Other income	22	18.11	18.71
III. Total Income (I+II)		90.73	71.51
EXPENSES			
IV. (a) Employee benefits expenses	23	44.80	45.37
(b) Finance Cost	24	-	0.10
(c) Depreciation and amortization expense	25	0.31	0.37
(d) Other expenses	26	29.99	14.47
Total Expenses		75.10	60.30
V. Profit / (Loss) before tax (III-IV)		15.63	11.20
Tax expense			
VI. (a) Current tax	6	2.61	1.87
(b) Deferred tax	6	2.34	1.09
(c) Earlier year Tax Adjustments	6	6.83	0.30
Total Income tax expense		11.78	3.26
VII. Profit / (Loss) for the year (V-VI)		3.85	7.94
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		(0.68)	(0.31)
(b) Income tax relating to above items		0.19	0.09
Other comprehensive income		(0.49)	(0.22)
IX. Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII+VIII)		3.36	7.72
Earnings per equity share (FV of INR 10 each)			
Basic and diluted (INR)	27	0.15	0.32

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Falod & Maheshwari
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 151051W

Radheyshyam Falod
Partner
Membership No. : 31914



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited

Vineet Agrawal
Director
DIN : 03445914

Vadeendra Prasad Anekal
Director
DIN : 08991307

Sweta Acharya
Company Secretary
Membership No : ACS
49004

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16 April 2022

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16 April 2022

Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

	(Rs. in Million)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	15.63	11.20
Adjustments for Non cash and non-operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	0.31	0.37
Finance cost	-	0.10
Interest income on fixed deposits with bank	(1.62)	(8.21)
Interest income on inter-corporate deposit	(14.51)	(8.68)
Interest received on income tax refund	-	(0.18)
(Profit) / Loss on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	(1.47)	(0.30)
Fair value of Employee stock option plan expense	(0.98)	0.67
Operating Profit/(Loss) before working capital changes	(2.64)	(5.04)
Changes in working capital		
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	(0.10)	0.10
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	9.13	(2.03)
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	1.05	0.23
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	0.40	0.41
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(4.42)	(0.38)
(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets	(0.00)	(0.02)
(Increase) / decrease in other bank balances	139.59	(0.01)
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	(0.44)	(0.09)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	142.57	(6.83)
Income tax (paid) / received	(8.35)	(5.17)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities (A)	134.22	(12.00)
B. Cash flow from Investing activities		
Purchase of fixed asset	-	(1.24)
Redemption of units of Mutual funds	25.50	69.81
Investment in units of Mutual funds	(60.60)	(60.30)
Interest received on bank fixed deposit	2.04	8.49
Interest received on inter-corporate deposit	14.51	8.68
Inter Corporate deposits given	(127.04)	(296.25)
Repayment of Inter Corporate deposits given	11.40	293.50
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)	(134.19)	22.69
C. Cash flow from Financing activities		
Inter Corporate deposits taken	-	4.80
Repayment of Inter Corporate deposits taken	-	(4.80)
Finance cost	-	(0.10)
Interim dividend paid	-	(13.75)
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Financing Activities (C)	-	(13.85)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0.05	(3.17)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2.62	5.79
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2.67	2.62
Cash and cash equivalents comprise		
Balances with banks - current accounts	1.17	2.62
Cheques on hand	1.50	0.00
Total cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	2.67	2.62



Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2022

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Opening balance	-	-
Borrowing taken during the year	-	4.80
Repayments during the year	-	(4.80)
Closing balance	-	-

Note :The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the "Indirect method" as set out in IND AS-7 "Statement of cash flow".

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Falod & Maheshwari

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 151051W

Radheyshyam Falod

Partner

Membership No. : 31914

Place: Mumbai

Date: 16 April 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited

[Signature]
Vineet Agrawal
Director

DIN : 03445914

Place: Mumbai

Date: 16 April 2022

[Signature]
Vadeendra Prasad Anekal
Director

DIN : 08991307

[Signature]
Sweta Acharya
Company Secretary

Membership No : ACS
49004

Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022

(A) Equity share capital		(Rs. in Million)
		Amount
Equity Shares of INR 10 issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
Balance as at 01 April 2020		250.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors		-
Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting year		250.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year		-
Balance as at 31 March 2021		250.00
Balance as on 01 April 2021		250.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors		-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting year		250.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year		-
Balance as at 31 March 2022		250.00

(B) Other Equity (Refer note no 15)				(Rs. in Million)
	Reserve & Surplus		Capital Contribution from Holding company (Refer note 30)	Total
	Retained earnings			
Balance as at 01 April 2020	52.24		0.98	53.22
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-		-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting year	52.24		0.98	53.22
Profit for the year	7.94		-	7.94
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	(0.22)		-	(0.22)
Addition during the year	-		0.67	0.67
Interim dividend paid	(13.75)		-	(13.75)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	46.21		1.65	47.87
Balance as on 01 April 2021	46.21		1.66	47.87
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-		-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting year	46.21		1.66	47.87
Profit for the year	3.85		-	3.85
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	(0.49)		-	(0.49)
Addition during the year	-		(0.98)	(0.98)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	49.57		0.68	50.25

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Falod & Maheshwari
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 151051W

Radheyshyam Falod
Radheyshyam Falod
Partner
Membership No. : 31914



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited

Vineet Agrawal
Vineet Agrawal
Director
DIN : 03445914

Vadeendra Prasad Anekal
Vadeendra Prasad Anekal
Director
DIN : 08991307

S. N. Acharya
Sweta Acharya
Company Secretary
Membership No : ACS
49004

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16 April 2022

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16 April 2022

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year 31 March 2022

1 Corporate information

Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited (the 'Company') is a private limited company domiciled in India and is a 100% subsidiary of Angel One Limited (formerly known as Angel Broking Limited) ('Holding Company'). It is primarily engaged in distribution of third party financial products. The registered office of the Company is located at G - 1, Akruti Trade Centre, Road No. 7, MIDC, Andheri (East), Mumbai - 400 093.

2 Basis of Preparation and presentation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements (Financial Statements) of the Company comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the financial year presented in the financial statements, including the preparation of the opening Ind AS balance sheet as at 01 April 2018 being the 'date of transition' to Ind AS, except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to the existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Profit and Loss are presented in the format prescribed under Division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act, as amended from time to time that are required to comply with Ind AS. The Statement of Cash Flows has been presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on accrual basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities and defined benefit- plan liabilities being measured at fair value.

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR)/(Rs.), which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest million, except when otherwise indicated.

Assets and liabilities are classified as current if it is expected to realise or settle within twelve months after the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 are being authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 16 April 2022.

Significant accounting policy

2.1 Revenue Recognition

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

Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

1. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance; or
2. The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
3. The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and an entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue in excess of invoicing, if any, are classified as contract asset while invoicing in excess of revenues, if any, are classified as contract liabilities.

Specific policies for the Company's different sources of revenue are explained below:

(i) Income from distribution operations

Fees and commission relating to Distribution Services: Fees on distribution services are recognized at a point in time when the service obligations are completed and when the terms of contracts are fulfilled. An entity shall recognise a refund liability if the entity receives consideration from a customer and expects to refund some or all of that consideration to the customer. A refund liability is measured at the amount of consideration received (or receivable) for which the entity does not expect to be entitled (i.e. amounts not included in the transaction price). The refund liability (and corresponding change in the transaction price and, therefore, the contract liability) shall be updated at the end of each reporting period for changes in circumstances.

(ii) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the dividend 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.

(iii) Interest income

Interest income on a financial asset at amortised cost is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate ('EIR'). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows of the financial assets through the expected life of the financial asset or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument. The internal rate of return on financial assets after netting off the fees received and cost incurred approximates the effective interest rate method of return for the financial asset. The future cash flows are estimated taking into account all the contractual terms of the instrument.

The interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of non-credit impaired financial assets (i.e. at the amortised cost of the financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance). For credit-impaired financial assets the interest income is calculated by applying the EIR to the amortised cost of the credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. the gross carrying amount less the allowance for ECLs).



2.2 Property, plant and equipment**(i) Recognition and measurement**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprise purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-financial assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with these will flow with the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

(iii) Depreciation, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives in the manner prescribed in Schedule II of the Act. The estimated lives used are noted in the table below:-

Assets class	Useful life
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Air Conditioners	5 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Computer Equipments	3 to 6 years

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. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the depreciation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition 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 recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss when the item is derecognised. The date of disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is the date the recipient obtains control of that item in accordance with the requirements for determining when a performance obligation is satisfied in Ind AS 115.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of 01 April 2018 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

2.3 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised only when its cost can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to it will flow to the Company. Software and system development expenditure are capitalised at cost of acquisition including cost attributable to readying the asset for use. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful life of these intangible assets is estimated at 5 years with zero residual value. Any expenses on such software for support and maintenance payable annually are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value of its intangible assets recognised as of 01 April 2018 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of amortisation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Changes in the expected useful life are accounted for by changing the depreciation period or methodology, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates.

2.4 Financial instruments**(i) Date of recognition**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(ii) Initial measurement

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. Recognised financial instruments are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(iii) Classification and subsequent measurement**(A) Financial assets**

Based on the business model, the contractual characteristics of the financial assets and specific elections where appropriate, the Company classifies and measures financial assets in the following categories :

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI')
- Fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')



(a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL :

After initial measurement and based on the assessment of the business model as asset held to collect contractual cash flows and SPPI, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate ('EIR') method. Interest income and impairment expenses are recognised in profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the EIR method. Any gain and loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the assets, ('Contractual cash flows of assets collected through hold and sell model') and contractual cash flows that are SPPI, are subsequently measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount of such financial assets are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI'), except interest / dividend income which is recognised in profit and loss. Amounts recorded in OCI are subsequently transferred to the statement of profit and loss in case of debt instruments however, in case of equity instruments it will be directly transferred to reserves. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

(c) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets, which do not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, are measured at FVTPL. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. The Company records investments in mutual funds at FVTPL.

(B) Financial liabilities and equity instrument

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

(a) Equity instrument

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

(b) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amounts are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently determined based on the EIR method. Interest expense is recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of financial liabilities is also recognised in profit or loss. The company does not have any financial liability which are measured at FVTPL.

(iv) Reclassification

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Company acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line or in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

(v) Derecognition

(A) Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for the amount it may have to pay.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss (except for equity instruments measured at FVOCI).

(B) Financial liabilities

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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

(vi) Impairment of financial assets

A) Trade receivables

The Company applies the Ind AS 109 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance (ECL) for all trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected loss rates are based on average of historical loss rate adjusted to reflect current and available forward-looking information affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Company has also computed expected credit loss due to significant delay in collection.



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year 31 March 2022

B) Other financial assets:

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent years, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.

Life time ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the year end.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the year is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss. In balance sheet ECL for financial assets measured at amortized cost is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

2.5 Lease

(i) Company as a lessee

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. The company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the company assesses whether (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset; (ii) the company has substantially all the economic benefits from use of the assets through the period of the lease and (iii) the company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the company recognises a right-of-use assets (ROU) and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of 12 month or less (short term leases) and low value leases. For these short term and low value leases, the company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

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

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

Lease liability has been included in borrowing and ROU asset has been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

(ii) Company as a Lessor

Leases for which the company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the term of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

For operating leases, rental income is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash at banks and on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.7 Impairments of Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. An asset is impaired when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which an asset is identified as impaired. An impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) net selling price and its value in use. The 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. Where 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 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 net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

2.8 Retirement and other employee benefits

(i) Provident fund

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



(ii) Gratuity

Every employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to 15 days salary last drawn for each completed year of service in line with The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The same is payable at the time of separation from the company or retirement, whichever is earlier. The benefit vest after five years of continuous service.

The company's gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan. The company's net obligation in respect of the gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that the employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior period. Such benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets, if any, is deducted.

The present value of the obligation under such benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit credit Method which recognizes each period of services as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at present values of estimated future cash flows. The discounted rates used for determining the present value are based on the market yields on Government Securities as at the balance sheet date.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

(iii) Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences as per the policy of the Company. The Company recognises the charge to the statement of profit and loss and corresponding liability on account of such non-vesting accumulated leave entitlement based on a valuation by an independent actuary. The cost of providing compensated absences are determined using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in statement of Profit and Loss.

(iv) Presentation

For the purpose of presentation of defined benefit plans and other long term employee benefits, the allocation between current and non-current has been made as determined by an actuary.

(v) Share based payments

Angel One Limited (formerly known as Angel Broking Limited), the parent, grants options to eligible employees of the Company under Angel One Employee Stock Option Plan. The fair value determined on the grant date is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in the equity as a contribution from the parent.

2.9 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance sheet date. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to effect current management estimates. Contingent liabilities are recognised when there is possible obligation arising from past events.

2.10 Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid in respect of taxable income for the year in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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 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.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it intends to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets arising mainly on account of carry forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation under tax laws are recognised only if there is reasonable certainty of its realisation, supported by convincing evidence.

Deferred tax assets on account of other temporary differences are recognised only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. Changes in deferred tax assets / liabilities on account of changes in enacted tax rates are given effect to in the statement of profit and loss in the period of the change. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are off set when there is a legally enforceable right to set-off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

2.11 Earning per share (basic and diluted)

The Company reports basic and diluted earnings per equity share. Basic earnings per equity share have been computed by dividing net profit/loss attributable to the equity share holders for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per equity share have been computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity share holders after giving impact of dilutive potential equity shares for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the year, except where the results are anti dilutive.



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year 31 March 2022

2.12 Borrowing costs

Expenses related to borrowing cost are accounted using effective interest rate. Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

2.13 Goods and services tax paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the goods and services tax paid, except when the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the tax authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included as part of receivables or payables, respectively, in the balance sheet.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and disclosures as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Accounting estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and could change from period to period. Appropriate changes in estimates are recognised in the periods in which the Company becomes aware of the changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Any revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods. Following are estimates and judgements that have significant impact on the carrying amount of assets and liabilities at each balance sheet:

3.1 Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the SPPI (Solely Payments of Principal and Interest) 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 particular 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. 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. Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), where the assets are managed in accordance with an approved investment strategy that triggers purchase and sale decisions based on the fair value of such assets. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value, with unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value being recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

3.2 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.

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

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

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at measurement date
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) that the Company can access at measurement date

3.3 Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method

The Company's EIR methodology, recognises interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected behavioural life of loans given / taken and recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates at various stages and other characteristics of the financial instruments.

This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life cycle of the instruments, as well expected changes to base rate and other fee income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

3.4 Provisions and other contingent liabilities

The company operates in a regulatory and legal environment that, by nature, has a heightened 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 considered to be 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.



3.5 Share based payments

Estimating fair value for share based payment requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model. The estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option , volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share based payments transactions are discussed in notes.

3.6 Deferred Tax

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

3.7 Defined benefit plans

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

3.8 Leases

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



4 Intangible assets	(Rs. in Million)
	Computer Software
Gross carrying amount	
Cost as at 01 April 2020	0.30
Additions/ Adjustments	1.24
Deductions/ Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2021	1.54
Additions/ Adjustments	-
Deductions/ Adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2022	1.54
Accumulated amortization and impairment	
Opening as on 01 April 2020	0.06
For the year	0.37
Disposals	-
Up to 31 March 2021	0.43
For the year	0.31
Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2022	0.74
Net block	
As at 31 March 2021	1.11
As at 31 March 2022	0.80



		(Rs. in Million)	
5 Other Financial Assets (Non-Current)		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Unsecured, Considered good			
Security deposits		0.06	0.06
Total		0.06	0.06

		(Rs. in Million)	
6 Deferred Tax		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
(A) Deferred tax relates to the following:			
Deferred tax assets			
- Provision for employee benefits		0.80	0.49
- Other Disallowances		2.78	-
		3.58	0.49
Deferred tax liabilities			
- Difference between book and tax depreciation		(0.08)	(0.08)
- Fair valuation of mutual fund		(0.27)	(0.03)
		(0.35)	(0.11)
Minimum alternative tax (MAT) credit entitlement		6.30	18.11
Deferred tax asset/(liability) (net)		9.53	18.49

		(Rs. in Million)
(B) The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year:		Amount
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		
As at 01 April 2020		20.04
Expense allowed in the year of payment (Gratuity and compensated absences)		0.21
Difference between book and tax depreciation		(0.05)
Fair valuation of mutual fund		(0.00)
Disallowance u/s 40(a)(ia)		(0.05)
Fair valuation of mutual fund		(0.03)
MAT Credit		(1.63)
As at 31 March 2021		18.49
Expense allowed in the year of payment (Gratuity and compensated absences)		0.30
Difference between book and tax depreciation		(0.01)
Disallowance u/s 40(a)(ia)		2.78
Fair valuation of mutual fund		(0.24)
MAT Credit utilised		(4.99)
MAT Credit written off		(6.82)
As at 31 March 2022		9.52

		(Rs. in Million)	
(C) Income tax expense		For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
- Current tax taxes		2.61	1.87
- Deferred tax charge / (income)		7.34	2.72
- MAT credit taken/utilised		(4.99)	(1.63)
- MAT credit adjustment of earlier years		-	0.54
- Adjustments in respect of income tax of previous year (including MAT credit written off Rs. 6.82 Mn PY Nil)		6.83	(0.24)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss		11.78	3.27

		(Rs. in Million)	
(D) Income Tax expense/(credit) recognised in other comprehensive income		For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Deferred tax charge/(Credit) on net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(0.19)	(0.09)
Income tax charged to OCI		(0.19)	(0.09)



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year 31 March 2022

(E) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate

(Rs. in Million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Profit before tax	15.63	11.20
Enacted income tax rate in India	27.82%	27.82%
Tax amount at the enacted income tax rate	4.35	3.12
Non- deductible expenses for tax purpose	0.77	0.09
Additional allowance for tax purpose	-	(0.17)
Loss on which DTA is not created	(0.17)	(0.05)
Taxes of earlier year	6.83	0.30
Income Tax rate change impact	-	(0.02)
Others	0.00	0.00
Total tax expense charged to the statement of profit and loss	11.78	3.26
Effective tax rate	75.40%	29.13%

7 Non Current Tax Assets (Net)

(Rs. in Million)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Advance payment of taxes and tax deducted at source {Net of MAT credit utilised Rs. 4.99 Mn (31 March 2021 : Rs. 1.09 Mn) and provision for tax Rs. 5.50 Mn/- (31 March 2021 : Rs. 8.36 Mn)}	19.73	14.00
Total	19.73	14.00

8 Investments (Current)

(Rs. in Million)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Investment in India		
Investments measured at Fair Value through		
Investments in Mutual fund units	62.42	25.85
	62.42	25.85
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss	-	-
Total	62.42	25.85

A Details of Investments

(Rs. in Million)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Investments measured at Fair Value through		
Profit or Loss		
197,989.920 units Units of ICICI Prudential - Liquid Fund DP Growth (31 March 2021: 84,825.626 units) NAV Rs. 315.2563 per unit (31 March 2021: NAV Rs. 304.7364 per Unit)	62.42	25.85
	62.42	25.85
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss	-	-
Total	62.42	25.85

9 Trade Receivables

(Rs. in Million)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	8.57	4.15
Trade receivables - having significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
Less : Provision for expected credit loss	-	-
Total	8.57	4.15



Trade Receivables aging schedule as at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following years from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	8.52	0.06	-	-	-	8.57
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8.52	0.06	-	-	-	8.57

Trade Receivables aging schedule as at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following years from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	4.15	-	-	-	-	4.15
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4.15	-	-	-	-	4.15

Trade receivable are not interest bearing and generally on terms of 0-30 days.

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or others officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

10 Cash And Cash Equivalents

(Rs. in Million)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Balances with banks:		
- In current accounts	1.17	2.62
Cheques on hand	1.50	0.00
Total	2.67	2.62



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year 31 March 2022

11 Bank Balances Other Than Cash And Cash Equivalent		(Rs. in Million)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	
In Fixed deposit with maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months*	-	139.59	
Interest accrued on above fixed deposits	-	0.42	
Total	-	140.01	
* Breakup of deposits		(Rs. in Million)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	
Fixed deposits against credit facilities of the Holding Company	-	139.59	
Fixed deposits free from charge	-	-	
Total	-	139.59	
12 Loans		(Rs. in Million)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	
<u>Unsecured - Considered Good</u>			
Inter Corporate Deposit	217.88	102.24	
Total	217.88	102.24	
Type of Borrower		(Rs. in Millions)	
	Amount of loan	Percentage to total loans	
Related parties	217.88	100.00%	
13 Other Current Assets		(Rs. in Million)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	
Prepaid expenses	0.14	0.11	
Balance with government authorities	0.41	0.06	
Advances to vendors	0.08	0.01	
Others	-	0.01	
Total	0.63	0.19	



14 Equity Share Capital

(Rs. in Million)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Authorized		
2,50,00,000 (31 March 2021: 2,50,00,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each	250.00	250.00
	250.00	250.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
2,50,00,000 (31 March 2021: 2,50,00,000) equity shares of INR 10/- each	250.00	250.00
Total	250.00	250.00

(a) (i) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

	As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount (Rs. in Million)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	25,000,000	250.00
Add: changes during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	25,000,000	250.00

(ii) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

	As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of shares	Amount (INR)
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	25,000,000	250.00
Add: changes during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	25,000,000	250.00

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed if any by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution to all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(c) Shares held by the holding company:

(Rs. in Million)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Angel One Limited (formerly known as Angel Broking Limited), the holding company		
2,50,00,000 (31 March 2021: 2,50,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/ each, fully paid up	250.00	250.00

(d) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2021		
	Number of shares	% of holding	% Change during the year
Angel One Limited (formerly known as Angel Broking Limited)	25,000,000	100%	0%
Total	25,000,000	100%	-



(i)	As at 31 March 2022			
	Name of the shareholder	Number of shares	% of holding	% Change during the year
	Angel One Limited (formerly known as Angel Broking Limited)	25,000,000	100%	0%
	Total	25,000,000	100%	-

As per the records of the Company, no securities are convertible into equity/preference shares.

15 Other Equity

(Rs. in Million)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Retained earnings	49.57	46.21
Capital contribution from holding company	0.68	1.66
Total	50.25	47.87

(A) Retained earnings

(Rs. in Million)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening balance	46.21	52.25
Add: Net profit for the year	3.85	7.94
Less : Interim dividend paid	-	(13.75)
Add/Less: Re-measurement gain/(loss) on post employment benefit obligation (net of tax)	(0.49)	(0.22)
Closing balance	49.57	46.21

(B) Capital contribution from holding company

(Rs. in Million)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Opening balance	1.66	0.98
Addition during the year	(0.98)	0.67
Closing balance	0.68	1.66

Nature and purpose of reserves**(a) Retained earnings**

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to Shareholders. It also includes remeasurement gains and losses on defined benefit plans recognised in other comprehensive income (net of taxes).

(b) Capital contribution from holding company

Capital Contribution from holding company represent the fair value of the employee stock option plan. These options are issued by parent company "Angel One Limited"(formerly known as Angel Broking Limited) to the employee of the Company. This is a capital reserve and is not available for distribution to shareholders as dividend.



16 Provision (Non-Current)		(Rs. in Million)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	
Provision for employee benefits			
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 29)	1.14	0.50	
Provision for leave encashment	0.47	0.30	
Total	1.61	0.80	

17 Trade Payables		(Rs. in Million)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	
Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises*	-	-	
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	0.01	0.10	
Total	0.01	0.10	

Trade Payable ageing schedule as at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	0.01	-	-	-	0.01
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.01	-	-	-	0.01

Trade Payable ageing schedule as at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	0.10	-	-	-	0.10
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.10	-	-	-	0.10

* No interest was paid during the year / previous year in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and no amount was paid to the supplier beyond the appointed day. No amount of interest is due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Nil (31 March 2021 : INR Nil) interest was accrued and unpaid at the end of the accounting year. No further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. The above information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the Auditors.

18 Other Financial Liabilities (Current)		(Rs. in Million)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	
Employee benefit payable	1.88	4.60	
Expense payables	12.71	0.20	
Refund Liability	0.09	-	
Payable to Holding Company	1.83	2.10	
Balance with Subsidiary	0.02	-	
Other payables	0.00	0.50	
Total	16.54	7.40	

19 Other Current Liabilities		(Rs. in Million)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	
Statutory dues payable	2.63	1.58	
Total	2.63	1.58	

20 Provisions (Current)		(Rs. in Million)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	
Provision for employee benefits			
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 29)	0.39	0.34	
Provision for leave encashment	0.86	0.64	
Total	1.25	0.98	



21 Revenue From Operations (Rs. in Million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Income from distribution of financial products	72.62	52.80
Total	72.62	52.80

Revenue from contracts with customers

Set out below is the revenue from contracts with customers and reconciliation to Statement of Profit and Loss:

(Rs. in Million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Types of services		
Income from distribution of financial products	72.62	52.80
Total revenue from contract with customers	72.62	52.80
Geographical markets		
India	72.62	52.80
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	72.62	52.80
Timing of revenue recognition		
Services transferred at a point in time	72.62	52.80
Services transferred over time	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	72.62	52.80

Contract Balances

(Rs. in Million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Trade Receivables	8.57	4.15

22 Other Income (Rs. in Million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest income measured at amortised cost :		
- on fixed deposits with banks	1.62	8.21
- on Inter Corporate Deposits	14.51	8.68
Interest on income tax refund	-	0.18
Profit on sale of current investments	0.51	0.19
Gain on financial assets measured at FVTPL	0.96	0.10
Reversal of excess provision written back	-	0.63
Miscellaneous Income	0.51	0.72
Total	18.11	18.71

23 Employee Benefits Expenses (Rs. in Million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Salaries, allowances and bonus	38.29	39.50
Contribution to Provident and other funds (Refer note 29)	1.04	1.27
Contribution to Gratuity fund (Refer note 29)	0.19	0.13
Compensated absences	0.67	0.53
Training and recruitment expenses	4.89	2.85
Staff Welfare Expenses	0.70	0.42
Share based payments to employees	(0.98)	0.67
Total	44.80	45.37



24 Finance Costs

(Rs. in Million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest Expense		
- on Inter corporate loans	-	0.10
Total	-	0.10

25 Depreciation and Amortisation Expense

(Rs. in Million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Amortisation on intangibles assets	0.31	0.37
Total	0.31	0.37

26 Other Expenses

(Rs. in Million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Software Connectivity License/Maintenance Expenses	1.99	0.48
Rent, rates and taxes	6.77	6.75
Advertisement and business promotion	14.55	0.94
Insurance charges	0.23	0.21
Communication expenses	0.00	0.00
Travelling and Conveyance expenses	2.23	2.04
Electricity charges	0.45	0.47
Legal & professional charges	0.25	1.63
Repairs & maintenance expenses - others	0.38	0.67
Corporate social responsibility expenses	-	0.65
Auditor's Remuneration*	0.13	0.25
Bank Charges	0.01	0.00
Interest on delayed payment of taxes	-	0.01
Miscellaneous expenses	3.01	0.37
Total	29.99	14.47

* The following is the break-up of Auditor's remuneration (excluding input credit of GST availed, if any)

(Rs. in Million)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Statutory audit fees (excluding taxes)	0.12	0.12
GST audit fees	-	0.13
Out of pocket expenses	0.01	0.01
Total	0.13	0.25



Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year 31 March 2022

27 Earnings/ Loss Per Share (EPS)		(Rs. in Million)	
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders	3.85	7.94	
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	25,000,000	25,000,000	
Face Value per share	10	10	
Basic & diluted earnings per share (INR)	0.15	0.32	

28 Contingent Liabilities
There are no contingent liabilities as at reporting dates.

29 Employee Benefits

(A) Defined Contribution Plans

During the year, the Company has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss

		(Rs. in Million)	
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	
Employers' Contribution to Provident Fund	1.04	1.27	

(B) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity payable to employees

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

The gratuity benefit is provided through unfunded plan and annual contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss. Under the scheme, the settlement obligation remains with the Company. Company accounts for the liability for future gratuity benefits based on an actuarial valuation. The net present value of the Company's obligation towards the same is actuarially determined based on the projected unit credit method as at the Balance Sheet date.

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

Discount rate

Discount Rate for this valuation is based on Government bonds having similar term to duration of liabilities. Due to lack of a deep & secondary bond market in India, government bond yields are used to arrive at the discount rate.

Mortality/ disability

If the actual mortality rate in the future turns out to be more or less than expected then it may result in increase or decrease in the liability.

Employee turnover/withdrawal rate

If the actual withdrawal rate in the future turns out to be more or less than expected then it may result in increase or decrease in the liability.

Salary escalation rate

More or less than expected increase in the future salary levels may result in increase or decrease in the liability.

(i) Actuarial assumptions

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Economic Assumptions		
Discount rate (per annum)	5.48%	5.10%
Salary Escalation rate	3.00%	3.00%
Demographic Assumptions		
Mortality	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)
Employee turnover/Withdrawal rate		
(A) Sales Employees		
(i) For service less than 4 years	92.00%	92.00%
(ii) Thereafter	31.00%	29.00%
(B) Non-sales employees		
(i) For service less than 4 years	48.00%	49.00%
(ii) Thereafter	17.00%	19.00%
Retirement age	58 years	58 years

(ii) Amount recognised in balance sheet

		(Rs. in Million)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	
Present value of unfunded obligation	1.54	0.84	
Asset / (liability) recognized in Balance Sheet	1.54	0.84	
Current benefit obligation	0.39	0.34	
Non-current obligation	1.14	0.50	
Net asset / (liability) recognized in Balance Sheet	1.54	0.84	



(iii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation (DBO)		(Rs. in Million)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	0.84	0.44	
Interest cost on DBO	0.04	0.03	
Current service cost	0.15	0.10	
Benefits paid	(0.29)	(0.04)	
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations			
- Effect of change in Financial Assumptions	(0.02)	0.05	
- Effect of Change in Demographic Assumptions	0.01	0.11	
- Experience (gains)/losses	0.68	0.15	
Acquisition/Business Combination/Divestiture(Transfer Out)	(0.02)	-	
Acquisition/Business Combination/Divestiture(Transfer In)	0.15	-	
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	1.54	0.84	
The weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation is 3.21 years as at 31 March 2021 (31 March 2021 - 3.5 years).			
(v) Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss		(Rs. in Million)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	
Service cost	0.15	0.10	
Interest cost	0.04	0.03	
Total expenses recognized in the Statement Profit and Loss	0.19	0.13	
(vi) Expense recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		(Rs. in Million)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	
Remeasurements due to-			
- Effect of change in financial assumptions	(0.02)	0.05	
- Effect of Change in Demographic Assumptions	0.01	0.11	
- Effect of experience adjustments	0.68	0.15	
Net actuarial (gains) / losses recognised in OCI	0.68	0.31	
(vii) Reconciliation of balance sheet amount		(Rs. in Million)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	
Balance sheet (asset)/liability at the beginning of the year	0.84	0.44	
Total charge/(credit) recognised in profit and loss	0.19	0.13	
Total remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive (Income)/loss	0.68	0.31	
Acquisition/Business Combination/Divestiture(Transfer Out)	(0.02)	-	
Acquisition/Business Combination/Divestiture(Transfer In)	0.15	-	
Benefits payouts	(0.29)	(0.04)	
Balance sheet (Asset)/Liability at the end of the year	1.54	0.84	
(viii) Quantitative sensitivity analysis		(Rs. in Million)	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	
Impact on defined benefit obligation			
Discount rate			
1% increase	(0.05)	(0.03)	
1% decrease	0.06	0.03	
Salary escalation rate			
1% increase	0.07	0.04	
1% decrease	(0.06)	(0.03)	
Withdrawal rate			
1% increase	(0.01)	(0.01)	
1% decrease	0.01	0.01	
(ix) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation		(Rs. in Million)	
Year	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	
Within next 12 months	0.40	0.35	
Between 2 and 5 years	0.98	0.42	
Between 5 and 10 years	0.36	0.18	
Beyond 10 years	0.16	0.08	
Total expected payments	1.91	1.03	



30 Employee stock option plan

(a) - On April 26, 2018, the board of directors approved the Angel Broking Employee Stock Option Plan 2018 (ESOP Plan 2018) for issue of stock options to the key employees and directors of the company and its subsidiaries. According to the ESOP Plan 2018, the employee selected by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee from time to time will be entitled to options, subject to satisfaction of the prescribed vesting conditions, viz., continuing employment and subject to performance parameters defined in the ESOP Plan 2018.

-On 28 January 2021, the Board of Directors approved the Angel Broking Employee Long Term Incentive Plan 2021 (LTI Plan 2021) for issue of Options, equity settled Restricted Stock Units (RSU) and Performance Stock Units (PSU) to the eligible employees of the Company and its subsidiaries to attract, retain and motivate key talent, align individual performance with the Company objective by rewarding senior management and key high performing employees, subject to the approval of shareholders. The shareholders approved the LTI Plan 2021 through Postal ballot on March 05, 2021. According to the LTI Plan 2021, the committee will decide which of the eligible employees should be granted Award units under the plan and accordingly, the committee would offer the Award units to the identified employees under the Plan to the extent permissible by applicable laws. Selection of participants for a given year will be based on and include role scope, level, performance and future potential, manager recommendation and any other criteria as approved by the committee for the given year. subject to satisfaction of the prescribed vesting conditions, viz., continuing employment in case of options,

Plan Description

Plan Name	Vesting period	Exercise period	Life of option	Method of settlement
Option under LTI Plan 2021	12 months from the Grant Date - 25% 24 months from the Grant Date - 25% 36 months from the Grant Date - 25% 48 months from the Grant Date - 25%	10 years from the Grant date	120 Months	Equity settled
Option under ESOP Plan 2018	14 months after grant date - 10% 26 months after grant date - 20% 38 months after grant date - 30% 50 months after grant date - 40%	12 months from the date of the last vesting of the Options	62 Months	Equity settled

(b) The activity in ESOP schemes during the year ended

	31 March 2022		31 March 2021	
	Number of option Scheme 2021	Number of option Scheme 2018	Number of option Scheme 2021	Number of option Scheme 2018
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	6,856	35,420	-	50,600
Granted during the year	-	-	6,856	-
Forfeited during the year	(5,225)	(35,420)	-	(2,024)
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	(13,156)
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Options outstanding at the end of the year	1,631	-	6,856	35,420
Exercisable at the end of the year	407	NA	-	-
Weighted average remaining contractual life	1.50 years	NA	2.5 years	0.85 Years
Weighted average Exercise price in Rs.	337.90	211.51	337.90	211.51
Range of exercise price in Rs.	337.90	NA	337.90	211.51
The weighted average share price during the exercise period in Rs.	NA	NA	NA	351.86

(c) The fair value of each option granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black Scholes model with the following inputs

	ESOP Plan 2018	LTI Plan 2021 - Options
Grant date	11-May-18	30-Mar-21
Weighted average fair value of options granted	20.13	112.01
Exercise price	211.51	337.9
Share price at the grant date	211.51	295.8
Expected volatility	28.44% - 40.95%	48.19% - 50.20%
Risk free interest rate	7.04% - 7.78%	5.95% - 6.29%
Expected dividend yield	30%	3%
Number of Grants	2,114,300	705,504.00

Life of options for ESOP Plan 2018- The employees have a period of 1 year from each vesting date, to exercise their vested options. The management expects that these options will be exercised immediately on its vesting.

Life of options for LTI Plan 2021- The employees have a period of 10 years from grant date, to exercise their vested options. The management expects that these options will be exercised over the average period of time.

The expected price volatility is based on the historic volatility (based on the remaining life of options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly

(d) Expense arising from share based payment transaction

	(Rs. in million)	
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Expense arising from share based payments	(0.98)	0.67
Employee share based payment expense recognised in statement of profit and loss	(0.98)	0.67



31 Related Party Disclosures:

(A) Names of related parties and description of relationship as identified and certified by the Company:

		Ownership Interest	
		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
a) Holding Company Angel One Limited (formerly known as Angel Broking Limited)	India	100%	100%
b) Fellow Subsidiary Company Angel Fincap Private Limited Angel Securities Limited Mimansa Software Systems Private Limited Angel Digitech Services Private Limited (Formerly known as Angel Wellness Private Limited)	India India India India		
c) Individuals owning directly or indirectly interest and voting power that gives them control of such individuals Mr. Dinesh Thakkar Mr. Vijay Thakkar	Relatives		
d) Enterprises over which individual having control are able to exercise significant influence with whom transactions have taken place Angel Insurance Brokers & Advisors Private Limited	India		

(B) Details of transactions with related party in the ordinary course of business for the year:

(Rs. in Million)

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
<u>Holding Company- Angel One Limited</u>		
Interest paid	-	0.10
Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company	1.83	2.10
Lease rent paid	6.73	6.73
Dividend Paid	-	13.75
Employee Stock option expense	(0.97)	0.67
Inter corporate deposits taken	-	4.80
Reimbursement of expenses received	0.19	1.15
Repayment of Inter corporate deposits taken	-	4.80
<u>Fellow Subsidiary- Angel Fincap Private Limited</u>		
Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company	-	0.01
Interest received	14.49	7.38
Inter corporate deposits given	127.00	256.20
Repayment of Inter corporate deposits given	11.40	154.15
<u>Fellow Subsidiary- Angel Digitech Services Private Limited (Formerly known as Angel Wellness Private Limited)</u>		
Interest received	-	1.29
Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company	0.02	-
Inter corporate deposits given	-	40.00
Repayment of Inter corporate deposits given	-	139.35
<u>Individuals owning directly or indirectly interest and voting power that gives them control Relatives of such individuals</u> Mr. Vijay Thakkar	-	1.19
<u>Enterprises over which individual having control are able to exercise significant influence- Angel Insurance Brokers & Advisors Private Limited</u>		
Interest received	0.02	0.02
Inter corporate deposits given	0.04	0.05

(C) Amount due to/from related party as on:

(Rs. in Million)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
<u>Holding Company- Angel One Limited</u>		
Other payables	1.83	2.10
<u>Fellow Subsidiary- Angel Digitech Services Private Limited (Formerly known as Angel Wellness Private Limited)</u>		
Other Receivable	0.02	-
<u>Fellow Subsidiary- Angel Fincap Private Limited</u>		
Other receivable	-	0.01
Inter corporate Deposit given	217.65	102.05
<u>Enterprises over which individual having control are able to exercise significant influence- Angel Insurance Brokers & Advisors Private Limited</u>		
Inter corporate deposits given	0.23	0.19

(D) The company has given its fixed deposit as lien for borrowings obtained by Angel Broking Limited (the holding company), the same is not covered in disclosure as stated in note above.



32 Segment Reporting

The Company's operations predominantly relate to distribution of financial/insurance product and is the only operating segment of the Company. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews the operations of the Company as one operating segment. Hence no separate segment information has been furnished herewith.

33 Leases

Information about lease

The Company has taken office premises at on lease.

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

Short term and low value lease:

Rental expense incurred and paid for short term leases was INR 6.73 Million/- (31 March 2021: INR 6.73 Million).

34 Fair Value Measurement

Financial instrument by category

(Rs. in Million)

	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortized Cost
As at 31 March 2021			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2.62
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	140.01
Trade Receivables	-	-	4.15
Loans	-	-	102.24
Investments	-	25.85	-
Other Financial assets	-	-	0.06
Total Financial Assets	-	25.85	249.08
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	-	-	0.10
Other financial liabilities	-	-	7.40
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	7.51
As at 31 March 2022			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2.67
Trade Receivables	-	-	8.57
Loans	-	-	217.88
Investments	-	62.42	-
Other Financial assets	-	-	0.06
Total Financial Assets	-	62.42	229.18
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	-	-	0.01
Other financial liabilities	-	-	16.54
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	16.54

35 Fair Value Hierarchy

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

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from)
- Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

(Rs. in Million)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at 31 March 2021				
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
* Measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Investments in mutual funds	25.85	-	-	25.85
As at 31 March 2022				
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
* Measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Investments in mutual funds	62.42	-	-	62.42

The carrying amount of cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans, trade payables, borrowings and other receivables & payables are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature. The fair values of borrowings and security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including own and counterparty credit risk.

* Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments includes investment in mutual funds units valued on closing net asset value (NAV) per unit.



36 Financial Risk Management Objectives And Policies

The Company is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Company does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

(A) 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 following types of risk: interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any variable interest rate borrowings at any reporting date, therefore it does not have interest rate risk.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's does not have any exposure in foreign currency at any reporting date, therefore it does not have any foreign currency risk.

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company will incur a loss because its customers or counterparties fail to discharge their contractual obligation. The Company manages and controls credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties, and by monitoring exposures in relations to such limits.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented in the financial statements. The Company's major classes of financial assets are cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and security deposits.

Cash and cash equivalents and term deposits with banks are considered to have negligible risk or nil risk, as they are maintained with high rated banks / financial institutions as approved by the Board of directors. These deposits do not have any credit risk. The management has established accounts receivable policy under which customer accounts are regularly monitored. The Company has a dedicated risk management team, which monitors the positions, exposures and margins on a continuous basis.

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities:

	(Rs. in Million)					
	0-1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	3-4 year	Beyond 4 years	Total
As at 31 March, 2021						
Trade payables	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.10
Other financial liability	7.40	-	-	-	-	7.40
	7.51	-	-	-	-	7.51
As at 31 March 2022						
Trade payables	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01
Other financial liabilities	16.54	-	-	-	-	16.54
	16.54	-	-	-	-	16.54

37 Capital Management

Risk Management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes necessary adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirement of financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or raise / retire debt. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholders' value.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value and to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Borrowings:		-	-
Less: cash and cash equivalents		2.67	2.62
Net debt	(i)	(2.67)	(2.62)
Total Equity	(ii)	300.25	297.87
Gearing ratio	(i)/(ii)	(0.01)	(0.01)



Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year 31 March 2022

38 Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenses

Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year Rs. NIL /- (Previous Year: Rs. 0.65 million)
Amount spent during the year ending 31 March 2022:

(Rs. in Million)

Sr No	CSR Activities	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i)	Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii)	On purpose of other than (i) above	-	-	-

Amount spent during the year ending 31 March 2021:

(Rs. In Million)

Sr No	CSR Activities	In Cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i)	Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii)	On purpose of other than (i) above	0.65	-	0.65

39 Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Current year	Previous year	% Variance	Reason for variance
(a) Current ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	14.30	27.34	-47.7%	Increase in current liabilities
(b) Return on equity ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Average total equity	1%	3%	-51.4%	Decrease in profit
(c) Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	11.41	13.33	-14.4%	Increase in revenue from operations
(d) Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Other expenses	Average Trade Payables + Other payables	4.61	23.71	-80.6%	Increase in expense payables
(e) Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average Working Capital i.e (Total current assets less total current liabilities)	0.27	0.20	37.9%	Increase in revenue from operations
(f) Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	5%	15%	-64.8%	Decrease in profit
(g) Return on capital employed (in %)	Profit before taxes and finance costs	Capital Employed = Net worth	5%	4%	37.2%	Increase in profit before taxes
(h) Return on investment (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	3%	3%	13.3%	Increase in income generated from investments

40 Dividend

The board of directors have declared interim dividend on 13 July 2020 of Rs. 0.55 per equity share for ordinary shareholders total amounting to Rs. 13.75 Mn. No final dividend has been proposed or paid during the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

41 Subsequent Events

There were no significant events after the end of the reporting year which require any adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements



Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year 31 March 2022

- 42 The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.
- 43 The financial statements of the Company were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 16 April 2022.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For Falod & Maheshwari
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 151051W

Radheshyam Falod
Radheshyam Falod
Partner
Membership No. : 31914



Place: Mumbai
Date: 16 April 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited

Vijay Agrawal
Vijay Agrawal
Director
DIN : 03445914

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16 April 2022

Prasad Anekal
Vadventra
Prasad Anekal
Director
DIN : 08991307

Sweta Acharya
Sweta Acharya
Company Secretary
Membership No. ACS 40501