

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Angel One Wealth Limited (formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Angel One Wealth Limited (formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited) (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period October 10, 2023 till March 31, 2024 (the "Period"), and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the Period 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 Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

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

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.

When we read such other information, if we conclude that there is a misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and to comply with the relevant applicable requirements of the standard on auditing for auditor's responsibility in relation to other information in documents containing audit financial statements. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these 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, specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and 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 charged with governance 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 skepticism 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.

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- ▶ 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 1" 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, to the extent applicable, 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, except for the matters stated in the paragraph (f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
 - (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 (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, specified under section 133 of the Act;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph (i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g);
 - (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
 - (h) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the Period ended March 31, 2024 has been paid / provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act;
 - (i) 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:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

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- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
- iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 32 (e) to the financial statements, 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 person or entity, 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;

b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 32 (f) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, 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

c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the Period by the Company.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the Period for all relevant transactions and we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of accounting software as mentioned in note 35 to the financial statements, except that in the absence of comprehensive information relating to database supporting Oracle, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail feature was enabled during the Period.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per **Viren H. Mehta**

Partner

Membership Number: 048749

UDIN: 24048749BKFGYH2588

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: April 12, 2024

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Report of even date

Re: Angel One Wealth Limited (formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) All Property, Plant and Equipment will be physically verified by the management in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) There is no immovable property, held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the period October 10, 2023 till March 31, 2024 (the "Period"). The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company.
- (e) 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.
- (ii) (a) The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the Period 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.
- (iii) (a) During the Period the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the Period the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to

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companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) 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, 2013 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) The Company is not in the business of sale of any goods or provision of such services as prescribed. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, income-tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the Period end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

As informed, the provisions of employees' state insurance, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax are currently not applicable to the Company.

- (b) There are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, income tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

As informed, the provisions of employees' state insurance, sales tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax are currently not applicable to the Company.

- (viii) 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 Period. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the Period. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority during the Period.
- (c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the Period hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company did not raise any funds during the Period hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (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.
- (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.



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- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the Period under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the Period.
(b) During the Period, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the Period.
- (xii) (a) The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clauses 3(xii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(c) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(b) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (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 (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(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) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 88 million in the current Period.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the Period and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) (a) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The provisions of Section 135 to the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per **Viren H. Mehta**

Partner

Membership Number: 048749

UDIN: 24048749BKFGYH2588

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: April 12, 2024

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Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of Even Date on the Financial Statements of Angel One Wealth Limited (formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management 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 with reference to financial statements of Angel One Wealth Limited (formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited) (the "Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period October 10, 2024 till March 31, 2024 (the "Period").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements 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, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements 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 with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of

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unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005



per **Viren H. Mehta**

Partner

Membership Number: 048749

UDIN: 24048749BKFGYH2588

Place of Signature: Mumbai

Date: April 12, 2024

Angel One Wealth Limited (Formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024

(Rs. in Millions)

	Note No.	As at 31 March 2024
ASSETS		
Financial Assets		
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,397.18
(b) Other Financial assets	8	4.39
Non-financial Assets		
(a) Current Tax assets (Net)	5	0.31
(b) Deferred tax assets (Net)	6	0.66
(c) Property, Plant and equipment	9	11.22
(d) Other non-financial assets	7	9.65
Total Assets		2,423.41
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Financial Liabilities		
(a) Trade Payables	10	
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		1.05
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.18
(b) Other financial liabilities	11	1.85
Non-Financial Liabilities		
(a) Provisions	12	0.36
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	13	7.97
EQUITY		
(a) Equity Share capital	14	2,500.00
(b) Other Equity	15	(88.00)
Total Liabilities and Equity		2,423.41

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financials statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Firm Registration No. : 301003E/E300005

Chartered Accountants



Viren H. Mehta

Partner

Membership No : 048749



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Angel One Wealth Limited (Formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)



Dinesh Thakkar

Non executive Director

DIN : 00004382



Vineet Agrawal

Non executive Director

DIN : 03445914



Subramanian Srikanth

Managing Director & CEO

DIN : 09467628



Sapna Sharma

Company Secretary

Membership No: A57055

Place : Mumbai

Date : 12 April 2024

Place : Mumbai

Date : 12 April 2024

Angel One Wealth Limited (Formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

(Rs. in Millions)

	Note No.	For the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
Revenue from operations		
(a) Interest income	16	3.15
Total Revenue from operations (I)		3.15
(b) Other income (II)	18	-
Total Income (I+II=III)		3.15
Expenses		
(a) Employee Benefits Expenses	17	55.98
(b) Depreciation, amortization and impairment	18	0.36
(c) Others expenses	19	35.47
Total Expenses (IV)		91.81
Profit / (loss) before tax (III-IV=V)		(88.66)
Tax Expense:		
(a) Current Tax		-
(b) Deferred Tax	6	(0.66)
Total income tax expense (VI)		(0.66)
Profit / (loss) for the period (V-VI=VII)		(88.00)
Net Other Comprehensive Income for the period (VIII)		-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VII+VIII)		(88.00)
Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs. 10 each) (not annualised)	20	
Basic & diluted EPS (Rs.)		(4.53)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financials statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Firm Registration No. : 301003E/E300005

Chartered Accountants



Viren H. Mehta

Partner

Membership No : 048749



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Angel One Wealth Limited (Formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)



Dinesh Thakkar

Non executive Director

DIN : 00004382



Vineet Agrawal

Non executive Director

DIN : 03445914



Subramanian Srikanth

Managing Director & CEO

DIN : 09467628



Sapna Sharma

Company Secretary

Membership No: A57055

Place : Mumbai

Date : 12 April 2024

Place : Mumbai

Date : 12 April 2024

Angel One Wealth Limited (Formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)

Cash Flow Statement for the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

(Rs. in Millions)

	Note No.	For the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit / (loss) before tax		(88.66)
Adjustments for Non cash and non-operating activities:		
Interest on fixed deposits	16	(3.15)
Operating loss before working capital changes		(91.81)
Changes in working capital		
(Decrease) / increase in trade payables	10	1.23
(Decrease) / increase in financial liabilities	11	1.85
(Decrease) / increase in other non-financial liabilities	13	7.97
(Decrease) / increase in provision	12	0.36
(Increase) / Decrease in financial/non-financial assets	6 & 7	(14.03)
Cash generated / (used in) operations		(94.43)
Income tax paid (net of refunds)		(0.31)
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) operating activities (A)		(94.74)
B. Cash flow from Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets	9	(11.22)
Interest received on fixed deposit	16	3.15
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) Investing activities (B)		(8.07)
C. Cash flow from Financing activities		
Issue of share capital	14	2,500.00
Net cash flow generated from / (used in) financing activities (C)		2,500.00
Net (decrease) / Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		2,397.18
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		2,397.18
Cash and cash equivalents comprise		
Balances with banks	4	
In current accounts		33.24
In fixed deposits with maturity of less than 3 months		2,362.23
Interest accrued on fixed deposits with maturity less than 3 months		1.71
Total cash and bank balances at end of the year		2,397.18

Notes:

1. 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 financials statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Firm Registration No. : 301003E/E300005

Chartered Accountants



Viren H. Mehta

Partner

Membership No : 048749



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Angel One Wealth Limited (Formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)



Dinesh Thakkar

Non executive Director

DIN : 00004382



Vineet Agrawal

Non executive Director

DIN : 03445914



Subramanian Srikanth

Managing Director & CEO

DIN : 09467628



Sapna Sharma

Company Secretary

Membership No: A57055

Place : Mumbai

Date : 12 April 2024

Place : Mumbai

Date : 12 April 2024

Angel One Wealth Limited (Formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

A Equity Share Capital

(Rs. in Millions)

	No. of shares	Amount
Addition in equity share capital	25,00,00,000	2,500.00
Balance as at 31 March 2024	25,00,00,000	2,500.00

B Other Equity (Refer Note 15)

(Rs. in Millions)

	Reserves and Surplus Retained Earnings	Total
Profit for the period	(88.00)	(88.00)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	(88.00)	(88.00)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	(88.00)

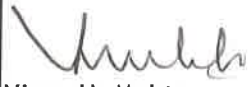
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financials statements

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Firm Registration No. : 301003E/E300005

Chartered Accountants



Viren H. Mehta

Partner

Membership No : 048749



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Dinesh Thakkar

Non executive Director

DIN : 00004382



Subramanian Srikanth

Managing Director & CEO

DIN : 09467628



Vineet Agrawal

Non executive Director

DIN : 03445914



Sapna Sharma

Company Secretary

Membership No: A57055

Place : Mumbai

Date : 12 April 2024

Place : Mumbai

Date : 12 April 2024

Angel One Wealth Limited (Formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)

Accounting Policies for the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

1 Corporate Information

Angel One Wealth Limited (Formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited) ('the Company') (CIN : U66190MH2023PLC411784) was incorporated on 10th October 2023 under the Companies Act 2013. The company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and is a 100% subsidiary of Angel One Limited ('the Holding Company').

The registered office of the company is situated at 601, 6th Floor, Ackruti Star, Central Road, MIDC, Andheri (E), Mumbai - 400 093.

2 Basis of Preparation and presentation and Material accounting policy

The 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 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, the Statement of Profit and Loss and disclosures are presented in the format prescribed under Division III of Schedule III of the companies Act, as amended from time to time that are required to comply with Ind AS.

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

Daily back up of books of accounts and accounting records, is taken on servers physically located in India.

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. Further, 0.00 indicates Amount are below rounding off threshold.

Summary of Material accounting policy

2.1 Revenue Recognition

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at transaction price which includes, but is not limited to, estimating variable consideration, adjusting the consideration for the effects of the time value of money and measuring non-cash consideration as applicable. e. 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 ASs of accounting on accrual basis. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, except for the agency services below, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind 115:

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

- (i) Revenue from contract with customer is recognised point in time when performance obligation is satisfied.
- (ii) 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 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).
- (iv) In respect of other heads of Income it is accounted to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. 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.
- (v) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category includes Investment in mutual funds.



Accounting Policies for the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Tangible 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:-

Asset Class	Useful life of Asset (In Years)
Buildings	60
Office equipments	2 to 5
Air Conditioner	5
Computer Equipments	3 to 6
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Leasehold Improvements	Amortised over shorter of useful life or the primary period of lease
Vehicles	8
Intangible Assets	5

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial period / 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.

2.3 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 recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables are measured at transaction price determined under Ind AS 115 since it do not contain a significant financing component and the Company has applied the practical expedient as well.

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, 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')



Accounting Policies for the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

(a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows ('Asset held to collect contractual cash flows'); and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI') on the principal amount outstanding.

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 or either designated, are measured at FVTPL. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. The Company records investments in equity instruments and 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 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.

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.

2.4 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 the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents cash and short-term deposits are considered integral part of the Company's cash management. Outstanding bank overdrafts are not considered integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.5 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.



2.6 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 vests 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.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income.

(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.

2.07 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 liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

The Company does not recognize a contingent liability 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.



2.08 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 and tax laws 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.

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 standalone 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.

2.09 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 period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. 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 period by the weighted average number of equity shares and dilutive potential equity shares outstanding during the period / year, except where the results are anti-dilutive.

2.10 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.

2.11 Standards issued but not effective

There are no standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Financial Statements.

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 standalone statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.



Accounting Policies for the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

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. For further details about determination of fair value.

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 behavioral 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 behavior and life-cycle of the instruments, as well as expected changes to India's 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 Expected Credit loss

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition, the company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the company's historical experience and credit assessment and including forward looking information.

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.



Angel One Wealth Limited (Formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

4 Cash and cash equivalents (Rs. in Millions)	
	As at 31 March 2024
Balances with banks	
In current accounts	33.24
In fixed deposits with maturity of less than 3 months	2,362.23
Interest accrued on fixed deposits with maturity less than 3 months	1.71
Total	2,397.18

5 Current Tax assets (Net) (Rs. in Millions)	
	As at 31 March 2024
Advance payment of taxes and tax deducted at source	0.31
Total	0.31

6 Deferred tax asset / (liability) (net) (Rs. in Millions)	
(A) Deferred tax relates to the following:	
	As at 31 March 2024
Deferred tax assets	
- Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(0.41)
- Gratuity	0.01
- Compensated absences	0.09
- Incorporation expenses under section 35D	0.98
	0.66
Deferred tax liabilities	-
Total	0.66

* Deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability have been offset as they relate to the same governing taxation laws.

(B) The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year: (Rs. in Millions)	
	As at 31 March 2024
Opening balance - Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	-
Tax income/ (expense) during the year recognised in profit or loss	(0.66)
Tax income/ (expense) during the year recognised in OCI	-
Closing balance - Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	(0.66)

(C) Income tax expense in Statement of Profit and Loss (Rs. in Millions)	
	As at 31 March 2024
Current tax expense	-
Deferred tax charge / (income)	(0.66)
Total income tax expense	(0.66)



Angel One Wealth Limited (Formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

(D) Reconciliation of tax charge		(Rs. in Millions)
		As at 31 March 2024
Profit before tax		(88.66)
Enacted income tax rate in India		25.17%
Tax amount at the enacted income tax rate		(22.31)
Tax effects of:		
Loss on which DTA is not created		21.65
Total tax expense charged to the statement of profit and loss		(0.66)
Effective tax rate		0.00%

7 Other Non Financial Assets		(Rs. in Millions)
		As at 31 March 2024
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid expenses		2.47
Advance to vendor		1.06
Balance with government authorities		6.12
Total		9.65

8 Other Financial Assets		(Rs. in Millions)
		As at 31 March 2024
Other receivables		0.02
Security deposits - Others		4.37
Total		4.39

(a) Break-up of Security Deposits		(Rs. in Millions)
		As at 31 March 2024
Security deposits - Others		4.37
Total		4.37



Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	(Rs. In million)				
	Office Equipments	Computer Equipments	Furniture & Fixture	Lease Hold Equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount					
Additions for the period	0.14	9.40	0.09	1.95	11.58
Deductions / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	0.14	9.40	0.09	1.95	11.58
Accumulated depreciation					
Depreciation during the period	0.01	0.29	0.01	0.05	0.36
Disposals during the period	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	0.01	0.29	0.01	0.05	0.36
Net block					
As at 31 March 2024	0.13	9.11	0.08	1.90	11.22

(a) There are no adjustments to property, plant and equipment on account of borrowing costs and exchange differences.

(b) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipments during the period.



(Rs. In million)	
As at 31 March 2024	
10 Trade Payables	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises*	1.05
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises - Trade payables - Expenses	0.18
Total	1.23

*No interest was paid during the year / previous years 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 year of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Nil (previous 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.

Trade Payable ageing schedule as at 31 March 2024 (Rs. In million)

Particulars	Outstanding from the following period till the due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 year	
(i) MSME	-	-	1.05	-	-	-	1.05
(ii) Others	-	-	0.18	-	-	-	0.18
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1.23	-	-	-	1.23

(Rs. In million)	
As at 31 March 2024	
11 Other Financial liabilities	
Employee benefits payable	0.06
Accrued Expenses	1.61
Payable to holding company	0.18
Total	1.85

(Rs. In million)	
As at 31 March 2024	
12 Provisions	
Provision for Employee benefits - Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 23)	0.02
- Provision for leave encashment	0.34
Total	0.36

(Rs. In million)	
As at 31 March 2024	
13 Other Non Financial Liabilities	
Statutory dues payable	7.97
Total	7.97



Angel One Wealth Limited (Formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

14 Equity Share Capital		(Rs. In million)
		As at 31 March 2024
Authorized		
35,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each		3,500.00
Total		3,500.00
Issued, Subscribed and paid up		
25,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each		2,500.00
Total		2,500.00

(a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period

		As at 31 March 2024
Opening		-
Add: Equity shares issue during the period		25,00,00,000
Outstanding at the end of the period		25,00,00,000

(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 entitled for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders are entitled 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 2024
Angel One Limited		
25,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up		2,500.00

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

		As at 31 March 2024
		Number of shares
(i) Name of the shareholder		
Angel One Limited		25,00,00,000
Total		25,00,00,000

(e) Details of shares held by promoters at as on 31 March 2024

Promoter name	Number of shares	% of total shares
Angel One Limited	25,00,00,000	100%
Total	25,00,00,000	100%

15 Other Equity

(Rs. In million)

		As at 31 March 2024
Retained earnings		(88.00)
Total		(88.00)

A Retained Earnings

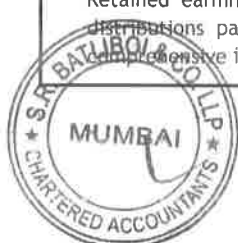
(Rs. In million)

		As at 31 March 2024
Opening balance		-
Add: Net profit for the period		(88.00)
Closing balance		(88.00)

Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) 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).



Angel One Wealth Limited (Formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

16 Interest income (Rs. In million)

	For the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
On financial assets measured at amortised cost	
Interest on fixed deposits from banks	3.15
Total	3.15

17 Employee benefits expenses (Rs. In million)

	For the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
Salaries, allowances, Incentives and bonus	37.74
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 23)	0.59
Gratuity expenses	0.02
Compensated absences expenses	0.33
Training and recruitment expenses	17.30
Total	55.98

18 Depreciation, amortization and impairment expenses (Rs. In million)

	For the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
Depreciation on property plant and equipment (refer note 9)	0.36
Total	0.36

19 Other expenses (Rs. In million)

	For the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
Rent, rates and taxes	26.79
Communication expenses	0.60
Printing and stationery	0.01
Advertisement and business promotion	0.33
Legal and professional charges	0.26
Travel and conveyance	0.82
Software connectivity license/maintenance expenses	0.30
Bank charges	0.00
Membership and subscription fees	0.93
Repairs and maintenance - others	0.20
Auditors' remuneration*	0.30
Incorporation expenses	4.88
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.05
Total	35.47

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

	For the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
Statutory audit fees (excluding taxes)	0.20
For other services - Certifications and special purpose audit	0.10
Reimbursement of expenses	0.00
Total	0.30



Angel One Wealth Limited (Formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

20 Earnings / (loss) per share	For the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
Profit / (loss) attributable to all the equity holders	(88.00)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	1,94,16,667
Basic & diluted earnings/(loss) per share (Rs.) (Face value of Rs. 10 per share)	(4.53)

21 Contingent liabilities
There are no contingent liabilities as at the reporting date.

22 Capital commitments	(Rs. In million) For the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
Capital commitment for purchase of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	1.37

23 Employee benefits

(A) Defined contribution plans
During the period, the Company has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss (Rs. In million)

	As at 31 March 2024
Employers' Contribution to Provident Fund	0.59

(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 reporting period 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 and 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 / 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 / decrease in the liability

Salary escalation rate

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

(i) Actuarial assumptions

	As at 31 March 2024
Economic assumptions	
Discount rate (per annum)	7.09%
Rate of increase in salary	3.50%
Demographic assumptions	
Mortality	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate
Employee turnover/Withdrawal rate	
(A) Sales Employees	
(i) For service less than 4 years	92.00%
(ii) Thereafter	18.00%
(B) Non-sales employees	
(i) For service less than 4 years	34.00%
(ii) Thereafter	13.00%
Retirement age	58 years



Angel One Wealth Limited (Formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

(Rs. In million)	
(ii) Amount recognised in balance sheet	
	As at 31 March 2024
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	0.02
Fair value of plan assets	-
Net asset / (liability) recognized in Balance Sheet	0.02
Current benefit obligation	0.00
Non-current obligation	0.02
Net asset / (liability) recognized in Balance Sheet	0.02
(iii) Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation (DBO)	
	(Rs. In million) As at 31 March 2024
Net current Service cost	0.02
Benefits paid	-
Acquisition/Business Combination/Divestiture (Transfer In)	0.00
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	0.02
The estimated term of the benefit obligations works out to 7.03 years as at 31 March 2024	
(iv) Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	
	(Rs. In million) As at 31 March 2024
Current service cost	0.02
Interest cost	-
Total expenses recognized in the Statement Profit and Loss	0.02
(v) Expense recognized in Other comprehensive income (OCI)	
	(Rs. In million) As at 31 March 2024
Actuarial (gain) / loss on Obligation for the year	-
- Effect of change in financial assumptions	-
- Effect of Change in demographic assumptions	-
- Effect of experience adjustments	-
Net actuarial (gains) / losses recognised in OCI	-
(vi) Quantitative sensitivity analysis	
	(Rs. In million) As at 31 March 2024
Impact on defined benefit obligation	
Discount rate	
1% increase	(0.00)
1% decrease	0.00
Rate of increment in salary	
1% increase	0.00
1% decrease	(0.00)
Withdrawal rate	
1% increase	(0.00)
1% decrease	0.00
(vii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation	
	(Rs. In million) As at 31 March 2024
Year	
Within next 12 months	0.00
Between 2 and 5 years	0.01
Between 6 and 10 years	0.02
Beyond 10 years	0.02
Total expected payments	0.05



Angel One Wealth Limited (Formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

24 Leases

Information about lease

The Company has taken office premises at certain location on short term lease.

Short term and low value lease:

Rental expense incurred and charged to statement of profit and loss for short term leases was Rs. 1.65 Mn.

25 Related Party Disclosures:

(A) Names of related parties and nature

		Ownership Interest
		For the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
a) Holding Company Angel One Limited	India	100%
b) Fellow Subsidiary Company Angel Fincap Private Limited Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited Mimansa Software Systems Private Limited Angel Digttech Services Private Limited Angel Securities Limited Angel Crest Limited (from 26th April 2023) Angel One Asset management Company Limited (from 04th May 2023) Angel One Trustee Limited (from 26th May 2023)	India India India India India India India India India	
c) Individuals owning directly or indirectly Interest and voting power that gives them control Mr. Dinesh Thakkar		
(d) Key Management Personnel Mr. Subramanian Srikanth Mr. Shobhit Mathur Mrs. Sapna Sharma	Managing Director & CEO Additional Director Company Secretary	

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

(Rs. In million)

	For the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
<u>Holding company</u> <u>Angel One Limited</u> Incorporation expenses Paid Expenses of the Company incurred by holding company	4.88 0.20
<u>Fellow subsidiaries</u> <u>Angel Financial Advisors Private Ltd</u> Business support service	25.14
<u>Remuneration paid</u> Individuals owning directly or indirectly interest in voting power that gives them control or significant influence Short term incentive	3.85

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

(Rs. In million)

	For the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024
<u>Holding company</u> <u>Other payable</u> Angel One Limited	0.18
<u>Fellow subsidiaries</u> <u>Other Receivable</u> Angel Financial Advisors Private Limited	0.02

26 Segment Reporting

The Company's operations predominantly relate to institutional broking business 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. The Company does not have and Revenue and non-current assets outside India.

No customer individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues in the period ended 31 March 2024.



27 Fair value measurement

A Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The following table shows the carrying amounts of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities which are classified as Fair value through other comprehensive income, Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) and Amortised Cost.

	(Rs. In million)		
	FVOCI	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
As at 31 March 2024			
Financial Assets (other than Investment in subsidiaries)			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,397.18
Other Financial assets	-	-	4.39
Total Financial Assets	-	-	2,401.57
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	-	-	1.23
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1.85
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	3.08

B 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 prices).

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:

Fair value measurement hierarchy of assets and liabilities

	(Rs. In million)		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31 March 2024			
Financial assets			
* Measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Investments in Mutual funds	-	-	-

The carrying amount of cash and bank balances, trade receivables, trade payables, and other receivables and payables are considered to be the same as their fair values as they are short term in 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 quoted equity investments valued on quoted closing price on stock exchange and mutual funds based on closing NAV.

28 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. As at each reporting date, the company does not have borrowings, therefore it is not exposed to 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. As at each reporting date, the company does not have exposure in foreign currency, therefore it is not exposed to 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 undiscounted 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 2024						
Other financial liabilities	1.85	-	-	-	-	1.85
	1.85	-	-	-	-	1.85



29 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 / repay debt. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholders' value and to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company monitors gearing ratio i.e. total debt in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and debt. Total debt comprises of non-current borrowing. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

(Rs. in million)

		As at 31 March 2024
Borrowings		-
Less: Cash and Marketable securities		-
Net debt	(i)	-
Total Equity	(ii)	2,412.00
Gearing ratio	(i)/(ii)	-

30 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(Rs. in million)

	As at 31 March 2024		
	Current (Less than 12 months)	Non-Current (More than 12 months)	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,397.18	-	2,397.18
Other Financial assets	4.39	-	4.39
Tax assets (Net)	0.31	-	0.31
Deferred tax assets (Net)	-	0.66	0.66
Property, Plant and equipment	-	11.22	11.22
Other non-financial assets	9.65	-	9.65
Total Assets	2,411.53	11.89	2,423.41
Liabilities			
Trade Payables	1.23	-	1.23
Other financial liabilities	1.85	-	1.85
Provisions	0.17	0.19	0.36
Other non-financial liabilities	7.97	-	7.97
Total Liabilities	11.22	0.19	11.41

31 Dividend

No final dividend has been proposed or paid during the year ended 31 March 2024

32 Other Statutory Disclosures

- The company does not hold any benami property and no proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- There are no charges or satisfaction of charges yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.
- Disclosure of ratios, is not applicable to the company as it is in broking business and not an NBFC registered under section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- The Company did not have any transactions which had not been recorded in the books of accounts that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.



Angel One Wealth Limited (Formerly known as Angel One Wealth Management Limited)
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period 10 October 2023 to 31 March 2024

33 Subsequent Events

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

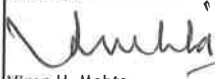
34 This is the first year of the company hence no comparative information or figures are available.

35 The Company has used accounting software i.e. Oracle for maintaining its books of account and masters. The Company uses Oracle Fusion application (SaaS), cloud-based service for Oracle. The aforesaid accounting software has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the audit trail was enabled and operated throughout the year for relevant transactions recorded therein. Further, there were no instance of tampering of such audit trail noted in above software.
In respect to the underlying database for Oracle, any change to the supporting database can only be made using a service request to Oracle support team. The Company had not raised any such request to make any changes in supporting database. Further, Oracle being a SaaS provider, do not provide documentation to demonstrate the audit trail feature for direct data base changes at their end.

36 The financial statements of the company were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 12 April 2024.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financials statements

As per our report of even date
For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Firm Registration No. : 301003E/E300005
Chartered Accountants



Viren H. Mehta
Partner
Membership No : 048749



Place : Mumbai
Date : 12 April 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Dinesh Thakkar
Non executive Director
DIN : 00004382



Subramanian Srikanth
Managing Director & CEO
DIN : 09467628

Place : Mumbai
Date : 12 April 2024



Vineet Agrawal
Non executive Director
DIN : 03445914



Sapna Sharma
Company Secretary
Membership No: A57055