INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO MEMBERS OF

ABANS HOLDINGS LIMTED

Report on the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Standalone financial statements

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying Standalone financial statements of **Abans Holdings Limited**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **31st March, 2023**, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income) and Cash Flow Statement and the statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended, and notes to the Standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 Standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

There are no Key Audit Matters Reportable as per SA 701 issued by ICAI.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the Standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. These reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of our auditor's report.

Our opinion on the Standalone 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 Standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information included in the above reports, if we conclude that there is material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and determine the actions under the applicable laws and regulations.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STANDALONE 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system 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 Standalone financial statements, or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone financial statements.

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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 section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "**Annexure A**", a statement on the matter specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required under provisions of section 143(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, we report that:
   a. We have 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 appears from our examination of those books;
   c. The Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash Flow and Statement of Changes of Equity dealt with this report are in agreement with the books of account;
   d. In our opinion, the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss comply with the Ind AS specified in

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Contd.)

section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rule issued thereunder.

e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2023, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act.

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **"Annexure B"**.

g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

   (a) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2023 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note (vii) of Annexure – A to the standalone financial statements.

   (b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at March 31, 2023.

   (c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2023.

   (d) The management has;

      (i) represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

         - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
         - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

      (ii) represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

         - directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
         - provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

      (iii) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under subclause (d) (i) and (d) (ii) contain any material misstatement.

   (e) The company has not neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year under Section 123 of the Act.

   (f) Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable with effect from April 1, 2023 to the Company and its subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

FOR D G M S & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Shashank P. Doshi
Partner
M. No. 108456
FRN: 0112187W
UDIN: 23108456BGUDKE3432

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19th May 2023

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ABANS HOLDINGS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

In terms of the information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state as under:

(I) PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS:

a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

b) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

c) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; Any material discrepancies were noticed on such verification and if so, the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

d) According to the information and explanation given to us the title deeds of all the immovable properties. (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the Standalone financial statements are held in the name of the company.

e) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

f) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(II) INVENTORY AND WORKING CAPITAL:

a) The company does not carry any inventory during the year. Hence, Clause 3 (i) (a) of the order is not applicable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. Hence, reporting under clause 3 (ii) (b) of the order is not applicable.

(III) INVESTMENTS, ANY GUARANTEE OR SECURITY OR ADVANCES OR LOANS GIVEN:

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year.

1. The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee or provided security to any other entity during the year.

2. In our opinion, the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are not prejudicial to the company's interest;

3. In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest have generally been regular as per stipulation.

4. In respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

5. No loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.

6. 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 during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(6) is not applicable.

(IV) Loan to directors:

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Company has not provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to loans given and investments made.

(V) DEPOSITS:

a) The company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 or any relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under to the extent notified.

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ABANS HOLDINGS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023 (Contd.)

(VI) MAINTENANCE OF COST RECORDS:

a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the products manufactured by it (and/ or services provided by it). Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(VII) STATUTORY DUES:

a) The company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Duty of Customs, GST, Cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, sales tax, customs duty, excise duty and cess were in arrears, as at 31.03.23 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of sales tax, income tax, custom duty, wealth tax, GST, excise duty and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(VIII) DISCLOSURE OF UNDISCLOSED TRANSACTIONS:

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(IX) LOANS OR OTHER BORROWINGS:

a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

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

c) According to the information and explanations given to us, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

d) On an overall examination of the Standalone financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

e) On an overall examination of the Standalone financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

(X) MONEY RAISED BY IPOs, FPOs:

a) The Company has raised money by way of initial public offer during the year and in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has utilised the money raised by way of initial public offer for the purposes for which they were raised.

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

(XI) FRAUD:

a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the company or no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit an and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(XII) NIDHI COMPANY:

a) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ABANS HOLDINGS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023 (Contd.)

(XIII) RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

a) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.

(XIV) INTERNAL AUDIT SYSTEM:

a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

b) We have considered the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(XV) NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS:

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(XVI) REGISTRATION UNDER SECTION 45-IA OF RBI ACT, 1934:

a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(XVII) CASH LOSSES:

a) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

(XVIII) RESIGNATION OF STATUTORY AUDITORS:

a) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

(XIX) MATERIAL UNCERTAINTY ON MEETING LIABILITIES:

a) 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 Standalone financial statements and 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 indicating 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) COMPLIANCE OF CSR:

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company is not required to spent any amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as per the section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

(XXI) QUALIFICATIONS REPORTING IN GROUP COMPANIES:

a) Our reporting on the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 read with the proviso to paragraph (2) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, has been made in paragraph (2) of Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of our Auditor's Report on the consolidated audited financial statements.

FOR D G M S & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Shashank P. Doshi
Partner
M. No. 108456
FRN: 0112187W
UDIN: 23108456BGUDKE3432

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19th May 2023

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ABANS HOLDINGS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS UNDER CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ('THE ACT')

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Abans Holdings Limited ('the Company') as of 31st March, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

OPINION

We have audited the internal financial control with reference to financial statements of Abans Holdings Limited (' The Company") as of 31st March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statement of the company at and for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting 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 ICAI.

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 (the 'Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the 'ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by the ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone financial statements.

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

FOR D G M S & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-
Shashank P. Doshi
Partner
M. No. 108456
FRN: 0112187W
UDIN: 23108456BGUDKE3432

Place: Mumbai
Date: 19th May 2023

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET

AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	0.02	0.02
Financial Assets			
i) Investments	3	9,806.50	1,805.52
		9,806.52	**1,805.54**
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	23.64	4.89
ii) Bank Balance other than above	5	46.29	-
iii) Trade Receivables	6	70.20	-
iv) Investments	7	803.81	-
v) Other Financial Assets	8	326.58	0.45
Current Tax Assets	9	1.01	-
Other Current Assets	10	62.24	129.41
		1,333.77	**134.75**
Total Assets		**11,140.29**	**1,940.29**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	11	1,002.92	926.92
Other Equity	12	10,130.09	72.24
		11,133.01	**999.16**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	13	-	932.60
ii) Other Financial Liabilities	14	2.66	-
Current Tax Liabilities [Net]	15	-	3.24
Provisions	16	1.80	1.80
Other Current Liabilities	17	2.82	3.49
		7.28	**941.13**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**11,140.29**	**1,940.29**
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes to the Financial Statements	2-33		

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes attached thereto form an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date
For D G M S & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0112187W

Sd/-
Shashank Doshi
Partner
Membership No: 108456

Place :- Mumbai
Date :- May 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board
Abans Holdings Ltd.

Sd/-
Abhishek Bansal
Managing Director
DIN : 01445730

Sd/-
Shiv Shankar Singh
Director
DIN : 07787861

Sd/-
Nirbhay Vassa
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Sheela Gupta
Company Secretary

STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from Operations	18	133.25	36.00
Other Income	19	71.26	-
Total Income (A)		**204.51**	**36.00**
Expenses			
Finance Costs	20	55.66	0.18
Other Expenses	21	23.00	10.82
Total Expenses (B)		**78.66**	**11.00**
Profit Before Exceptional Item and Tax [C = (A-B)]		**125.85**	**25.00**
Less: Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		19.45	6.61
Short/(Excess) provision for earlier years		0.01	0.50
Deferred Tax		0.00	0.01
Total (D)		**19.46**	**7.12**
Profit After Tax (C-D)		**106.39**	**17.89**
Basic Earnings per Share	22	0.22	0.04
Diluted Earnings per Share	22	0.22	0.04
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes to Accounts	2-33		

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes attached thereto form an integral part of Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date
For D G M S & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0112187W

Sd/-
Shashank Doshi
Partner
Membership No: 108456

Place :- Mumbai
Date :- May 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board
Abans Holdings Ltd.

Sd/-
Abhishek Bansal
Managing Director
DIN : 01445730

Sd/-
Shiv Shankar Singh
Director
DIN : 07787861

Sd/-
Nirbhay Vassa
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Sheela Gupta
Company Secretary

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	125.85	25.00
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		
Adjusted for :		
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	(258.95)	(130.33)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(70.21)	46.25
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	-	(46.08)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Liabilities	1.98	(0.44)
Cash Generated from Operations	(201.32)	(105.61)
Taxes refund / (paid) - (net)	(23.47)	(6.90)
Net Cash from/(used in) Operating Activities (A)	**(224.80)**	**(112.50)**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Investment in Government securities	(803.81)	-
Investment in subsidiary companies	(8,000.98)	-
Net Cash from Investing Activities (B)	**(8,804.79)**	**-**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of Borrowings	(932.60)	66.58
Issue of Equity Shares	10,260.00	-
IPO Expenses	(232.77)	-
Net Cash from Financing Activities (C)	**9,094.63**	**66.58**
Net cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**65.04**	**(45.93)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	4.89	50.81
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	**69.93**	**4.89**

Notes:-

1. Cash flow statement has been prepared under Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rule, 2016.
2. Previous years figures have been restated and regrouped wherever necessary.
3. Figures in bracket indicates cash outflow.
3. Components of cash and cash equivalents at the year end comprise of

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balances with bank	23.03	4.28
Cash on hand	0.61	0.61
Fixed Deposit	46.29	-
	69.93	**4.89**

As per our Report of even date
For D G M S & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0112187W

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Partner
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Nirbhay Vassa
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Sheela Gupta
Company Secretary

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL:

1. Current Reporting Period

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2022	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2022	Changes in equity share capital during FY 2022-23	Balance as at March 31, 2023
Equity Share Capital	926.92	-	-	76.00	1,002.92

2. Previous Reporting Period

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2021	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 01, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during 2021-22	Balance as at March 31, 2022
Equity Share Capital	926.92	-	-	-	926.92

OTHER EQUITY:

1. Current Reporting Period

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium	
Balance as at April 01, 2022	**39.01**	**33.23**	**72.24**
Transferred from securities premium to retained earnings	10.00	(10.00)	-
Tax Impact	0.23	-	0.23
Current year profit transfer to retained earnings	106.39	10,184.00	10,290.39
Share issue expenses	-	(232.77)	(232.77)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**155.63**	**9,974.46**	**10,130.09**

2. Previous Reporting Period

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium	
Balance as at April 01, 2021	**21.36**	**33.23**	**54.59**
Tax Impact	(0.23)	-	(0.23)
Restated balance as at April 01, 2022	21.13	33.23	54.36
Current year profit transfer to retained earnings	17.88	-	17.88
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**39.01**	**33.23**	**72.24**

As per our Report of even date
For D G M S & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0112187W

Sd/-
Shashank Doshi
Partner
Membership No: 108456

Place :- Mumbai
Date :- May 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board
Abans Holdings Ltd.

Sd/-
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DIN : 01445730

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Nirbhay Vassa
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Sheela Gupta
Company Secretary

NOTE 1: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICES AND NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

I NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Abans Holdings Limited ("the Company") is a public company limited by shares domiciled in India, incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. It was formally known as Abans Holdings Limited. The Company got converted from private company to public company on May 19, 2021. Its registered office is situated at 36/37/38A, 3rd Floor, 227, Nariman Bhavan Backbay Reclamation, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400021. The Company has been carrying on the business of an investment holding company and is engaged in the incubation/ promotion of new business ventures by acquiring or incorporating companies. Besides carrying out investment activities, it generates revenue from advisory and other allied services. The Financial statements were approved for issuance by the Company's Board of Director on 19th May 2023.

II SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared under historical cost convention basis except the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amounts. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes are rounded off to the nearest INR rupees in Lakhs.

1. Certain Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
2. Certain Financial instruments measured at fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL);
3. Defined Benefit Plan asset measured at fair value;

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian rupees. This Financial Statements are presented in Indian rupees in Lakhs. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

(b) Use of estimates

The preparation of this Financial Statements is in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS which requires the management of the Company to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amount of income and expenses for the periods presented. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively. Actual results could differ from the estimates. Any difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known/materialise. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements are as below:

1. Valuation of Financial Instruments;
2. Valuation of inventories;
3. Evaluation of recoverability of deferred tax assets;
4. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
5. Measurement of recoverable amounts of cash-generating units;
6. Obligations relating to employee benefits;
7. Provisions and Contingencies;
8. Provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions; and
9. Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets.

(c) Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset shall be measured at its cost. Cost comprises of the purchase price and any attributable / allocable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Cost also includes direct cost and other related incidental expenses.

Borrowing costs relating to acquisition / construction / development of tangible assets, intangible assets and capital work in progress which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

When significant components of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, recognition is made for such replacement of components as individual assets with specific useful life and

NOTE 1: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICES AND NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

depreciation if this components are initially recognised as separate asset. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Capital work in progress is carried at cost and capitalized when the asset is ready to be put to use.

Depreciation is provided from the date the assets are ready to be put to use, as per written down value (WDV) method over the useful life of the assets, as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Gains or losses arising on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss within 'other income' or 'other expenses' respectively.

(d) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Cost comprises the acquisition price, development cost and any attributable / allocable incidental cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination that qualify for separate recognition are recognised as intangible assets at their fair values at the date of acquisition. The useful life of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

All finite-lived intangible assets, are accounted for using the cost model whereby intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortised over their useful lives. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

When an intangible asset is disposed of, the gain or loss on disposal is determined as the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss within 'other income' or 'other expenses' respectively.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication based on internal /external factors, that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and the reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

(f) Investments

Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments. Current investments are carried at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long-term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognise a decline, other than temporary, in the value of the investments.

(g) Inventories

Items of Inventory are measured at lower of the cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory comprises of cost of purchase and other cost incurred to acquire it. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term, highly liquid investments maturing within 3 months from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(i) Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognised when:

1. The Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
2. It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
3. A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Company is virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

No liability is recognised if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the outflow of resources is remote.

(j) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition:-

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted by transactions costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value.

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

1. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
2. The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

1. Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

   Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss : FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

   In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the P&L.

2. Debt instruments at Amortised cost: A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

   a. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

   b. Contractual terms of the 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, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition

NOTE 1: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICES AND NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3. Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company follows 'simplified approach' to recognises loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit and loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL . For all other financial assets, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12 Month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in Credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECL (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition of 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:

1) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

2) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, other payables, loans and borrowings

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company trades in derivative financial instruments. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(k) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as, investment in equity shares at fair value on initial recognition

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Financial Statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

1. **Level 1 –** Inputs are quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
2. **Level 2 -** Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
3. **Level 3 -** Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

(l) Revenue from contracts with Customers

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

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

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met. **Step 2:** Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a 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. The Company recognises revenue from the following sources:

a. Income from services rendered as a broker is recognised upon rendering of the services on a trade date basis, in accordance with the terms of contract.
b. Fee income including investment banking, advisory fees, financial advisory services, etc., is recognised

NOTE 1: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICES AND NOTES TO ACCOUNTS FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

based on the stage of completion of assignments and terms of agreement with the client.

c. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

d. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment of the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

e. Revenue is recognised only when revenue is reasonably certain.

(m) Leases

Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. A lessee recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

For short term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(n) Income taxes

Tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in OCI or directly in equity.

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Indian Income-tax Act. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity).

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised in full for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss, unused tax credits or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company’s forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant nontaxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity).

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

(o) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported in finance costs.

(p) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average numbers of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted at the beginning of the year and not issued at a later date. In computing the diluted EPS, potential equity shares that either increase earnings per share or decrease loss per equity share, being anti-dilutive are ignored.

(q) Segment Reporting Policies:

An operating segment is an identifiable component/ business activity ,results of which and allocation of resources are distinctly reviewed by chief operating decision maker and for which discrete financial information is available.

(r) Statement of Cash flow:

Cash Flows of the Group are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing Cash Flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

NOTE 2 : PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Computer Hardware	Total
As at April 01, 2021	**0.35**	**0.35**
Additions	-	-
Disposal / Adjustments	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**0.35**	**0.35**
As at April 01, 2022	**0.35**	**0.35**
Additions	-	-
Disposal / Adjustments	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**0.35**	**0.35**
As at April 01, 2021	**0.33**	**0.33**
For the year	-	-
Disposal	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**0.33**	**0.33**
As at April 01, 2022	**0.33**	**0.33**
For the year	-	-
Disposal	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**0.33**	**0.33**
As at April 01, 2022	**0.02**	**0.02**
As at March 31, 2023	**0.02**	**0.02**

NOTE 3 : INVESTMENTS

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Investment in Equity instruments		
- Unquoted - in Subsidiary - (Valued at cost)	-	-
Abans Finance Pvt. Ltd.*		
March 31, 2023 3,23,92,395 no of equity shares at face value of INR 10 /- each	9,757.60	-
March 31, 2022 2,31,96,992 no of equity shares at face value of INR 10 /- each	-	1,757.60
Abans Agriwarehousing and Logistics Pvt. Ltd.*		
March 31, 2023 1,00,000 no of equity shares at face value of INR 10 /- each	47.00	-
March 31, 2022 1,00,000 no of equity shares at face value of INR 10 /- each	-	47.00
Abans Capital Pvt. Ltd.*		
(Formerly known as Hydax Trade Pvt. Ltd.)		
March 31, 2023 9178 no of equity shares at face value of INR 10 /- each	0.92	-
March 31, 2022 9178 no of equity shares at face value of INR 10 /- each	-	0.92
Abans Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd.		
March 31, 2023 9800 no of equity shares at face value of INR 10 /- each	0.98	-
March 31, 2022 0 no of equity shares at face value of INR 10 /- each	-	-
Total	**9,806.50**	**1,805.52**

* Including 1 (one) Equity Share held by nominee shareholder.
(Refer note number 28 on related party)

3.1 The Company has purchased 98,000 shares of Abans Investment Managers Pvt Ltd on January 23, 2023 from Abhishek Bansal at INR 10 per share

3.2 The Company has further subscribed 91,95,403 shares of Abans Finance Pvt Ltd on February 08, 2023 which were freshly issued by Abans Finance Pvt Ltd.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

NOTE 4 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT*

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with banks	23.03	4.28
Cash in Hand	0.61	0.61
Total	**23.64**	**4.89**

*Cash and cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short term commitments rather than for investment purpose.

NOTE 5 : BANK BALANCE OTHER THAN ABOVE*

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Fixed Deposit with maturity more than 3 months	46.29	-
Total	**46.29**	**-**

* Above deposits are earmarked against issue of Bank Guarantee to Exchange	**45.60**	-

NOTE 6 : TRADE RECEIVABLES

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	70.20	-
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade Receivables – Credit Impaired	-	-
Total	**70.20**	**-**

Refer Note 28 Related Party Disclosures

Note 6.1: Trade receivables ageing schedule

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables considered good		
Less than 6 months	70.20	-
6 Months -1 Year	-	-
1 Year - 2 Years	-	-
2 Years - 3 Years	-	-
More than 3 Years	-	-
Total	**70.20**	**-**

Note 7 : Investments

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Investments at fair value through profit & loss		
Quoted Government Debt Securities		
7.26% GSec 2032 - IN0020220060 - (Maturity date 22.08.2032 - 8,00,000 units)	803.81	-
Total	**803.81**	**-**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	800.56	-
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	803.81	-
Aggregate amount of provision for diminution in value of investments	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

NOTE 8 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Interest receivable on loan	26.13	-
Security Deposits	300.45	0.45
Total	**326.58**	**0.45**

NOTE 9 : CURRENT TAX ASSETS [NET]

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Advance tax including Tax Deducted at Source	1.01	-
(net of Provision for Tax)		
Total	**1.01**	**-**

NOTE 10 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance with revenue authorities	59.89	12.92
Prepaid Expenses	2.29	116.11
Advance to supplier of goods / services	0.06	0.02
Other receivables	-	0.36
Total	**62.24**	**129.41**

NOTE 11 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised		
Equity Shares		
March 31, 2023 - 6,00,00,000 nos. - face value of INR 2/- each	1,200.00	-
March 31, 2022 - 6,00,00,000 nos. - face value of INR 2/- each	-	1,200.00
Total	**1,200.00**	**1,200.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
Equity Shares		
March 31, 2023 - 5,01,45,950 nos. - face value of INR 2/- each	1,002.92	-
March 31, 2022 - 4,63,45,950 nos. - face value of INR 2/- each	-	926.92
Total	**1,002.92**	**926.92**

"Terms / Rights attached to equity shares :-

The company has only single class of equity shares. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share. one class of equity share have been issued having a par value of Rs.2/- each.

The company declares and pays dividend if any, in Indian Rupee. The dividend proposed if any, by the board of Directors is subject to the approval of the share holders at the ensuing Annual General meeting except in case of interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of remaining assets of the company after distribution of preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the share holders.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
The details of Equity Shares held by Abhishek Bansal (Promoter) :-		
Number of shares held	3,56,98,500	4,46,98,500
Percentage of total shares	71.19%	96.45%
Reduction during the year	25.26%	-
The details of Equity Shares held by Shriyam Bansal (Promoter) :-		
Number of shares held	4,51,495	4,51,495
Percentage of total shares	0.90%	0.97%
Reduction during the year	0.07%	-
The details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares :-		
Name of the Shareholder		
Abhishek Bansal		
% held	71.19%	96.45%
No. of Shares	3,56,98,500	4,46,98,500
Reconciliation of number of equity shares :-		
At the beginning of the year	4,63,45,950	4,63,45,950
Add: Equity shares issued during the period	38,00,000	-
At the End of the period	**5,01,45,950**	**4,63,45,950**

NOTE 12 : OTHER EQUITY - RESERVES AND SURPLUS

A. Movement in reserves and surplus (INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Securities Premium		
Opening Balance	33.23	33.23
Addition on account of initial public offering	10,184.00	-
Share issue expenses	(232.77)	-
Transferred to reserve & surplus	(10.00)	-
Closing Balance	**9,974.46**	**33.23**
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	39.01	21.36
Tax Impact	0.23	(0.23)
Transferred from securities premium	10.00	-
Profit for the year	106.39	17.88
Closing Balance	**155.63**	**39.01**

B. Nature and purpose of reserves

1. Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It can be utilised only for limited purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

2. Retained earnings represents the surplus in Profit and Loss Account and appropriations. It is available for distribution to shareholders.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

NOTE 13 : BORROWINGS

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Due to Director	-	932.60
Total	**-**	**932.60**

Outstanding amount for previous year represents money borrowed for working capital purpose from promoter Mr. Abhishek Bansal on unsecured basis at nil rate of interest and is payable on demand.

NOTE 14 : OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Creditors payable for expenses	0.15	-
Other Financial Liabilities	2.51	-
Total	**2.66**	**-**

NOTE 15 : CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES [NET]

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for taxation - (net of tax deducted at source)	-	3.24
Total	**-**	**3.24**

NOTE 16 : PROVISIONS

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Audit Fees Payable	1.80	1.80
Total	**1.80**	**1.80**

NOTE 17 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Other payables	0.01	1.83
Statutory Liabilities	2.81	1.66
Total	**2.82**	**3.49**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

NOTE 18 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Consultancy Income	130.00	36.00
Net gain on fair value change		
Investments	3.25	-
Total	**133.25**	**36.00**

NOTE 19 : OTHER INCOME

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on Fixed Deposit	42.23	-
Interest Income	29.03	
Total	**71.26**	**-**

NOTE 20 : FINANCE COST

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest expenses	55.27	-
Other costs		
Processing and Bank charges	0.31	0.11
Interest on late deposit of statutory liabilities	0.08	0.07
Total	**55.66**	**0.18**

NOTE 21 : OTHER EXPENSES

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Advertising Fees	0.49	0.58
Conveyance expenses	0.01	-
Directors Sitting Fees	3.20	1.80
Exchange Charges	0.37	-
Insurance expenses	0.02	-
Legal & Profession expenses	6.30	-
Membership Fees	6.11	3.05
Office & Sundry expenses	0.19	1.68
Profession Tax - Employer	0.03	0.17
Rent expenses	3.78	0.54
License Fee and ROC Expenses	0.22	-
Auditors remuneration		
- Statutory Audit Fees	2.00	2.00
- Certification Fees	0.27	1.00
Total	**23.00**	**10.82**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

NOTE 22 : CALCULATION OF EARNING PER SHARE (EPS)

The numerators and denominators used to calculate basic and diluted EPS are as follows:

Particulars	Units	Year ended	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Profit attributable to Equity shareholders	INR in Lakhs	106.39	17.89
Number of equity shares	Nos	5,01,45,950	4,63,45,950
Weighted average number of shares for calculation of Basic EPS	Nos	4,73,76,635	4,63,45,950
Weighted average number of shares for calculation of Diluted EPS	Nos	4,73,76,635	4,63,45,950
Nominal value of equity shares	INR	2.00	2.00
Basic Earning Per Share [Face Value of Rs. 2 each] (Rs.)		**0.22**	**0.04**
Diluted Earning Per Share [Face Value of Rs. 2 each] (Rs.)		**0.22**	**0.04**

NOTE 23 : DETAILS OF AUDITORS REMUNERATION

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
As auditor :		
- Statutory Audit Fees	2.00	2.00
- Certification Fees	0.27	1.00
Total payment to auditors	**2.27**	**3.00**

NOTE 24 : CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

There are no material pending contingent liabilities on account of litigations or commitments which the group believes could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the result of operations, cash flow or the financial position of the Group except as stated below:

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Bank Guarantee in favor of Bombay Stock Exchange pursuant to the requirement of initial public offering.	45.60	-
Total	**45.60**	**-**

NOTE 25 : DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

The Company has not received any intimation from “Suppliers” regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006. Hence, disclosures which is required in respect of Indian suppliers, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year end together with Interest paid/payable as required under the said Act have not been made.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

NOTE 26 : FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Accounting classification

(INR in Lakhs)

March 31, 2023	Fair Value through Profit / (Loss)	Fair Value through OCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Assets				
Financial assets - Non Current				
Investments	-	-	9,806.50	9,806.50
Financial assets - Current				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	23.64	23.64
Bank Balance other then above	-	-	46.29	46.29
Trade Receivables	-	-	70.20	70.20
Investments	803.81	-	-	803.81
Other Financial Assets	-	-	326.58	326.58
Total Financial Assets	**803.81**	**-**	**10,273.21**	**11,077.02**
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities – Current				
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	2.66	2.66
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**2.66**	**2.66**

(INR in Lakhs)

March 31, 2022	Fair Value through Profit / (Loss)	Fair Value through OCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Assets				
Financial assets - Non Current				
Investments	-	-	1,805.52	1,805.52
Financial assets - Current				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	4.89	4.89
Other Financial Assets	-	-	0.45	0.45
Total Financial Assets	**-**	**-**	**1,810.86**	**1,810.86**
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities – Current				
Borrowings	-	-	932.60	932.60
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**932.60**	**932.60**

B. Fair value Measurement

All assets and liabilities for which the fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 - Inputs are quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement are (other than quoted prices) included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

There are no transfers during the year in level 1, 2 and 3. The Company policy is to recognize transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy level as at the end of reporting period.

(INR in Lakhs)

March 31, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets - Non Current				
Investments	803.81	-	-	803.81
Total	**803.81**	**-**	**-**	**803.81**

C. Financial risk management

Risk management framework

The Group's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

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

1. Credit risk
2. Liquidity risk
3. Market risk

1. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due to the Group causing financial loss. It arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, security deposits, loans given and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at reporting date. The Group continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by the Group, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Where available at reasonable cost, external credit ratings and/or reports on customers and other counterparties are obtained and used. The Group's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties.

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Group is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any Group of counterparties having similar characteristics. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers in various geographical areas. The Group has no history of customer default, and considers the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good. The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, mutual funds, bank deposits, loans and derivative financial instruments is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable organisations with high quality external credit ratings. Group's provides for expected credit losses on financial assets by assessing individual financial instruments for expectation of any credit losses. Since the assets have very low credit risk, and are for varied natures and purpose, there is no trend that the company can draws to apply consistently to entire population. For such financial assets, the Group's policy is to provide for 12 month expected credit losses upon initial recognition and provides for lifetime expected credit losses upon significant increase in credit risk. The Group does not have any expected loss based impairment recognised on such assets considering their low credit risk nature, though incurred loss provisions are disclosed under each sub-category of such financial assets.

2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity Risk is defined as the risk that the Group will not be able to settle or meets its obligations on time at a reasonable price In addition; processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Group's net liquidity through rolling forecasts of expected cash flows.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below is an analysis of Group's financial liabilities based on their remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

(INR in Lakhs)

March 31, 2023	Contractual cash flows	
	Within 1 year	1 year and above
Non-derivative financial liabilities :		
Other financial liabilities	2.66	-

(INR in Lakhs)

March 31, 2022	Contractual cash flows	
	Within 1 year	1 year and above
Non-derivative financial liabilities :		
Borrowings	932.60	-

3. **Market risk**

Changes in market prices which will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments is considered as market risk. It is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments.

NOTE 27 : CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximize the shareholders' interest, safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and reduce its cost of capital. Company is focused on keeping strong total equity base to ensure independence, security as well as high financial flexibility for potential future borrowings required if any. Company's capital for capital management is as shown below.

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Gross Debt	-	932.60
Less: Cash and Bank balances	(69.93)	(4.89)
Net Debt (A)	(69.93)	927.71
Total Equity (B)	11,133.01	999.16
Gearing Ratio (A/B)	-	92.85%

NOTE 28 : RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

A. List of related party

Relationship Category	Name of the Company	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	Abans Investment Managers Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary companies	-
1	Abans Finance Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies
1	Abans Agri Warehousing & Logistics Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies
1	Abans Capital Pvt ltd	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies
1	Shanghai Yilan Trading Co. Ltd	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies
1	Corporate Avenue Services Ltd	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies
1	Clamant Broking Services Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies
1	Abans Broking Services Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies
1	Abans Securities Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies
1	Abans Commodities (I) Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies
1	Abans Investment Manager Mauritius	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies
1	Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies
1	Irvin Trading PTE Ltd (Strike off w.e.f. June 06, 2022)	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

Relationship Category	Name of the Company	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	Caspian HK trading ltd. (Hong Kong)	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies
1	Abans Global Ltd. (UK)	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies
1	Abans Middle East DMCC	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies
1	Abans International Ltd	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies
1	Abans Venture UK	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies
1	Abans Global Trading DMCC (Dissolved w.e.f August 24, 2022)	Subsidiary companies	Subsidiary companies
2	Abhishek Bansal	Key management personnel	Key management personnel
2	Nirbhay Vassa	Key management personnel	Key management personnel
2	Sheela Gupta	Key management personnel	Key management personnel
2	Shivshankar Singh	Key management personnel	Key management personnel
2	Ashima Chhatwal	Key management personnel - Independent Director	Key management personnel - Independent Director
2	Parmod Nagpal (appointed w.e.f. 14.02.23)	Key management personnel - Independent Director	-
2	Rahul Dayama (till 14.03.23)	Key management personnel - Independent Director	Key management personnel - Independent Director
2	Apoorva Vora (appointed w.e.f. 14.02.23)	Key management personnel - Independent Director	-
2	Rachita Mehta (till 15.03.23)	Key management personnel - Independent Director	Key management personnel - Independent Director
3	Shriyam Bansal	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel
3	Prasun Bansal	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel
4	Evergreen LLC (UAE)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Abans Realty and Infrastructure Pvt Ltd	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Abans Enterprises Ltd	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Abans Fintrade Pvt Ltd (Formerly known as Cultured Curio Jewels Pvt Ltd)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Abans Gems and Jewels trading FZC	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Abans Jewels Ltd (Formerly known as Abans Jewels Pvt Ltd)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

Relationship Category	Name of the Company	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
4	Abans Metals Pvt Ltd	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Agrometal Vendibles Pvt Ltd	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Hydux Enterprises Pvt Ltd	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Lifesurge Biosciences Pvt Ltd	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Pantone Enterprises Pvt Ltd	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Shello Tradecom Pvt Ltd	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Zale Trading Pvt Ltd	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Zicuro Technologies Pvt Ltd	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Abans Creations Pvt Ltd	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Abhishek Bansal HUF	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Fortune Gems (Prop. Abhishek Bansal)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Abans Investment Trust	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Abans Insurance Broking Pvt Ltd (Formerly known as Tout Comtrade Pvt Ltd)	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Abans Alternative Fund Managers LLP	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Abans Investment Trust IFSC	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Abans Foundation	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

Relationship Category	Name of the Company	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
4	Abans Diversified Alternative Fund LLP	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Splendid International Ltd.	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
5	None	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by a group of individuals or their relatives who have a control or significant influence over the company	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by a group of individuals or their relatives who have a control or significant influence over the company
6	None	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by a group of individuals or their relatives who have a control or significant influence over the company	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by a group of individuals or their relatives who have a control or significant influence over the company

B. The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length.

(INR in Lakhs)

Nature of transactions	Relationship Category	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Balances at year end			
Borrowings			
Abhishek Bansal	2	-	932.60
Total		**-**	**932.60**
Investments			
Abans Finance Pvt. Ltd.	1	9,757.60	1,757.60
Abans Agriwarehousing and Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	1	47.00	47.00
Abans Investment Managers Pvt Ltd	1	0.98	-
Abans Capital Pvt. Ltd.	1	0.92	0.92
Total		**9,806.50**	**1,805.52**
Other Current Financial Assets			
Abans Broking Services Pvt. Ltd.	1	26.13	-
Total		**26.13**	**-**
Trade receivables			
Abans Securities Pvt. Ltd.	1	70.20	-
Total		**70.20**	**-**
Other Payable			
Abans Jewels Ltd. (Formerly known as Abans Jewels Pvt. Ltd.)	4	0.01	-
Total		**0.01**	**-**
Nature of transactions during the year			
Rent expense			
Abans Finance Pvt. Ltd.	1	1.68	1.68

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

(INR in Lakhs)

Nature of transactions		Relationship Category	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Abans Jewels Ltd. (Formerly known as Abans Jewels Pvt. Ltd.)	4	2.10	-
	Total		**3.78**	**1.68**
Purchase of Shares				
	Abhishek Bansal	2	0.98	-
	Total		**0.98**	**-**
Investment made in equity shares during the year				
	Abans Investment Managers Pvt Ltd	1	0.98	-
	Abans Finance Pvt. Ltd.	1	8,000.00	-
	Total		**8,000.98**	**-**
Purchase of Government Securities				
	Abans Fintrade Pvt Ltd (Formerly known as Cultured Curio Jewels Pvt Ltd)	4	800.56	-
	Total		**800.56**	**-**
Consultancy Income				
	Abans Jewels Ltd. (Formerly known as Abans Jewels Pvt. Ltd.)	4	15.00	36.00
	Abans Metals Pvt. Ltd.	4	50.00	-
	Abans Securities Pvt. Ltd.	1	65.00	-
	Total		**130.00**	**36.00**
Interest Income				
	Abans Broking Services Pvt. Ltd.	1	29.03	-
	Total		**29.03**	**-**
Interest Expenses				
	Abans Finance Pvt. Ltd.	1	55.27	-
	Total		**55.27**	**-**

(INR in Lakhs)

Nature of transactions		Relationship Category	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Loan Received during the year				
	Abhishek Bansal	2	18.10	332.46
	Abans Finance Pvt. Ltd.	1	1,684.65	-
	Total		**1,702.75**	**332.46**
Loan Given during the year				
	Abans Broking Services Pvt. Ltd.	1	2,201.80	-
	Total		**2,201.80**	**-**
Loan Received back during the year				
	Abans Broking Services Pvt. Ltd.	1	2,201.80	-
	Total		**2,201.80**	**-**
Loan Repaid during the year				
	Abhishek Bansal	2	950.70	265.88
	Abans Finance Pvt. Ltd.	1	1,684.65	-
	Total		**2,635.35**	**265.88**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

(INR in Lakhs)

Nature of transactions		Relationship Category	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Re-imbursement of Expenses				
	Abans Capital Pvt Ltd	1	0.05	-
	Abans Jewels Limited (Formerly known as Abans Jewels Private Limited)	4	0.01	-
	Total		**0.06**	**-**
Remuneration Paid				
	Abhishek Bansal*	2	9.72	9.96
	Shivshankar Singh#	2	35.61	30.96
	Nirbhay Vassa#	2	71.33	55.50
	Sheela Gupta#	2	10.29	8.42
	Total		**126.95**	**104.83**
	*Remuneration of Abhishek Bansal is paid from Group Company			
	#Remuneration of Shivshankar Singh, Nirbhay Vassa and Sheela Gupta is paid from Subsidiary Companies			
Sitting Fees				
	Rahul Dayama	2	1.00	0.60
	Rachita Mehta	2	1.10	0.60
	Ashima Chhatwal	2	1.10	0.60
	Total		**3.20**	**1.80**

NOTE 29 : SEGMENT REPORTING

Segment reporting as Ind-As 108 is not applicable as management has determined that the company is involved in trading activity either in physical or in exchnages and operates under single chief operating decision maker.

NOTE 30 : TAX EXPENSE

Reconciliation of tax expense

(INR in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss account		
Current tax	19.45	6.61
Earlier year tax	0.01	0.50
Deferred tax	0.00	0.01
	19.46	**7.12**
Profit before tax	125.85	25.00
Company's domestic tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax on profit before tax	31.67	6.29
Tax effect of		
Expenditure in the nature of permanent disallowances/(allowances) [Net]	(12.22)	0.01
Interest expenses	-	0.31
Round off		-
Current tax provision (A)	19.45	6.61
Tax expenses of earlier year (B)	0.01	0.50
Incremental deferred tax liability on account of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	0.01
Incremental deferred tax liability on account of financial asset and other items	-	-
Deferred tax provision (C)	-	0.01
Total tax expense (A+B+C)	**19.46**	**7.12**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2023 (Contd.)

NOTE 31 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Company had no employees during the year, hence provisions of Gratuity Act was not applicable to the Company and accordingly disclosure required under IND AS 19 are not applicable.

NOTE 32 : STRIKE OFF COMPANIES

The Company does not have any material transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

NOTE 33 : RATIOS

Sr. No	Particulars	Formulae	Ratio (CY)	Ratio (PY)	Variance (%)	Remarks
1	Debt-Equity Ratio	Borrowings / Total Equity	-	0.93	(100%)	Borrowings has been repaid in current year
2	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	183.21	0.14	1,27,862.84%	IPO Proceeds were utilised to pay short term debts and fresh investments were made in current year
3	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax / Average Total Equity	0.02	0.01	46.09%	There is increase in revenue from operations and interest income in current year on funds infused by way of IPO
4	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations / Average Working Capital	0.79	(0.04)	(1,880.82%)	Significant increase in average working capital in current year due to funds infused by way of IPO
5	Net Profit Ratio	Profit/(Loss) / Revenue	0.52	0.50	4.70%	Not Applicable
6	Return on Capital Employed	Profit before tax + Finance Cost / Average Capital Employed (Equity + Long Term Debt)	0.03	0.02	77.03%	There is increase in revenue, however, increase in net worth is more significant
7	Return on Investment	Income generated from Invested Funds / Average Investment (Cost)	0.01	-	0.00%	IPO Proceeds were utilised to make fresh investments
8	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Profit + Interest + Non cash expenses / Finance Cost + Principal repayment of Long Term Debt	2.91	100.28	(97.10%)	Ratio decreased due to increase in the finance cost
9	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold / Average Inventories	-	-	-	Not Applicable
10	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivable	1.90	-	0.00%	Company has effected sales in current year and Trade receivables are outstanding in current year
11	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables	-	-	0.00%	Not Applicable

As per our Report of even date
For D G M S & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0112187W

Sd/-
Shashank Doshi
Partner
Membership No: 108456

Place :- Mumbai
Date :- May 19, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board
Abans Holdings Ltd.

Sd/-
Abhishek Bansal
Managing Director
DIN : 01445730

Sd/-
Shiv Shankar Singh
Director
DIN : 07787861

Sd/-
Nirbhay Vassa
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Sheela Gupta
Company Secretary