

**PRIMAX
FISCAL
SERVICES
LIMITED**

31ST

ANNUAL REPORT

2021-2022

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SHRI PRAMOD KUMAR JHUNJHUNWALA -*Independent Director, DIN: 05304186*

SMT MAMTA NAHAR-*Managing Director, DIN: 07129123*

SHRI PANKAJ KAKRA,-*Independent Director, DIN: 08021936*

SHRI DIBYENDU SHAH, *Non-Executive Director, DIN: 01916496*

COMPANY SECRETARY

SMT. ANKITA BAGRODIA

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

SMT DEBASHREE DAS

REGISTERED OFFICE

CHATTERJEE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE

33A, JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU ROAD

6TH FLOOR,

KOLKATA 700 071

PHONE : 033 4012 3123

E-MAIL : primaxfiscal@gmail.com

WEBSITE : www.primaxfiscal.com

CIN : L67120WB1991PLC051791

AUDITORS

MANDAWEWALA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Kolkata

BANKERS

IDBI BANK

INDUSIND BANK

REGISTRAR & SHARE TRANSFER AGENT

NICHE TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

3A, AUCKLAND PLACE, 7TH FLOOR ,

ROOM NO. 7A & 7B

KOLKATA-700017

PHONE: 2280-6616/6617/6618

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

CIN NO. L67120WB1991PLC051791

DIRECTORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting 31st Annual Report of the Company along with the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 2022.

1. FINANCIAL RESULTS

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31-03-2022 Rs. In Lakhs	For the Year Ended 31-03-2021 Rs. In Lakhs
Total Income	1922.48	2153.54
Total Expenditure (including depreciation and other expenses etc.)	2007.57	2325.88
Profit before Tax	(85.09)	(172.34)
Less: Net Tax Expenses	(4.34)	27.10
Profit After Tax	(80.75)	(199.44)
Other Comprehensive Income	24.39	275.66
Total Comprehensive Income	(56.36)	76.22
Retained Earnings-Opening Balance	45.98	245.42
Add/(Less): Profit for the year	(80.75)	(199.44)
Less: Transferred to Impairment Reserve (As per RBI guidelines)	56.70	0.00
Retained earnings-closing balance	91.47	45.98

2. REVIEW OF BUSINESS OPERATIONS

The Company is a Non-Banking Financial Company and is engaged in NBFC activities. The loss before tax for the year is Rs. 85.09 lakhs as compared with the last year figure of loss before tax of Rs. 172.33 lakhs.

3. DIVIDEND

The Directors of the Company do not recommend any dividend.

4. The resurgence of COVID cases in first quarter of FY 2021-22 led to increase in challenges due to restricted movement and the disrupted economic cycle which has an impact on the result for financial year ended 31st March 2022 although quantum of such loss couldn't be ascertained.

5. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

a. **Industrial Structure and developments**

The Company operates in the Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) segment of Industry and is registered with the Reserve Bank of India. Its activities are limited within India and are mainly engaged in the business of providing Loans and making Investment in Shares and Securities. The performance and business strategy are dependent on the Economic environment and policies of the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

b. **Opportunities**

After years of enduring challenges, the non-bank lenders are finally set to witness a normalisation in financial year 2023, as stated by a report.

c. **Threats**

With the emerging variants, COVID 19 could still be a major threat to the economy and a matter of concern as the operations could be affected anytime.

d. **Segment-wise performance**

Based on the synergies, risks and return associated with the business operations and in terms of IND AS-108, the Company is engaged in a single reportable segment of Non-Banking Financial

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

Company during the year and hence treated as single reportable segment as per IND AS-108.

e. Outlook

The outlook for F.Y. 2023 looks positive with GDP of the country projected to grow over 8% in F.Y. 2023.

f. Risks and concerns

The performance of the Company is closely linked with the overall performance of the Indian Economy, Financial and Capital Markets. The future success of the Company depends on its ability to anticipate volatility in Capital and Financial Markets and minimise related risks through prudent investing decisions. Hence, the Management regularly monitors the changing Economic and Market conditions in order to take timely and prudent business decisions. Any slowdown in the Indian economy or volatility in the Financial and/or Capital markets could adversely affect the performance of the Company.

g. Internal control system and their adequacy

The Company has a proper and adequate system of internal controls to ensure that all activities are monitored and controlled against any unauthorized use or disposition of assets and that the transactions are authorized, recorded and reported correctly. The Company ensures adherence to all internal control policies and procedures as well as compliance with all regulatory guidelines. The Audit Committee periodically reviews Policies and adequacy of internal controls.

h. Human Resource Development/Industrial Relation

The Company considers its human resource as the most valuable ingredient of the functioning of the Company and utmost endeavor is made to maintain good relation with the employees at all levels.

6. SHARES

- a. Buyback of Securities: The Company has not bought back any of its securities during the year under review
- b. Sweat Equity: The Company has not issued any Sweat Equity Shares during the year under review.
- c. Bonus Shares: No Bonus Shares were issued during the year under review.
- d. Employees Stock Option Plan: The Company has not provided any Stock Option Scheme to the employees.
- e. Shares with Differential Rights: No Equity Shares with differential rights were issued during the year under review.

7. TRANSFER OF UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND

During the year under review the Company was not required to transfer any amount to Investors Education and Protection fund under Section 125(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

8. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

As the paid-up Equity Share Capital of the Company is less than Rs. 10 crores and its Net worth is less than Rs. 25 crores, provisions relating to Corporate Governance are not applicable to your Company. However, adequate steps have been taken for better corporate governance.

9. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Company has not developed and implemented any Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives as the said provisions are not applicable.

10. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company has not entered into any contract or arrangement with related parties referred in the section (1) of section 188 of the companies Act 2013 during the year under review.

11. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS MADE UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

The Company, being a Non-Banking Financial Company, is not required to give these particulars

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

12. ANNUAL RETURN

The Annual Return shall be uploaded by the Company on Company's website at www.primaxfiscal.com after filing the same with the Registrar of Companies and thereafter the same can be viewed by the members and stakeholders on the Company's website.

13. DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Ms. Mamta Nahar (DIN: 07129123) retires at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible offers herself for reappointment.

Tenure of Ms. Mamta Nahar as the Managing Director of the Company is expiring on 31st August 2022. Based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee Ms. Mamta Nahar is proposed to be reappointed for a second term of five years commencing from 1st September 2022. Appropriate resolution is being placed for the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

Ms. Swati Bajaj (ACS:40446) resigned from the post of Compliance Officer and Company Secretary of the Company w.e.f. 30th April 2022. Based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors filled in the casual vacancy in the office of Company Secretary by appointing Ms. Ankita Bagrodia (ACS: 56603) as the Compliance Officer and Company Secretary w.e.f. 16th May 2022.

The Company has received requisite declaration from all the Independent Directors under section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 confirming that they meet the criteria of independence as provided in sub-section (6).

As stipulated in para VII of Schedule IV regarding Code of Independent Directors under the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, one separate meeting of independent directors was held during the year.

14. BOARD EVALUATION

Pursuant to the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Board has carried out an evaluation of its own performance, the directors individually as well as the evaluation of the working of its Audit Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

The evaluation of all the Directors and the Board as a whole was conducted based on the criteria and framework adopted by the Board. The exercise was carried out through a structured evaluation process covering various aspects of the board functioning such as composition of the board & committees, experience & competencies, performance of specific duties & obligations, attendance of the meetings, governance issues etc. Separate exercise was carried out to evaluate the performance of individual directors who were evaluated on parameters such as attendance, contribution at the meetings and otherwise, independent judgment, safeguarding of minority shareholders interest etc.

The evaluation of the Independent Directors was carried out by the entire Board and that of the Non-Independent Directors were carried out by the Independent Directors. The Directors were satisfied with the evaluation results, which reflected the overall engagement of the Board and its Committees with the Company.

15. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY

The terms of reference of the Nomination and Remuneration committee inter alia includes the following:

- i. To identify persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in the senior management and to lay down the criteria thereof;
- ii. To recommend to the board appointment of directors and senior management personnel and their removal;
- iii. To evaluate the individual directors performance;
- iv. Formulate the criteria for determining the qualification, positive attribute and independence of the directors;

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- v. Recommend to the board policy relating to remuneration for directors, key managerial personnel and other employees;

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee presently comprises of three (3) non-executive directors. Mr. Pankaj Kakra, Independent Director is the Chairman of the Committee. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

During the financial year ended 31st March 2022, 1 (One) meeting of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee was held on 7th September 2021. The composition and attendance detail of the committee meeting are as follows:

Name of the Committee Members	Nature of Directorship	Membership	Attendance
Mr. Pankaj Kakra	Independent Director	Chairman	1
Mr. P. K. Jhunjhunwala	Independent Director	Member	1
Mr. Dibyendu Saha	Non-Executive Director	Member	1

16. AUDIT COMMITTEE

The role/ terms of reference of the Audit Committee are in conformity with the SEBI Regulations, 2015 read in conjunction with Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Audit Committee presently comprises of three members. Mr. Pramod Kumar Jhunjhunwala, Independent Director is the Chairman of the Committee. The Company Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Committee.

During the financial year ended 31st March 2022, 8 (Eight) meetings of the Committee were held on 30th April 2021, 23rd June 2021, 7th September 2021, 13th November 2021, 10th January 2022, 4th February 2022, 7th February 2022 and 5th March 2022. The composition and attendance details of the committee meetings are as follows:

Name of the Committee Members	Nature of Directorship	Membership	Attendance
Mr. P. K. Jhunjhunwala	Independent Director	Chairman	8
Mr. Pankaj Kakra	Independent Director	Member	8
Ms. Mamta Nahar	Managing Director	Member	8

The recommendations of the Audit Committee have been accepted by the Board.

17. RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

At the Board Meeting held on 5th March 2022, the Board of Directors of the Company constituted Risk Management Committee comprising of 3(Three) members. The Committee is responsible for evaluating the overall risks faced by the Company including liquidity risk. 1 (One) meeting of the Risk Management Committee was held on 30th March 2022.

The composition and attendance details of the committee meeting are as follows:

Name of the Committee Members	Nature of Directorship	Membership	Attendance
Ms. Mamta Nahar	Managing Director	Chairman	1
Mr. P. K. Jhunjhunwala	Independent Director	Member	1
Mr. Dibyendu Saha	Non-Executive Director	Member	1

18. ASSET-LIABILITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

At the Board Meeting held on 5th March 2022, the Board of Directors of the Company constituted Asset-Liability Management Committee comprising of 3(Three) members. The Managing Director is the Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee is responsible for ensuring adherence to the risk tolerance/limits set by the Board as well as implementing the liquidity risk management strategy of the Company. The role of the Committee with respect to liquidity risk should include, inter alia, decision on desired maturity profile and mix of incremental assets and liabilities, sale of assets as a source of funding, the structure,

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responsibilities and controls for managing liquidity risk, and overseeing the liquidity positions of all branches. 1 (One) meeting of the Asset Liability Management Committee was held on 30th March 2022.

The composition and attendance details of the committee meetings are as follows:

Name of the Committee Members	Nature of Directorship	Membership	Attendance
Ms. Mamta Nahar	Managing Director	Chairman	1
Mr. P. K. Jhunjunwala	Independent Director	Member	1
Mr. Pankaj Kakra	Independent Director	Member	1

19. ASSET LIABILITY MANAGEMENT (ALM) SUPPORT GROUP

The Asset Liability Management Support Group consist of the operating staff and is responsible for analysing, monitoring and reporting the liquidity risk profile to the Asset Liability Management Committee. Such groups has been constituted depending on the size and complexity of liquidity risk management in the Company.

20. MEETINGS

A. BOARD MEETINGS

During the year under review, 11 (Eleven) Board Meetings were held on 30th April 2021, 23rd June 2021, 7th July 2021, 7th September 2021, 14th September 2021, 28th September 2021, 13th November 2021, 10th January 2022, 4th February 2022, 7th February 2022 and 5th March 2022. The attendance of each Director is as under:

Name of the Director	No. of meeting attended
Mr. Pramod Kumar Jhunjunwala	11
Ms. Mamta Nahar	11
Mr. Pankaj Kakra	11
Mr. Dibyendu Saha	11

B. GENERAL MEETINGS

During the year, the Annual General Meeting was held on 30th September 2021. No. Extra-Ordinary General Meeting was held during the year.

21. DETAILS PERTAINING TO REMUNERATION AS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 197(12) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 READ WITH RULE 5(1) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014

The required details are provided in Annexure 'A' annexed to this Report.

22. DISCLOSURE UNDER RULE 5(2) AND 5(3) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014

The required details are provided in Annexure 'B' annexed to this Report.

23. DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

In terms of section 134(5) of the Companies Act 2013, with respect to Directors Responsibility Statement, it is hereby confirmed that:

- in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
- the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the Profit and Loss of the company for that period;
- the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- the directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

- e) the directors had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively; and
- f) the directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

24. CODE OF CONDUCT

The Company has a Code of Conduct which is applicable to directors and management personnel of the Company. The Company believes in conducting business in accordance with the highest standards of business ethics and complying with applicable laws, rules and regulations.

The Code lays down the standard procedure of business conduct which is expected to be followed by the directors and management personnel in their business dealings and in particular on matters relating integrity in the work place, in business practices and complying with applicable laws etc.

All the directors and management personnel have submitted declaration confirming compliance with the code.

25. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

Pursuant to section 134(3) (n) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of directors of the Company has adopted a Risk Management Policy of the Company. The Company manages, monitors and reports on the principal risks and uncertainties that can impact its ability to achieve its strategic objectives.

The Company has introduced several improvements to Integrated Enterprise Risk Management, Internal Controls Management and Assurance Frameworks and processes to drive a common integrated view of risks, optimal risk mitigation responses and efficient management of internal control and assurance activities. This integration is enabled by all three being fully aligned across group wide Risk Management, Internal Control and Internal Audit methodologies and processes.

26. VIGIL MECHANISM/WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

The Company promotes ethical behavior in all its business activities and has put in place a mechanism for reporting illegal or unethical behavior. The Company has a Vigil Mechanism and Whistle Blower Policy under which the employees are free to report violations of applicable laws and regulations and the Code of Conduct. The reportable matters may be disclosed to the Ethics and Compliance Task Force which operates under the supervision of the Audit Committee. Employees may also report to the Chairman of the Audit Committee. During the year under review, no employee was denied access to the Audit Committee.

27. PREVENTION OF INSIDER TRADING

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct for Prevention of Insider Trading with a view to regulate trading in securities by the Directors and designated employees of the Company. The Code requires pre-clearance for dealing in the Company's shares and prohibits the purchase or sale of Company shares by the Directors and the designated employees while in possession of unpublished price sensitive information in relation to the Company and during the period when the Trading Window is closed. All the Board of Directors and designated employees have confirmed compliance with the Code.

28. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. During the year, such controls were tested and no reportable material weakness in the design or operation was observed.

During the year the company appointed M/s Sancheti Baid & Co., Chartered Accountants (Registration No. 327891E), Kolkata as an Internal Auditor. The firm is authorized by the Audit Committee to access the adequacy and compliance of internal control process, statutory requirements etc. The Audit Committee met regularly to review reports submitted by the Internal Auditor. The Audit Committee upon discussion with Internal Auditor set up applicable control measures for the Company.

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

29. SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS BY REGULATORS

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

30. MATERIAL CHANGES

There are no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company, which have occurred after March 31, 2022 till the date of this report. There has been no change in the nature of business of your Company.

31. STATUTORY AUDITORS

At the 26th Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on 21st day of September 2017 the members had appointed M/s Mandawewala & Co., Chartered Accountants, (FRN 322130E) as the Statutory Auditors of the Company for a period of 5 consecutive years from the conclusion of 26th Annual General Meeting (AGM) until the conclusion of 31st Annual General Meeting.

Pursuant to the rotation requirement of RBI circular DoS.CO.ARG/SEC.01/08.91.001/2021-22 dated April 27, 2021 M/s Mandawewala & Co. tendered their resignation from the position of Statutory Auditors of the Company vide their letter dated February 7, 2022 resulting into casual vacancy in the office of Statutory Auditor of the Company under section 139(8) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company, the members of the company approved the appointment of M/s. Mandawewala & Associates, Chartered Accountants (FRN 327768E) as the Statutory Auditor of the Company to hold office from 22nd May 2022 upto the date of ensuing Annual General Meeting. However, M/s. Mandawewala & Associates resigned w.e.f 24th May 2022 so that the former auditor M/s Mandawewala & Co. could resume the office of Statutory Auditor of the Company to comply with the provisions of SEBI Circular CIR/CFD/CMD1/114/2019 dated October 18, 2019. Consequently, M/s Mandawewala & Co was appointed w.e.f 24th May 2022. They shall hold office until the conclusion of ensuing AGM. Necessary resolution for the approval of the members for M/s Mandawewala & Co.'s appointment shall be placed at the ensuing AGM.

The Auditors' Report for the FY 2021-22 does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

32. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING

The Company being in the financial sector, requirements regarding the disclosure of particulars of conservation of energy and technology absorption prescribed by the rules are not applicable. The Company has no foreign exchange inflow or outflow during the year under review.

33. SECRETARIAL AUDIT

The Company has appointed Ms. Dipika Jain, (ACS 50343, CP No 18466), a Practicing Company Secretary to conduct secretarial audit pursuant to section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014. Her report in form MR-3 is attached to this report as Annexure 'C'.

As regards her observation made in the Secretarial Audit, we are to state that the necessary steps are being taken to comply with the requirements.

34. SUBSIDIARY, ASSOCIATE AND JOINT VENTURE COMPANY

The Company has no Subsidiary, Associate or Joint Venture Company.

35. DEPOSITS

During the year under review, the Company did not accept any deposits within the meaning of section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

36. SOCIAL OBLIGATION

Your Company has taken up and is constantly in touch with the various socio-economic projects for uplifting standards of living of the people in and around its estate where it operates.

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

37. LISTING ARRANGEMENTS

The equity shares of the Company continue to be listed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange. The annual listing fees of CSE have been paid upto the date. The Calcutta Stock Exchange, where the shares of the Company are listed, revoked the suspension on trading of shares of the Company vide their letter dated 29th April 2022.

38. GENERAL

Your Director further state that during the year under review, there were no cases filed pursuant to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

39. RBI REGULATIONS-COMPLIANCE

Your Company continues to carry on its business of Non-Banking Financial Company and follows prudent financial management norms as applicable. Your Company appends a Statement containing particulars as required in terms of Paragraph 18 of the Master Direction- Non – Banking Financial Company – Non- Systemically Important Non- Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 in schedule annexed to the Balance Sheet.

40. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Your Directors place on record their sincere thanks to bankers, business associates, consultants and various Government Authorities for their continued support extended to your Companies activities during the year under review. Your Directors also acknowledges gratefully the shareholders for their support and confidence reposed on your Company.

Registered Office:

Chatterjee International Centre

33A, Jawaharlal Nehru Road,

6th Floor,

Kolkata 700071

Dated: 30/05/2022

By Order of the Board

Mamta Nahar
Managing Director
(DIN: 07129123)

Pramod Kumar Jhunjhunwala
Director
(DIN: 05304186)

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED**ANNEXURE "A "****INFORMATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 197(12) OF THE COMPANIES ACT,2013 READ WITH RULE 5(1) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES ,2014 FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022**

1. Ratio of the remuneration of each Director/KMP to the median remuneration of all the employees of the Company for the financial year:			
Median remuneration of all the employees of the Company for the financial year 2021-22 (Rs. In Lacs)			2.66
The percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year			-6.01%
The number of permanent employees on the rolls of company as on 31 st March 2022			11
Name of Director/KMP	Remuneration of Director/KMP for the financial year 2021-22 (Rs)	Ratio of remuneration to median remuneration of all employees	% increase in remuneration in the financial year 2021-22
Non - Executive Directors			
Mr. Dibyendu Saha	0	0	0
Independent Directors			
Mr. Pramod Kumar Jhunjhunwala	0	0	0
Mr. Pankaj Kakra	0	0	0
Executive Director/KMP			
Ms. Mamta Nahar, Managing Director	0	0	0
Ms. Debashree Das, Chief Financial Officer	5.93	2.23:1	10.02
Ms. Swati Bajaj, Company Secretary (*)	1.20	0.45:1	0

(*) Resigned w.e.f 30th April 2022

Notes:

The ratio of remuneration to median remuneration is based on remuneration paid during the period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022.

- 2. Average percentile increase already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration**

Average percentile increase made in the salaries of employees other than the Key managerial personnel in the last financial year i.e. 2021-22 was -6.01% whereas the increase made in the Key managerial remuneration for the same financial year was 8.19.%

- 3. Remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the Company.**

Registered Office :
Chatterjee International Centre
33A, Jawaharlal Nehru Road,
6th Floor,
Kolkata 700071
Dated: 30/05/2022

Mamta Nahar
Managing Director
(DIN: 07129123)

By Order of the Board
Pramod Kumar Jhunjhunwala
Director
(DIN: 05304186)

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED**ANNEXURE "B"**

INFORMATION AS PER SECTION 197(12) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 READ WITH RULE 5(2) & 5(3) OF THE COMPANIES (APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL) RULES, 2014 AND FORMING PART OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

A. List of top 10 employees

Name of the Employee	Designation	Remuneration Received* (Rs. In Lacs)	Qualifications and Experience	Date of commencement of employment	Date of Birth	Last employment held before joining the Company
Vaibhav Baid	Staff	10.80	B. Tech & 15 years	01.08.2018	17.04.1983	Lyons Corporate Market Ltd.
Debashree Das	CFO	5.93	B.Com & 19 years	01.08.2017	30.09.1982	Chariot Eximp Ltd.
Mahabir Prasad Sharma	Staff	4.57	B.Com & 30 Years	01.11.2016	15.07.1951	N.A.
Khokan Jana	Staff	3.45	B.Com & 6 Years	04.05.2016	07.11.1992	N.A.
Jhantu Pradhan	Staff	2.78	Under Graduate & 13 Years	01.03.2010	23.01.1972	N.A.
Pradip Sinha	Staff	2.66	Under Graduate & 10 Years	01.04.2013	02.02.1971	N.A.
Ashish Mukherjee	Staff	2.33	Under Graduate & 13 Years	01.03.2010	08.09.1970	N.A.
Anita Thirani	Staff	1.60	Under Graduate & 6 years	01.08.2021	11.07.1969	-
Swati Bajaj	Company Secretary	1.20	Company Secretary, 7 years	25.03.2019	22.10.1987	Krishna Tissues Private Limited
Avick Banerjee	Staff	0.78	Under Graduate	17.07.2021	28.06.2000	-

* Remuneration includes salary, allowances, bonus and value of certain perquisites evaluated on the basis of Income Tax Act and Rules.

- A. There is no employee employed throughout the financial year who was in receipt of remuneration in excess of one crore and two lacs rupees per annum.
- B. There is no employee employed for a part of the financial year who was in receipt of remuneration in excess of eight lacs and fifty thousand rupees per month.
- C. Nature of Employment is contractual.
- D. None of the employees mentioned above is a relative of any Director of the Company.

Registered Office:
Chatterjee International Centre
33A, Jawaharlal Nehru Road,
6th Floor,
Kolkata 700071
Dated: 30/05/2022

Mamta Nahar
Managing Director
(DIN: 07129123)

By Order of the Board
Pramod Kumar Jhunjhunwala
Director
(DIN: 05304186)

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

ANNEXURE "C"

DIPIKA JAIN
COMPANY SECRETARY

51, NALINI SETT ROAD
5TH FLOOR, ROOM NO 19
KOLKATA – 700 007
TEL NO: 2259-7715/6
Email id: csjaindipika@gmail.com

FORM No MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
Primax Fiscal Services Limited
33A, Jawahar Lal Nehru Road
Kolkata-700071

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Primax Fiscal Services Limited (hereinafter called "the company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of Primax Fiscal Services Limited's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022 generally complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by Primax Fiscal Services Limited for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022 according to the provisions of:

- i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;
- iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings. (Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period).
- v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):
 - a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - c) *The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018;
 - d) * The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 (up to 12th August 2021) and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021(with effect from 13th August 2021);
 - e) *The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;
 - f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with clients;
 - g) * The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 (up to 9th June 2021) and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021 (with effect from 10th June 2021).

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

- h) *The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018; and
- i) *The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021 (with effect from 16th August 2021).
- j) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

* No event took place under these regulations during the audit period.

- vi) The other laws that are applicable and complied by the company are:
Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and various directions issued by Reserve Bank of India, so far as applicable to Non-Banking Financial Company.

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

1. The Secretarial Standards on the Meetings of the Board of Directors, Committees and General Meetings issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India, with which the Company has complied with.
2. The Listing Agreement entered into by the Company with Calcutta Stock Exchange. The Stock Exchange has suspended trading in shares of the Company. Vide letter dated 22.04.2022 Calcutta Stock Exchange has revoked suspension w.e.f. 29.04.2022.
3. Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

During the period under review the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above subject to the following observation.

The Company has not complied with some of the provisions of the Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

I further report that

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. There was no change in the Board of Directors of the Company during the period under review.

Adequate notice is given to all Directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through while the dissenting members` views, if any, are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

I further report that there are adequate systems and process in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I further report that during the Audit period that there were no specific events/actions having a major bearing on the company`s affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, regulations, guidelines, standards etc. referred to above.

Place: Kolkata

Dated: 19th May, 2022

Dipika Jain
Practising Company Secretary
ACS No.: 50343
C.P.No.: 18466
UDIN: A050343D000345981

Note:

This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure A and forms an integral part of this report.

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

DIPIKA JAIN
COMPANY SECRETARY

51, NALINI SETT ROAD
5TH FLOOR, ROOM NO 19
KOLKATA – 700 007
TEL NO: 2259-7715/6
Email id: csjaindipika@gmail.com

Annexure 'A'

To,
The Members,
Primax Fiscal Services Limited
33A, Jawahar Lal Nehru Road
Kolkata-700071

My report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on my audit.
2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices, I followed provide a reasonable basis of my opinion.
3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.
4. Where ever required, I have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules, and regulations and happenings of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. My examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

Dipika Jain
Practising Company Secretary
ACS No: 50343
Certificate of Practice Number: 18466
Date: 19th May, 2022
Place: Kolkata

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
M/s. PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of, **M/s. PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED** ("the Company") **CIN- L67120WB1991PLC051791**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity, and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the company as at March 31, 2022 and its loss and other comprehensive income, change 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 Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules 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 on the financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors and Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information obtained at the date of this auditor's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, change in equity, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision 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 judgements 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the 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 above 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 sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the '**Annexure A**', a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - f. With the respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the company and the operating effectiveness of such control, refer to our separate report in '**Annexure B**' and
 - g. With the respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the current year.
 - h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements as on date.

- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

For MANDAWEWALA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 322130E
CA Himanshu Goel
Partner

Place: Kolkata
Date: 30.05.2022

M. No. 315459
UDIN: 22315459AJWUMS1958

Annexure – “A” to the Independent Auditor’s Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors’ Reports to the members of **M/s. PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED** on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022, We, report that:

(i)

- a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, plant & Equipment.
The Company, during the year under consideration did not own any intangible assets.
- b. The Fixed Assets were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all the fixed assets at regular intervals. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c. According to the information and explanation given to us, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
- d. The company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year.
- e. As explained to us, there are no proceedings that have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made there under.

(ii)

- a. The Company does not have any inventory and accordingly the provision of clause 3(ii)(a) of the order are not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.
- b. The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii)

- a. Since the Company is a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) whose principal business is to provide loans, reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b. In our opinion, the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans, during the year were not, prima facie, prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
- c. 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 are generally regular as per stipulation.
- d. In respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding at the balance sheet date.
- e. Since the Company is a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) whose principal business is to provide loans, reporting under clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

- f. The company has granted loans that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment, the details of which are as follows: -

	All Parties	Promoters	Related Parties
Aggregate amount of loans/ advances in nature of loans - Repayable on demand (A)	2,29,16,36,303	NIL	NIL
Total	2,29,16,36,303	NIL	NIL
Percentage of loans/ advances in nature of loans to the total loans	100%	-	-

- iv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to loans, investments, guarantees and security made.
- v) According to the information and explanation given to us by the management, the Company has not accepted any deposit from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act, and the rules framed there under to the extent notified. Therefore, reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records as specified by the Central Government under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- vii)
- a. According to the records of the company and information and explanations given to us, the company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Wealth Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty and other statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities in India; According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding on the last day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax or goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty, value added tax, Cess and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii) According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanation given to us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix)
- a. According to the records of the company examined by us and as per 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 financial institution or banks or lender.
 - b. According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - c. According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the company have not raised funds through Term loans during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) is not applicable.

- d. According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
 - e. The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate, or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.
 - f. The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate, or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.
- x)
- 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 raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - b. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, during the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) during the year under audit and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi)
- a. According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
 - b. According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year and upto the date of this audit report, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
 - c. According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.
- xii)
- In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii)
- According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv)
- 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)
- 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, the provision of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvi)

- a. The Company is duly registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and such registration has been obtained by the company.
- b. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- c. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- d. 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) The Company has incurred cash loss of Rs. 198.47 Lakhs in the current financial year and a cash loss of Rs. 211.23 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year. The calculation of such cash losses are shown in Note 30 of the accompanying financial statements.

xviii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Therefore, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of our audit report that company is 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 its balance sheet date.

xx)

- a. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII to the companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act.
- b. In our opinion, there are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act.

For MANDAWEWALA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 322130E

CA Himanshu Goel

Partner

M. No. 315459

UDIN: 22315459AJWUMS1958

Place: Kolkata

Date: 30.05.2022

Annexure – “B” to the Independent Auditor’s Report

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 control over financial reporting of **M/s PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED (“the Company”) CIN No. - L67120WB1991PLC051791** as of and for the year ended 31 March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of financial statements of the company for the year ended on that date

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (“ICAI”). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 Act.

Auditor’s Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries and associates.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

Place: Kolkata
Date: 30.05.2022

For MANDAWEWALA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 322130E
CA Himanshu Goel
Partner
M. No. 315459
UDIN: 22315459AJWUMS1958

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED
CIN: L67120WB1991PLC051791
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022
(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	3	193.94	334.61
(b) Other bank balances	4	105.51	106.17
(c) Loans	5	22,678.85	19,313.95
(d) Investments	6	1,418.91	1,679.25
(e) Other financial assets	7	21.39	17.47
Total Financial Assets		24,418.60	21,451.45
Non-financial Assets			
(a) Current tax assets (Net)	26	437.17	276.30
(b) Property, plant and equipment	8	43.75	46.14
(c) Other non-financial assets	9	247.82	247.82
Total Non-Financial Assets		728.74	570.26
Total Assets		25,147.34	22,021.71
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Financial Liabilities			
(a) Borrowings (other than debt securities)	10	23,575.66	20,415.15
(b) Other financial liabilities	11	4.13	6.63
Total Financial Liabilities		23,579.79	20,421.78
Non-Financial Liabilities			
(a) Provisions	12	6.50	6.50
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	13	42.02	45.90
(c) Other non-financial liabilities	14	191.96	164.10
Total Non-Financial Liabilities		240.48	216.50
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	15	413.46	413.46
(b) Other equity	16	913.61	969.97
Total Equity		1,327.07	1,383.43
Total Liabilities and Equity		25,147.34	22,021.71

Notes 1 - 43 form an integral part of these financial statements

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For MANDAWEWALA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 322130E

CA Himanshu Goel

Partner

M. No. - 315459

Place: Kolkata

Date: 30.05.2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

Mamta Nahar
Managing Director
(DIN : 07129123)

Pramod Kumar Jhunjunwala
Director
(DIN : 05304186)

Debashree Das
CFO

Ankita Bagrodia
Company Secretary

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

CIN: L67120WB1991PLC051791

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Revenue from operations			
(a) Interest income	17	1,721.91	1,952.33
(b) Dividend income	18	3.89	2.78
(c) Net gain on fair value changes	19a	136.28	168.31
		1,862.08	2,123.42
Other income	20	60.40	30.12
Total Income		1,922.48	2,153.54
Expenses			
(a) Finance costs	21	1,943.13	2,186.34
(b) Impairment on financial instruments	22	-	1.11
(c) Employee benefits expenses	23	38.73	31.98
(d) Depreciation	24	2.39	2.54
(e) Other expenses	25	23.32	11.70
(f) Interest income of earlier year written back		-	92.21
Total Expenses		2,007.57	2,325.88
Profit before tax		(85.09)	(172.34)
Tax Expense:	26		
(i) Current tax		-	-
(ii) Tax for earlier years		-	(1.83)
(iii) Deferred tax		4.34	(25.28)
Profit for the year		(80.75)	(199.45)
Other Comprehensive Income			
(a) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Fair valuation of equity and preference instruments t	19b	24.86	280.45
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.47)	(4.78)
Total other comprehensive income		24.39	275.67
Total comprehensive income for the year		(56.36)	76.22
Earnings per equity share (Amount in ₹)	27		
Basic (₹)		(1.95)	(4.82)
Diluted (₹)		(1.95)	(4.82)

Notes 1 - 43 form an integral part of these financial statements

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For MANDAWEWALA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 322130E

CA Himanshu Goel

Partner

M. No. - 315459

Place: Kolkata

Date: 30.05.2022

Mamta Nahar
Managing Director
(DIN : 07129123)

Debashree Das
CFO

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

Pramod Kumar Jhunjunwala
Director
(DIN : 05304186)

Ankita Bagrodia
Company Secretary

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

CIN: L67120WB1991PLC051791

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(85.09)	(172.34)
Adjustment for :		
Net gain on fair value changes	(136.28)	(168.31)
Depreciation	2.39	2.54
Impairment on financial instruments	(48.40)	1.11
Operating profit before working capital changes	(267.38)	(337.00)
Adjustments for changes in working capital		
Decrease/ (Increase) in loans	(3,316.49)	(431.49)
Decrease/ (Increase) in other financial assets	(3.92)	2.75
Decrease/ (Increase) in other non-financial assets	0.00	0.22
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	(2.50)	(1.67)
Increase/ (decrease) in other non-financial liabilities	27.86	(22.34)
Cash generated from operating activities	(3,562.43)	(789.53)
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(160.88)	201.00
Net cash used in operating activities	(A) (3,723.31)	(588.53)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Change in Fixed Deposit	0.66	0.38
Purchase of Fixed Assets	0.00	(0.34)
Purchase of investments	(68.35)	(43.43)
Sale of investments	489.83	75.67
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	(B) 422.14	32.28
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from Borrowings(Net)	3,160.50	536.30
Net cash generated from financing activities	(C) 3,160.50	536.30
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C) (140.67)	(19.95)
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	334.61	354.56
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year	193.94	334.61
Notes:		
(i) The above Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS 37, "Statement of Cash Flow"		
(ii) Component of Cash and Cash Equivalent		
Cash on hand	7.50	8.12
In current Account	186.44	326.49
	193.94	334.61

This is the Cash flow statement referred to in or report of even date.

For MANDAWEWALA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 322130E

CA Himanshu Goel

Partner

M. No. - 315459

Place: Kolkata

Date: 30.05.2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

Pramod Kumar Jhunjunwala

Director

(DIN : 05304186)

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Managing Director

(DIN : 07129123)

Debashree Das

CFO

Ankita Bagrodia

Company Secretary

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

CIN: L67120WB1991PLC051791

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

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

(1) As on 31st March 2022 (Current Reporting Period)

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the year due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
413.46	-	413.46	-	413.46

(2) As on 31st March 2021 (Previous Reporting Period)

Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the year due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of the previous reporting period
413.46	-	413.46	-	413.46

B. Other Equity

(1) As on 31st March 2022 (Current Reporting Period)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Retained Earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Amalgamation Adjustment Reserve	Statutory Reserves	Impairment Reserves (as per RBI guidelines)		Fair valuation of equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance at the beginning of current reporting period	8.49	558.64	110.91	-	45.98	245.95	969.97
Profits for the year	-	-	-	-	(80.75)	-	(80.75)
- Net fair value gain on investment in equity and preference instruments through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	24.86	24.86
- Tax impact	-	-	-	-	-	(0.47)	(0.47)
Transfer to/from Retained Earnings	-	-	-	56.70	(56.70)	-	-
Balance at the end of current reporting period	8.49	558.64	110.91	56.70	(91.47)	270.34	913.61

(2) As on 31st March 2021 (Previous Reporting Period)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Retained Earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Amalgamation Adjustment Reserve	Statutory Reserves	Impairment Reserves (as per RBI guidelines)		Fair valuation of equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance at the beginning of previous reporting period	1.60	558.64	110.91	-	245.42	(29.72)	886.85
Profits for the year	-	-	-	-	(199.44)	-	(199.44)
Forfeiture of Shares transferred to Capital Reserve	6.89	-	-	-	-	-	6.89
- Net fair value gain on investment in equity and preference instruments through OCI	-	-	-	-	-	280.45	280.45
- Tax impact	-	-	-	-	-	4.78	(4.78)
Balance at the end of previous reporting period	8.49	558.64	110.91	-	45.98	245.95	969.97

Notes 1 - 43 form an integral part of these financial statements

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For MANDAWEWALA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 322130E

CA Himanshu Goel

Partner

M. No. - 315459

Place: Kolkata

Date: 30.05.2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

Mamta Nahar

Managing Director

(DIN : 07129123)

Debashree Das

CFO

Pramod Kumar Jhunjhunwala

Director

(DIN : 05304186)

Ankita Bagrodia

Company Secretary

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

CIN: L67120WB1991PLC051791

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

1 (a) Corporate Information

Primax Fiscal Services Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and registered under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, governed by Companies Act, 2013. The Company is a non-deposit taking Non-Systemically Important Non-Banking Financial Company ("NBFC") registered with Reserve Bank of India ("the RBI") and is engaged in the business of providing loans and making investments in shares and securities.

(b) Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time ('Ind AS') along with other relevant provisions of the Act; the Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Systemically Important Non-Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 ('the NBFC Master Directions') issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the regulatory guidance on implementation of Ind AS as notified by the RBI vide notification dated 13 March 2020.

The Guidance Note on Division III - Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") has been followed in so far as they are not inconsistent with any of these Directions.

These financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention, on the accrual basis of accounting except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as stated in the accounting policies set out below. The accounting policies have been applied consistently over all the periods presented in these financial statements.

(c) Presentation of financial statements

The Company presents its balance sheet in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in Note 42 (d).

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. They are only offset and reported net when, in addition to having an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event, the parties also intend to settle on a net basis in all of the following circumstances:

- The normal course of business.
- The event of default.
- The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company and/or its counterparties.

(d) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Business model assessment

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

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

CIN: L67120WB1991PLC051791

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

Fair value of financial instruments

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

Provisions and other contingent liabilities

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

2 Significant accounting policies

2.01 Revenue recognition

Interest income (Effective interest rate method)

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

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

Dividend income

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

Trading income

Trading income includes all gains and losses from changes in fair value and the related interest income or expense and dividends, for financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading.

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

CIN: L67120WB1991PLC051791

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

2.02 Financial instruments

Point of recognition

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

Initial recognition

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

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

Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

All financial liabilities of the Company are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Under the effective interest method, the future cash payments are exactly discounted to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amount and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal repayments, if any) of the financial liability over the relevant period of the financial liability to arrive at the amortized cost at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortization under effective interest method is recognized as interest expense over the relevant period of the financial liability. The same is included under finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

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

- i. The Company's business model for managing the financial asset; and
- ii. The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

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

- (a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- (b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- (c) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

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

- (i) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- (ii) The contractual terms of the Financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash Flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

CIN: L67120WB1991PLC051791

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

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

(b) Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:

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

- (i) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- (ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as dividend income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

(c) Financial assets measured at FVTPL:

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

Financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading:

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

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

De-recognition:

(a) Financial asset:

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

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

CIN: L67120WB1991PLC051791

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

- i. The contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset expires;
- ii. The Company transfers its contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset and has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets has been derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting.
- iii. The Company retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows without material delay to one or more recipients under a 'pass-through' arrangement (thereby substantially transferring all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset);
- iv. The Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all risk and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the financial asset.

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

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

(b) Financial liability:

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

Impairment of financial assets:

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

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

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

Trade receivables

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

Other financial assets:

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

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

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

CIN: L67120WB1991PLC051791

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

Offsetting of financial instruments:

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

2.03 Fair Value

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

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

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

- Level 1 (unadjusted) - Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to at the measurement date. The Company considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.

- Level 2 - Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. In addition, adjustments may be required for the condition or location of the asset or the extent to which it relates to items that are comparable to the valued instrument. However, if such adjustments are based on unobservable inputs which are significant to the entire measurement, the Company will classify the instruments as Level 3.

- Level 3 - Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole.

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

2.04 Income Taxes

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

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable in respect of taxable profit for a period. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax is measured using tax rates that have been enacted by the end of reporting period for the amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

Deferred tax

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

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

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary difference can be utilized. In case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (other than business combination) that affect neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, deferred tax assets are not recognized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the benefits of part or all of such deferred tax assets to be utilized.

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

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

Presentation of current and deferred tax:

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

2.05 Provisions and contingencies

The Company recognizes provisions when a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event exists and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

2.06 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

2.07 Employee Benefits

Leave Encashment Benefits – Accumulated leave are not generally allowed to be encashed as a matter of Policy of the Company. However, in exceptional cases and at the discretion of the Management leave encashment is granted and the same is accounted for cash basis.

Post-Employment Benefits / Other Employment Benefits - Employees benefits of Short Term nature are recognized as expense as and when it accrues. Long term and post-employment benefit is recognized as expenses as and when it accrues.

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

2.08 Borrowing Cost

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

2.09 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Board of Directors (BOD) of the Company. The BOD is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments of the Company.

2.10 Events after reporting date

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

2.11 Property, plant & equipment

Measurement at recognition

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

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises of its purchase price including import duties and other non-refundable purchase taxes or levies, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, if any. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

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

Depreciation

Depreciation on each part of an item of property, plant and equipment is provided using the written down value method based on the useful life of the asset as prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. Expenditure on renovation, overhaul and modernisation of Property, Plant & Equipment resulting in increased life and/or efficiency of an existing asset is added to the cost of the related assets. Depreciation is calculated on a pro-rata basis from the date of installation till date the assets are sold or disposed.

De-recognition

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

First time adoption of Ind AS

The Company had elected to consider the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment appearing in the financial statements prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and used the same as deemed cost in the opening Ind AS Balance sheet prepared on 01 April 2018.

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

2.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

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

2.13 Earnings per share

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

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

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
3 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	7.50	8.12
Balances with banks in current account	186.44	326.49
	193.94	334.61
4 Other bank balances		
Balance with Banks - in Fixed Deposit Accounts**	105.51	106.17
(Including accrued interest for fixed deposits with original maturity beyond twelve months)		
	105.51	106.17

** Fixed Deposit with IndusInd Bank has been Pledged with the bank as margin money against Bank Overdraft facility

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

5 Loans

	As at 31st March, 2022			As at 31st March, 2021		
	Amortised Cost	At fair value through profit and loss	Total	Amortised Cost	At fair value through profit and loss	Total
(A) Loans						
Loans repayable on demand (*)						
- To related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
- To others	22,916.36	-	22,916.36	19,599.87	-	19,599.87
	22,916.36	-	22,916.36	19,599.87	-	19,599.87
Less: Impairment allowance (refer note (a) below)	(237.51)	-	(237.51)	(285.92)	-	(285.92)
	22,678.85	-	22,678.85	19,313.95	-	19,313.95
(*) Includes accrued interest						
(B) Security						
Secured by tangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured	22,916.36	-	22,916.36	19,599.87	-	19,599.87
	22,916.36	-	22,916.36	19,599.87	-	19,599.87
Less: Impairment allowance (refer note (a) below)	(237.51)	-	(237.51)	(285.92)	-	(285.92)
	22,678.85	-	22,678.85	19,313.95	-	19,313.95
(C) Other details						
Loans in India						
- Public Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	22,916.36	-	22,916.36	19,599.87	-	19,599.87
	22,916.36	-	22,916.36	19,599.87	-	19,599.87
Less: Impairment allowance (refer note (a) below)	(237.51)	-	(237.51)	(285.92)	-	(285.92)
	22,678.85	-	22,678.85	19,313.95	-	19,313.95

(a) Movement in impairment allowance during the period is as follows:

	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	285.91	284.80
Less: Provision written back	(48.40)	-
Add: Provision made during the year	-	1.11
Balance at the end of the year	237.51	285.91

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

6 Investments

	Amortised Cost	At fair value		Total	Amortised Cost	At fair value		Total
		Through other comprehensive income	Through profit and loss			Through other comprehensive income	Through profit and loss	
	As at 31st March, 2022			As at 31st March, 2021				
(a) Investment in :								
Mutual funds (Unquoted)	-	-	52.42	52.42	-	-	37.93	37.93
Equity instruments								
- Others (Quoted)	-	296.54	91.48	388.02	-	271.68	105.50	377.18
- Others (Unquoted)	-	327.13	34.79	361.92	-	327.13	34.79	361.92
Preference instruments								
- Others (Quoted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	0.44
- Others (Unquoted)	-	62.00	51.00	113.00	-	62.00	51.00	113.00
Investments through Portfolio Management Services ('PMS')								
- Equity Instruments (Quoted)	-	-	214.85	214.85	-	-	179.06	179.06
Investment in Private Equity Fund (Unquoted)	-	-	75.40	75.40	-	-	132.62	132.62
Investment in Convertible Notes (Unquoted)	-	-	213.30	213.30	-	-	477.10	477.10
	-	685.67	733.24	1,418.91	-	660.81	1,018.44	1,679.25
(b) Other Details:								
Investment Outside India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment In India	-	685.67	733.24	1,418.91	-	660.81	1,018.44	1,679.25
	-	685.67	733.24	1,418.91	-	660.81	1,018.44	1,679.25

Notes:

(a) The Scripwise details of the investments are given in note 6.1

(b) Book value of the above investments are as follows:

	As on 31.03.2022	As on 31.03.2021
i) Debt/Equity Mutual Funds	13.93	13.32
ii) Quoted Equity Instruments	125.99	156.50
iii) Unquoted Equity Instruments	361.47	361.47
iv) Quoted Equity Instruments through PMS	105.51	90.51
v) Quoted Preference Instruments	-	0.52
vi) Unquoted Preference Instruments	113.00	113.00
vii) Private Equity Fund	64.16	114.12
viii) Convertible Notes	213.30	213.30
	997.36	1,062.74

(d) During the current or previous reporting periods the Company has not reclassified any investments since its initial classification.

(e) The other disclosure regarding fair value and risk arising from financial instruments are explained in note No. 42.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

6.1 Investments (cont'd)

	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
(a) Investment in mutual funds (Unquoted)				
(Measured at FVTPL)				
HDFC PREMIER MULTI-CAP FUND-DIVIDEND	65,907.95	9.80	62,048.00	8.35
RELIANCE SMALL CAP FUND - GROWTH PLAN	50,000.00	42.62	50,000.00	29.58
RELIANCE ETF LIQUID BEES	0.03	-	0.03	-
		52.42		37.93
(b) Investment in equity instruments (Others, Quoted)				
(Measured at FVTPL)				
3I INFOTECH	-	-	7,500	0.56
ANG INDUSTRIES LIMITED	1,000	0.10	1,000	0.10
ASSAM COMPANY INDIA LIMITED	9,000	0.05	9,000	0.05
CENTURY PLYBOARD INDIA LTD.	-	-	3,500	11.14
CESC LTD.	2,000	15.17	2,000	11.87
RPSG VENTURES LTD.	400	2.34	400	1.35
FORTIS HEALTHCARE LTD.	-	-	10,000	19.91
FEL (FUTURE ENTERPRISES LIMITED)	40,000	2.34	40,000	3.18
FELDVR (FUTURE ENTERPRISES LIMITED) (PARTLY PAIDUP)	20,000	2.66	20,000	2.06
GRAUER & WEIL	10,000	5.86	10,000	3.92
HFCL Ltd.	37,000	29.12	-	-
JINDAL SHAW LTD.	7,000	6.31	7,000	5.19
LINC PEN & PLASTIC	-	-	5,000	7.48
OMDC (THE ORISSA MINERALS DEV CO.)	500	14.25	500	12.33
SUN PHARMA ADVANCED RESEARCH COMPANY LTD.	4,000	11.88	4,000	5.69
SPENCER RETAIL LTD.	1,200	0.96	1,200	0.85
TV18 BROADCAST LTD.	-	-	20,000	5.75
UP HOTELS	100	0.44	100	0.30
WELSPUN CORP LTD.	-	-	7,000	9.68
ZEE ENTERTAINMENT ENTERPRISES LTD.	-	-	2,000	4.06
ZEE LEARN LTD.	-	-	250	0.03
		91.48		105.50
(c) Investment in equity instruments (Others, Quoted)				
(Measured at FVTOCI)				
UNION BANK OF INDIA	3,700	1.43	3,700	1.26
THE GANGES MANUFACTURING CO. LTD	1,00,000	55.42	1,00,000	54.66
CHARIOT EXIMP LTD	40,000	35.72	40,000	36.40
SIDDHESWARI GARMENTS LTD	3,53,000	203.97	3,53,000	179.36
		296.54		271.68
(d) Investment in equity instruments (Others, Unquoted)				
(Measured at FVTOCI)				
DSQ SOFTWARE LTD	13,000	1.30	13,000	1.30
MINDWEST HOLDINGS & PROPERTIES PVT LTD	5,000	0.50	5,000	0.50
AMIT VANIJYA PVT LTD	1,40,000	2.80	1,40,000	2.80
ARCH ENCLAVE PVT LTD	5,000	0.50	5,000	0.50
GANGES JUTE PVT LTD (CLASS-B)	20,00,000	200.00	20,00,000	200.00
ARVIND PRATISTHAN (INDIA) PVT LTD	31,120	6.85	31,120	6.85
KALYAN VINCOM PVT LTD	1,800	0.18	1,800	0.18
CELESTIAL CONSULTANTS PVT LTD	4,00,000	40.00	4,00,000	40.00
MILLENNIUM HOLDINGS PVT LTD	4,00,000	40.00	4,00,000	40.00
YORK HOLDINGS PVT LTD	2,50,000	35.00	2,50,000	35.00
		327.13		327.13
(e) Investment in equity instruments (Others, Unquoted)				
(Measured at FVTPL)				
AAINA ENGINEERING (P) LTD	84,000	1.26	84,000	1.26
ARCH PHARMALABS LTD	5,000	20.85	5,000	20.85
BHARAT NRE COKE LTD	4,821	12.43	4,821	12.43
ELECTROSTEEL STEELS LTD.	2,500	0.25	2,500	0.25
		34.79		34.79

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PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

6 Investments (cont'd)

	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
f) Investment in preference shares				
Others, Quoted				
Measured at FVTPL				
ZEE ENTERTAINMENT ENTERPRISES LTD.-6%	-	-	11092	0.44
		<u>-</u>		<u>0.44</u>
g) Investment in preference shares				
Others, Unquoted				
Measured at FVTOCI				
6% SIYONA TRADERS PVT LTD	31000	31.00	31000	31.00
6% TURVI DEALERS PVT LTD	31000	31.00	31000	31.00
		<u>62.00</u>		<u>62.00</u>
h) Investment in preference shares				
Others, Unquoted				
(Measured at FVTPL)				
6% SHARK VINCOME PVT LTD	51000	51.00	51000	51.00
		<u>51.00</u>		<u>51.00</u>
i) Investments through portfolio managers				
Equity instruments, Quoted				
(Measured at FVTPL)				
AARTI INDUSTRIES LTD	971	9.29	674	8.88
APL APOLLO TUBES LTD	1,319	12.06	308	4.31
ASIAN PAINTS LTD	274	8.44	274	6.95
ASTRAL POLY TECHNIK LTD	471	9.53	548	6.65
AU SMALL FINANCE BANK LTD	929	11.58	886	10.88
AVENUE SUPERMARTS LTD	165	6.60	-	-
BAJAJ FINANCE LTD	214	15.54	240	12.36
BAJAJ FINSERV LTD	82	13.99	123	11.89
BRITANNIA INDUSTRIES LTD	-	-	171	6.20
CHOLAMANDALAM INVESTMENT AND FINANCE COMPANY LTD	1,730	12.43	1,909	10.67
DABUR INDIA LTD.	317	1.70	1,212	6.55
DIVI'S LABORATORIES LTD	239	10.52	302	10.94
DIXON TECHNOLOGIES INDIA LTD	132	5.69	-	-
EICHER MOTORS LTD	-	-	241	6.28
HAVELLS INDIA LTD	805	9.28	805	8.46
KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD	466	8.17	466	8.17
METROPOLIS HEALTHCARE LTD	259	5.27	-	-
P I INDUSTRIES LTD	358	10.09	436	9.85
PAGE INDUSTRIES LTD	25	10.80	25	7.58
PIDILITE INDUSTRIES LTD	-	-	293	5.30
RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD	412	10.86	372	7.45
SHREE CEMENT LTD	27	6.49	27	7.96
SONA BLW PRECISION FORGINGS LTD	1,206	8.19	-	-
TATA CONSULTANCY LTD	313	11.71	259	8.23
TITAN COMPANY LTD	314	7.96	417	6.50
TORRENT PHARMACEUTICALS LTD	310	8.66	275	7.00
		<u>214.85</u>		<u>179.06</u>
j) Investment in Private Equity Fund				
Unquoted				
(Measured at FVTPL)				
RELIANCE ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS FUND(*)	-	-	84,852.35	8.16
TATA CAPITAL HEALTHCARE FUND 1	50,00,000.00	3.00	50,00,000.00	3.50
AXIS NEW OPPORTUNITIES AIF-1	60.51	72.40	102.36	120.96
		<u>75.40</u>		<u>132.62</u>
k) Investment in Convertible Notes				
Unquoted				
(Measured at FVTPL)				
SETHIA AGRO INDUSTRIES PVT. LTD.	-	213.30	-	477.10
		<u>213.30</u>		<u>477.10</u>

(*) Cost has been considered as Fair Value

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
7 Other financial assets		
Advance to employees	6.82	3.00
Others	14.57	14.47
	<u>21.39</u>	<u>17.47</u>

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

8 Property, plant and equipment

	Office Premises	Printer	Computer	Total
Gross block				
Balance as at 01 April 2020	53.40	-	-	53.40
Additions	-	-	0.34	0.34
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	53.40	-	0.34	53.74
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	53.40	-	0.34	53.74
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at 01 April 2020	5.06	-	-	5.06
Depreciation charge for the year	2.35	-	0.19	2.54
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	7.41	-	0.19	7.60
Depreciation charge for the year	2.24	-	0.15	2.39
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	9.65	-	0.34	9.99
Carrying value				
As at 1 April 2020	48.34	-	-	48.34
As at 31 March 2021	45.99	-	0.15	46.14
As at 31 March 2022	43.75	-	-	43.75

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
9 Other non-financial assets		
Capital Advances (for land)	247.82	247.82
Prepaid Expenses	-	-
	247.82	247.82

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

10 Borrowings (other than debt securities)

	As at 31st March, 2022			As at 31st March, 2021		
	At fair value through profit or loss	At amortised cost	Total	At fair value through profit or loss	At amortised cost	Total
Secured Loan from bank: (*)						
- Bank Overdraft	-	89.26	89.26	-	-	-
Loans repayable on demand :	-	-		-	-	
- from other parties (Unsecured):	-	23,486.40	23,486.40	-	20,415.15	20,415.15
	-	23,575.66	23,575.66	-	20,415.15	20,415.15
Borrowings in India	-	23,575.66	23,575.66	-	20,415.15	20,415.15
Borrowings outside India	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	23,575.66	23,575.66	-	20,415.15	20,415.15

* Secured against Bank Fixed Deposits

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
11 Other financial liabilities		
Liability for Expense	4.13	5.79
Others	-	0.84
	4.13	6.63

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
12 Provisions		
Provision for Bad & Doubtful Debt u/s 36(via) of Income Tax Act	6.50	6.50
	6.50	6.50

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
13 Deferred taxes		
Deferred tax liability:		
Fair valuation on investments measured at FVTPL	36.00	36.99
Fair valuation on instruments through OCI	1.30	0.83
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipment as per books of accounts and	4.72	8.08
Deferred tax liabilities	42.02	45.90
Deferred tax assets:		
Fair valuation on instruments through OCI	-	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities, net	42.02	45.90

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

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2020	Statement of Profit or Loss	Other comprehensive Income	As at 31st March, 2021
Deferred tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences on:				
Fair valuation on investments measured at FVTPL	11.49	25.50	0.00	36.99
Difference between written down value of property, plant and equipment as per books of accounts and Income Tax Act, 1961	8.30	(0.22)	0.00	8.08
Fair valuation on instruments through OCI	(3.95)	0.00	4.78	0.83
Deferred tax liabilities	15.84	25.28	4.78	45.90

Movement in deferred tax assets for year ended 31 March 2021:

Particulars	As at 01 April 2020	Statement of Profit or Loss	Other comprehensive Income	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred tax assets for taxable temporary differences on:				
Fair valuation on instruments through OCI	3.95	0.00	(4.78)	(0.83)
Deferred tax assets	3.95	-	(4.78)	(0.83)

Movement in deferred tax liabilities for year ended 31 March 2022:

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2021	Statement of Profit or Loss	Other comprehensive Income	As at 31st March, 2022
Deferred tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences on:				
Fair valuation on investments measured at FVTPL	36.99	(0.98)	0.00	36.01
Difference between written down value of property, plant and	8.08	(3.36)	0.00	4.72
Fair valuation on instruments through OCI	0.83	0.00	0.47	1.30
Deferred tax liabilities	45.90	(4.34)	0.47	42.03

Note:

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset wherever the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
14 Other non-financial liabilities		
Statutory dues	191.96	164.10
	191.96	164.10

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
15 Equity share capital				
Authorized share capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	45,00,000	450.00	45,00,000	450.00
	45,00,000	450.00	45,00,000	450.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	41,34,600	413.46	41,34,600	413.46
Forfeited Shares (Amount originally paid up)		-		-
	41,34,600	413.46	41,34,600	413.46

(a) Reconciliation of equity share capital

Equity Shares

Balance at the beginning of the year	41,34,600	413.46	41,34,600	413.46
Forfeited Shares (Amount originally paid up)		-		-
Balance at the end of the year	41,34,600	413.46	41,34,600	413.46

(b) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held. The dividend proposed if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each				
DIPL Computers Pvt. Ltd.	20,49,260	49.56%	20,49,260	49.56%
	20,49,260	49.56%	20,49,260	49.56%

(d) No additional shares were allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash during the last five years. Further, none of the shares were bought back by the Company during the last five years.

(e) Shareholding of Promoters

Name of the Promoter	As at 31st March, 2022			As at 31st March, 2021		
	No. of. Shares	% of Holding	% change during the year	No. of. Shares	% of Holding	% change during the year
DIPL Computers Pvt. Ltd	20,49,260	49.56%	0%	20,49,260	49.56%	0%
	20,49,260	49.56%	0%	20,49,260	49.56%	0%

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
16 Other equity		
Capital Reserve	8.49	8.49
Amalgamation Adjustment Reserve	558.64	558.64
Statutory Reserves	110.91	110.91
Retained Earnings	(91.47)	45.98
Other comprehensive income	270.34	245.95
Impairment Reserves (As per RBI Guidelines)	56.70	0.00
	913.61	969.97

16.1 Refer Statement of Changes in Equity for detailed movement in other equity balances.

(a) Description of nature and purpose of each reserve:

Capital Reserve

The Company recognises profit and loss on purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments to capital reserve.

Statutory reserve

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

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserves, dividends and other distributions made to the shareholders.

Other comprehensive income

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

Capital Reserve and Amalgamation Adjustment Reserve

These reserves has been created on merger of various companies on 15/03/2000.

Impairment Reserve

Impairment Reserve represents the reserve created pursuant to the per RBI circular dated March 13, 2020 on 'Implementation of Indian Accounting Standards'. Under the circular, where the impairment allowance under Ind AS 109 is lower than the provisioning required as per prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (including standard asset provisioning) the difference should be appropriated from the net profit to a separate 'Impairment Reserve'. Withdrawals from this reserve is allowed only after obtaining permission from the RBI.

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

17 Interest Income

	Year ended 31st March, 2022				Year ended 31st March, 2021			
	On Financial Assets measured at fair value through OCI	On Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost	Interest Income on Financial Assets classified at fair value through profit or loss	Total	On Financial Assets measured at fair value through OCI	On Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost	Interest Income on Financial Assets classified at fair value through profit or loss	Total
(a) Financials assets								
Interest on loans	-	1,715.21	-	1,715.21	-	1,941.83	-	1,941.83
Interest income from Private Equity Fund	-	0.01	-	0.01	-	-	0.03	0.03
Interest on deposits with Banks	-	6.69	-	6.69	-	10.47	-	10.47
	-	1,721.91	-	1,721.91	-	1,952.30	0.03	1,952.33

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	<u>Year ended</u> <u>31st March, 2022</u>	<u>Year ended</u> <u>31st March, 2021</u>
18 Dividend Income		
Dividend income on investments	3.22	2.45
Dividend income on Private Equity Fund	0.67	0.33
	3.89	2.78
19 Net gain on fair value changes		
(a) Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss on financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss:		
Mutual fund	13.88	18.60
Equity Shares	84.55	122.44
Preference Shares	(0.22)	-
Venture Capital Fund	38.07	27.27
Total Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	136.28	168.31
Fair Value Changes:		
- Realised	68.91	8.16
- Unrealised	67.37	159.65
Total Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes	136.28	167.81
(b) Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at FVTOCI		
Equity Shares	24.86	255.55
Realised Gain on financial instruments classified under FVTOCI	-	-
Equity Shares (Unquoted)	-	24.90
	24.86	280.45
20 Other income		
Rental Income	12.00	10.95
Interest on Income Tax Refund	-	19.05
Other Income	-	0.12
Provision against Standard Assets written back (Refer Note-16 on Impairment Reserve)	48.40	-
	-	-
	60.40	30.12

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PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31st March, 2022			Year ended 31st March, 2021		
	On financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	On financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Total	On financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	On financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	Total
21 Finance costs						
- Interest on borrowings	-	1,943.11	1,943.11	-	2,185.69	2,185.69
- Interest on Bank Overdraft	-	0.02	0.02	-	-	-
- Others (Interest on TDS)	-	-	-	-	0.65	0.65
	-	1,943.13	1,943.13	-	2,186.34	2,186.34

22 Impairment on financial instruments

	Year ended 31st March, 2022			Year ended 31st March, 2021		
	On financial assets measured at fair value through OCI	On financial assets measured at amortised cost	Total	On financial assets measured at fair value through OCI	On financial assets measured at amortised cost	Total
Provision against Standard Assets written back (Refer Note-16 on Impairment Reserve)	-	-	-	-	1.11	1.11
	-	-	-	-	1.11	1.11

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PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
23 Employee benefits expenses		
Salaries and wages	36.84	30.88
Staff welfare expenses	1.89	1.10
	38.73	31.98

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PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
24 Depreciation		
- Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 8)	2.39	2.54
	2.39	2.54
25 Other Expenses		
Advertisement Expenses	0.10	0.06
Bank Charges	-	0.01
Brokerage on Shares	-	0.01
Conveyance Expenses	0.22	0.13
Custodial Fees	0.49	0.32
CIC Fees	0.24	0.24
Demat Charges	0.10	0.01
Electricity Charges	1.69	1.30
Entertainment Expenses	0.01	-
E-Voting Charges	0.15	0.15
Expenses for Private Equity Fund	2.92	-
Filing Fees	0.03	0.09
General Expenses	5.94	0.07
Listing Fee	0.30	0.30
Municipal Taxes	0.52	0.52
Office Maintenance	0.27	0.19
Printing & Stationery	0.04	0.01
Portfolio Management Fees	6.28	4.25
Professional Fees	2.61	2.45
Rates & Taxes	0.05	0.14
Share Transfer Maintenance Fees	0.24	0.24
Securities Transaction Tax	-	0.09
Secretarial Audit Fees	0.08	0.08
Telephone Expenses	0.03	0.03
Internal Audit Fees	0.12	0.12
Payment to auditors:		
Statutory Audit	0.47	0.47
Tax Audit	0.12	0.12
Quarterly Result Audit Fees	0.30	0.30
	23.32	11.70

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
26 Tax expense		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	(4.34)	25.28
	(4.34)	25.28

The major components of income tax expense and the reconciliation of expense based on the domestic effective tax rate of 25.17% for financial year ended 31st March, 2022 and 31st March, 2021 and the reported tax expense in profit or loss are as follows:

(a) Reconciliation of income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory tax rate:

Profit before tax	(85.09)	(172.34)
Enacted tax rates in India (%)	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	-	-
Others	(4.34)	25.28
Total income tax expense as per the statement of profit and loss	(4.34)	25.28

(b) Details of income tax balances**Current tax assets:**

Opening balance	276.30	478.52
Add: TDS Receivable & Advance Tax	165.79	140.85
Less: Income Tax Refund	(4.92)	(393.57)
Less: Provision for Income Tax	-	50.50
	437.17	276.30

27 Earnings per share (EPS)

Net profit attributable to equity shareholders (in ₹ lakhs)	(80.75)	(199.45)
Nominal value of equity share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (*)	41,34,600	41,34,600
Basic earnings per share (₹)	(1.95)	(4.82)
Diluted earnings per share (₹)	(1.95)	(4.82)

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PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

28 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(a) Contingent liabilities

(i) The company has provided a corporate guarantee of Rs 180.87 Crores (31/03/2021- Rs 180.87 Crores) to Punjab National Bank for credit facilities to M/s. Ganges Jute Pvt. Ltd.

(ii) The company has provided following securities to Central Bank of India for various credit facilities sanctioned upto a maximum amount of Rs. 25.97 Crores (31/03/2021- Rs. 25.30 Crores) to Aditya Translink Pvt. Ltd. :-

- 1) Corporate Guarantee of Rs. 25.97 Crores (31/03/2021- Rs. 25.30 Crores)
- 2) Equitable Mortgage on its office premises at Kolkata as collateral security

29 The company had made an advance of Rs. 2.48 Crores (31/03/2020- Rs. 2.48 Crores) towards purchase of land. The registry of which is yet to be made.

30 Calculation of Cash Losses

	2021-22	2020-21
Loss before tax	(85.09)	(172.34)
Add: Non-Cash Expenses		
Depreciation	2.39	2.54
Impairment on Financial Instruments	-	1.11
Interest income of earlier year written back	-	92.21
Less: Non-Cash Income		
Unrealised Gain of FVTPL	(67.37)	(159.65)
Provision for Standard Assets written back	(48.40)	-
Add: Realised Fair Value Changes through OCI		
Realised Profit of FVTOCI	-	24.90
	(198.47)	(211.23)

31 The Company had filed a petition of complaint on 18/11/2014 before the Court of Learned Chief Metropolitan Magistrate at Calcutta, Criminal Case No. 413773 of 2014, against M/s. Maheswary Steel Supply Company of P-5 Kalakar Street, Kolkata – 700 007 and Mr. Ajit Kumar Mundhra & Mrs. Bhagwani Devi Mundhra (Partner of M/s. Maheswary Steel Supply Company). The Company had made 100% provision amounting Rs. 70,00,000/- during the F.Y. 2016-17 on this Doubtful Asset.

32 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Board Of Directors (BOD) of the Company. The BOD is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments of the Company. The Company is in a single business segment (primary segment) of giving loans and making investments. The entire revenues are billable within India and there is only one geographical segment (secondary segment).

33 As per the requirement in terms of Paragraph 19 of the Master Direction- Non – Banking Financial Company – Non- Systemically Important Non- Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016, Schedule to The Balance Sheet has been attached vide “Annexure – I”.

34 The provisions of Provident Fund Act and ESI Act are not applicable to the Company since the number of employees is less than those specified in the aforesaid Acts.

35 There is no reportable amount of dues on account of principal or interest or any such payments during the year as required by Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 in respect of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises as defined in the Act.

36 The following disclosure is required pursuant to RBI circular dated March 13, 2020 - Circular No. RBI/2019-20/170 DOR (NBFC).CC.PD.No.109/22.10.106/2019-20

Asset classification as per RBI Norms	Asset Classification as per Ind AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per Ind AS*	Loss Allowances (Provisions) as required under Ind AS 109	Net Carrying Amount	Provision required as per IRACP Norms	Difference Between Ind AS 109 provisions and IRACP norms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3)-(4)	(6)	(7) = (4) - (6)
Performing Assets-Standard	Stage I	22,678.85	-	22,678.85	56.70	(56.70)
Non Performing Assets - Loss Assets	Stage III	237.51	237.51	-	237.51	-
TOTAL		22,916.36	237.51	22,678.85	294.21	(56.70)

37 Related party disclosures

Information on related party transactions as required by Ind AS - 24 - Related Party Disclosures for the year ended 31st March, 2022

A List of related parties

	Nature of Relationship:
a) DIPL Computers Pvt. Ltd.	Significant Influence
b) Mrs. Debashree Das	KMP (Designation: CFO)
c) Mrs. Swati Bajaj	KMP (Designation: CS) (w.e.f 25/03/2019)

B) Transactions during the year with Related parties(₹ in Lacs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Loan Given		
DIPL Computers Pvt Ltd	-	139.50
Loan Repayment Received		
DIPL Computers Pvt Ltd	-	371.00
Interest Income		
DIPL Computers Pvt Ltd	-	23.40
Remuneration Paid to KMP		
Mrs. Debashree Das	5.79	5.37
Mrs. Swati Bajaj	1.20	1.20
Balances with related parties at year end		
DIPL Computers Pvt Ltd	-	-

38 Previous year's figures have been recasted / restated to confirm to the classification of the current period.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

39 Accounting Ratios

(a) (Rs. in Lacs)

Sl. No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	2021-22	2020-21	% variance	Reason for variance
1	Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR)	1,084.31	24,275.61	4.47%	6.01%	-25.72%	Note - 1
		1,280.86	21,301.63				
2	Tier I CRAR	790.10	24,275.61	3.25%	4.76%	-31.67%	Note - 1
		1,014.59	21,301.63				
3	Tier II CRAR	294.21	24,275.61	1.21%	1.25%	-3.04%	NA
		266.27	21,301.63				
4	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	327.44	208.63	156.95%	234.40%	-33.04%	Note - 2
		471.04	200.96				

* Previous year figures are shown under highlight

Note - 1 Due to significant increase in the amount of loan granted during the current financial year, the risk weighted assets increased thereby decreasing the CRAR.

Note - 2 Due to significant decrease in cash balance at the end of current financial year, the HQLA decreased thereby decreasing the LCR.

(b) Detailed Calculation of ratios

A Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR)

This ratio is calculated by dividing the total capital by Risk-Weighted Assets. Total Capital includes *Tier-I and Tier-II* Capital.

However, NBFC-ND with asset size less than Rs. 500 crore, are exempted from the requirement of maintaining CRAR and complying with Credit Concentration Norms

(i) - Capital - Tier I

	2021-22	2020-21
Paid up Equity Share Capital	413.46	413.46
Add : Capital Reserve	8.49	8.49
Add : Statutory Reserves u/s 45 IA of RBI Act	110.91	110.91
Add : Amalgamation Adjustment Reserve	558.64	558.64
Add : Credit Balance in P&L Account (Including Other Comprehensive Income)	(256.60)	(51.31)
	<u>834.90</u>	<u>1,040.19</u>
Less: Investments in other NBFCs in excess of 10% of Owned Funds	44.80	25.60
	<u>790.10</u>	<u>1,014.59</u>

(ii) - Capital - Tier II

General provisions and loss reserves including Provisions for Standard Assets (to the extent not attributable to actual diminution in value or identifiable potential loss in any specific asset and are available to meet unexpected losses, to the extent of 1.25% of RWA) - 237.51 Lacs

	2021-22	2020-21
Lower of:		
Tier I Capital	790.10	1,014.59
Tier II Capital	294.21	285.92
1.25% of RWA	303.45	266.27
		<u>294.21</u>
		<u>266.27</u>

(iii) - Risk Weighted Assets

Balance Sheet items	% Weight	2021-22		2020-21	
		Book Value	Weighted Risk Assets	Book Value	Weighted Risk Assets
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	0%	193.94	0.00	334.61	0.00
(b) Other bank balances	0%	105.51	0.00	106.17	0.00
(c) Loans	100%	22,678.85	22,678.85	19,313.95	19,313.95
(d) Investments (other than NBFCs)	100%	1,290.62	1,290.62	1,679.25	1,679.25
(e) Other Financial Assets - Advance to Employees	0%	6.82	0.00	3.00	0.00
(f) Other Financial Assets - Others	100%	14.57	14.57	14.47	14.47
(g) Current tax assets (Net)	0%	437.17	0.00	276.30	0.00
(h) Property, plant and equipment	100%	43.75	43.75	46.14	46.14
(i) Other non-financial assets	100%	247.82	247.82	247.82	247.82
		<u>25,019.05</u>	<u>24,275.61</u>	<u>22,021.71</u>	<u>21,301.63</u>

(iv) - Capital To Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR)

	2021-22	2020-21
(a) Capital - Tier I	790.10	1,014.59
(b) Add: Capital - Tier II	294.21	266.27
	<u>1,084.31</u>	<u>1,280.86</u>
(c) Divide : Risk Weighted Assets	<u>24,275.61</u>	<u>21,301.63</u>
	<u>4.47%</u>	<u>6.01%</u>

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

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B Liquidity Coverage Ratio

LCR comprises of HQLA as numerator and net cash outflows in 30 days as denominator.

The Reserve Bank of India has prescribed Guidelines on Maintenance of Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). All non-deposit taking NBFCs with asset size of Rs.10,000 crore and above, and all deposit taking NBFCs irrespective of their asset size, is required to maintain a liquidity buffer in terms of LCR which will promote resilience of NBFCs to potential liquidity disruptions by ensuring that they have sufficient High Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA) to survive any acute liquidity stress scenario lasting for 30 days. The stock of HQLA to be maintained by the NBFCs shall be minimum of 100% of total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days.

However, NBFC-ND with asset size less than Rs. 10,000 crore, are exempted from the requirement of maintaining LCR.

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
(i) High Quality Liquid Assets		
(a) Cash & Cash Equivalents	193.94	334.61
(b) Other Bank Balances	105.51	106.17
(c) Investment in Equity Shares included in SENSEX or NIFTY (Non Bank/ NBFC) (After 50% haircut)	27.99	30.26
	327.44	471.04
(ii) Cash Outflows		
Unsecured Wholesale Funding	-	-
Other Contractual Outflows		
Advances Payable	0.11	0.07
Investments made	0.22	4.85
GST Payable	0.18	0.18
Liability for Expenses	4.13	5.79
Statutory Liabilities	191.78	163.92
	196.42	174.81
Stressed Cash Outflows (110%)	225.88	201.03
(iii) Cash Inflows		
Maturity of Unsecured Funding	-	-
Other Contractual Inflows		
Advance Receivable	23.00	0.10
	23.00	0.10
Stressed Cash Inflows (75%)	17.25	0.08
Cash Inflows restricted to 75% of cash outflows	17.25	0.08
NET CASH OUTFLOWS	208.63	200.96
LCR	156.95%	234.40%

40 Additional Regulatory Information

(i) Auditor's Remuneration

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	
	2021-22	2020-21
Payment to Auditors in matters of -		
- Statutory Audit	47,200.00	47,200.00
- Tax Audit	11,800.00	11,800.00
- Limited Review Fees	29,500.00	29,500.00
	88,500.00	88,500.00

- (ii) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (iii) The Company does not have any transactions with struck off Companies.
- (iv) The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- (v) (i) The Company has not advanced or given loan or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vi) (ii) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (viii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (ix) The company has not been declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (x) There are no charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (xi) Other than the above disclosures, the remaining other disclosures as prescribed in Amended Division III of Schedule III read with section 129 of Companies Act 2013 are either NIL or Not Applicable to the company for the current period.

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 41

Disclosures in terms of RBI/2019-20/88 DOR.NBFC (PD) CC. No.102/03.10.001/2019-20 dated 04 November 2019 have been given below:

(i) Funding Concentration based on significant counterparty on borrowings	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Number of significant counterparties	4	4
Amount of borrowed funds from significant counterparties	18,936.93	16,870.77
Percentage of total deposits	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Percentage of total liabilities	79.50%	81.75%

Notes:

a) A "Significant counterparty" is defined as a single counterparty or group of connected or affiliated counterparties accounting in aggregate for more than 1% of the NBFC-NDSI's, NBFC-Ds total liabilities and 10% for other non-deposit taking NBFCs.

b) Total Liabilities has been computed as Total Assets less Equity share capital less Reserve & Surplus and computed basis extant regulatory ALM guidelines.

(ii) Top 20 large deposits (amount in Rs. lakhs and % of total deposits) - Not applicable

(iii) Top 10 borrowings

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Amount of borrowed funds from top ten significant counterparties (*)	20,792.21	17,477.00
% of total borrowings (#)	94.97%	95.22%

Note:

(*) Accrued interest on borrowings have not been considered in above calculation.

(#) Total borrowing has been computed as gross total debt basis extant regulatory ALM guidelines.

(iv) Funding Concentration based on significant instrument / product

Name of the instrument/product	As on 31st March 2022		As on 31st March 2021	
	Amount (**)	% of total liabilities	Amount (**)	% of total liabilities
Debt securities	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	17,511.00	73.51%	17,038.21	90.81%
Other Financial Liabilities	4.13	0.02%	6.63	0.03%

Note:

(a) A "significant instrument/product" is defined as a single instrument/product of group of similar instruments/products which in aggregate amount to more than 1% of the NBFC-NDSI's, NBFC-Ds total liabilities and 10% for other non-deposit taking NBFCs.

(b) Total liabilities has been computed as total assets less equity share capital less reserve & surplus and computed basis extant regulatory ALM guidelines.

(**) Figures are based on gross borrowing outstanding and does not includes accrued interest and other Ind AS adjustments.

(V) Stock ratios in percentage	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
1. Commercial papers as a % of total liabilities	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2. Commercial papers as a % of total assets	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3. Commercial papers as a % of public fund	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
4. Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total liabilities	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5. Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of total assets	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6. Non-convertible debentures (original maturity of less than one year) as a % of public fund	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
7. Other short-term liabilities as a % of total liabilities	0.82%	0.83%
8. Other short-term liabilities as a % of total assets	0.78%	0.78%
9. Other short-term liabilities as a % of public fund	1.12%	1.00%

(vi) Institutional set-up for Liquidity Risk Management

The Board of Directors of the Company has an overall responsibility and oversight for the management of all the risks, including liquidity risk, to which the Company is exposed to in the course of conducting its business. The Board approves the governance structure, policies, strategy and the risk limits for the management of liquidity risk. The Board of Directors approves the constitution of the Risk Management Committee (RMC) for the effective supervision, evaluation, monitoring and review of various aspects and types of risks, including liquidity risk, faced by the Company. The meetings of RMC are held at quarterly interval. Further, the Board of Directors also approves constitution of Asset Liability Committee (ALCO), which functions as the strategic decision-making body for the asset-liability management of the Company from risk-return perspective and within the risk appetite and guard-rails approved by the Board. The main objective of ALCO is to assist the Board and RMC in effective discharge of the responsibilities of asset liability management, market risk management, liquidity and interest rate risk management and also to ensure adherence to risk tolerance/limits set up by the Board. ALCO provides guidance and directions in terms of interest rate, liquidity, funding sources, and investment of surplus funds. ALCO meetings are held once in a Quarterly or more frequently as warranted from time to time. The minutes of ALCO meetings are placed before the RMC and the Board of Directors in its next meeting for its perusal/ approval/ ratification.

(vii) RBI moratorium & restructuring

No restructuring of loans/ borrowings has been taken place during the current year and previous year.

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

42 Fair value measurement

(a) Category wise classification of financial instruments

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
A. Financial assets:		
Carried at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	193.94	334.61
Other bank balances	105.51	106.17
Loans	22,678.85	19,313.95
Investments	-	-
Other financial assets	21.39	17.47
	22,999.69	19,772.20
Carried at FVTPL		
Investments	733.24	1,018.44
	733.24	1,018.44
Carried at FVTOCI		
Investments in Equity Instruments	685.67	660.81
	685.67	660.81
	24,418.60	21,451.45
B. Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings	23,575.66	20,415.15
Other financial liabilities	4.13	6.63
	23,579.79	20,421.78

(b) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation sale. Methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values are consistent in all the years. Fair value of financial instruments referred to in note (a) above has been classified into two categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities and lowest priority to unobservable entity specific inputs.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Level 1 (Quoted prices in active market)		
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI		
Investments in quoted equity instruments	1.43	1.26
Financial assets measured at FVTPL		
Investments in quoted equity instruments	602.87	556.24
Investments in quoted Preference instruments	-	0.44
Investments in mutual funds	52.42	37.93
Level 3 (Significant unobservable inputs)		
Financial assets measured at FVTOCI		
Investments in quoted equity instruments	295.11	270.42
Investments in unquoted equity instruments	327.13	327.13
Investments in preference instruments	62.00	62.00
Financial assets measured at FVTPL		
Investments in venture capital funds	75.40	132.62
Investment in unquoted equity instruments	34.79	34.79
Investment in unquoted preference instruments	51.00	51.00
Investment in convertible bonds	213.30	477.10
	1,715.45	1,950.93

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

42 Fair value measurement (cont'd)

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

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Carrying Value	Fair value	Carrying Value	Fair value
Financial Assets :				
Cash and cash equivalents	193.94	193.94	334.61	334.61
Other bank balances	105.51	105.51	106.17	106.17
Loans	22,678.85	22,678.85	19,313.95	19,313.95
Investments	1,418.91	1,418.91	1,679.25	1,679.25
Other financial assets	21.39	21.39	17.47	17.47
Financial liabilities :				
Borrowings	23,575.66	23,575.66	20,415.15	20,415.15
Other financial liabilities	4.13	4.13	6.63	6.63

(d) Maturity Analysis of assets and liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months
ASSETS				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	193.94	-	334.61	-
Other bank balances	105.51	-	106.17	-
Loans	22,678.85	-	19,313.95	-
Investments	444.54	974.37	408.72	1,270.53
Other financial assets	21.39	-	17.47	-
Total Financial Assets	23,444.23	974.37	20,180.92	1,270.53
Non-Financial Assets				
Current tax assets (Net)	437.17	-	276.30	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	43.75	-	46.14
Other non-financial assets	-	247.82	-	247.82
Total Non-Financial Assets	437.17	291.57	276.30	293.96
Total Assets	23,881.40	1,265.94	20,457.22	1,564.49
LIABILITIES				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	23,575.66	-	20,415.15	-
Other financial liabilities	4.13	-	6.63	-
Total Financial Liabilities	23,579.79	-	20,421.78	-
Non-Financial Liabilities				
Provisions	6.50	-	6.50	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	42.02	-	45.90	-
Other non-financial liabilities	191.96	-	164.10	-
Total Non Financial Liabilities	240.48	-	216.50	-
Total Liabilities	23,820.27	-	20,638.28	-
Net Equity	61.13	1,265.94	(181.06)	1,564.49

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

42 Financial risk management

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

(a) Credit risk

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

Financial instruments

The Company lends to borrowers with a good credit score . These investments and loans are reviewed by the Board of Directors on a regular basis.

(b) Market risk:

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

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is a type of systematic risk that particularly affects fixed rate debt instruments like bonds and debentures. The value of the fixed-rate debt instruments generally decline due to rise in interest rates and vice versa. The rationale is that a bond is a promise of a future stream of payments; an investor will offer less for a bond that pays-out at a rate lower than the rates offered in the current market. A rising interest rate scenario also affects the Company's interest expenditure on borrowed funds.

The Company monitors the interest rate scenarios on a regular basis and accordingly takes investments decisions as whether to invest in fixed rate debt instruments, shares and securities at a particular point of time. Further, the Company's borrowings are short-term in nature and carry a fixed rate of interest and the company is in a position to pass on the rise in interest rates to its borrowers.

a. Interest bearing investments

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Investments at variable interest rate	75.40	132.62
Investments at fixed interest rate	-	-
Total interest bearing investments	75.40	132.62
Percentage of investments at variable interest rate	100%	100%

b. Borrowings

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Borrowings at variable interest rate	-	-
Borrowings at fixed interest rate	23,575.66	20,415.15
Total borrowings	23,575.66	20,415.15
Percentage of borrowings at variable interest rate	0.00%	0.00%

PRIMAX FISCAL SERVICES LIMITED

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts in ₹ lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(c) Price risk

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

Particulars	Carrying value as at	
	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Investments carried at FVTPL or FVOCI valued using quoted prices in active market	656.72	595.87

Particulars	Sensitivity analysis on total comprehensive income upon fluctuation of market prices	
	Increase by 10%	Decrease by 10%
	Impact on total comprehensive income for year ended 31st March, 2022	65.67
Impact on total comprehensive income for year ended 31st March, 2021	59.59	(59.59)

(d) Liquidity risk:

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

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

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

Particulars	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
As at 31st March, 2022				
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	23,575.66	-	-	23,575.66
Other financial liabilities	4.13	-	-	4.13
	23,579.79	-	-	23,579.79
As at 31st March, 2021				
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	20,415.15	-	-	20,415.15
Other financial liabilities	6.63	-	-	6.63
	20,421.78	-	-	20,421.78

(e) Inflationary risk:

Inflationary or purchasing power risk refers to the variation in investor returns caused by inflation. It is the risk that results in increase of the prices of goods and services which results in decrease of purchasing power of money, and likely negatively impact the value of investments. The two important sources of inflation are rising costs of production and excess demand for goods and services in relation to their supply. Inflation and interest rate risks are closely related as interest rates generally go up with inflation.

The Company closely monitors the inflation data and analyses the reasons for wide fluctuations thereof and its effect on various sectors and businesses. The main objective is to avoid inflationary risk and accordingly invest in securities and debt instruments that provides higher returns as compared to the inflation in long-term.

43 Capital management

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

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

Following table summarizes the capital structure of the Company.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Borrowings	23,575.66	20,415.15
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	193.94	334.61
Adjusted net debt	23,381.72	20,080.54
Total equity (*)	1,327.07	1,383.43
Net debt to equity ratio	17.62	14.52

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

5	Break – up of Investments:			
	<p>Current Investments:</p> <p>1. Quoted:</p> <p>(i) Share: (a) Equity 306.33</p> <p>(b) Preference -</p> <p>(ii) Debentures and Bonds -</p> <p>(iii) Units of mutual funds -</p> <p>(iv) Government Securities -</p> <p>(v) Others (please specify) -</p> <p>2. Unquoted:</p> <p>(i) Share: (a) Equity 34.79</p> <p>(b) Preference -</p> <p>(ii) Debentures and Bonds -</p> <p>(iii) Units of mutual funds 52.42</p> <p>(iv) Government Securities -</p> <p>(v) Others (please specify): -</p>			
	Long Term Investments:			
	<p>1. Quoted:</p> <p>(i) Share: (a) Equity 297.84</p> <p>(b) Preference -</p> <p>(ii) Debentures and Bonds -</p> <p>(iii) Units of mutual funds -</p> <p>(iv) Government Securities -</p> <p>(v) Others (please specify) -</p> <p>2. Unquoted:</p> <p>(i) Share: (a) Equity 325.83</p> <p>(b) Preference 113.00</p> <p>(ii) Debentures and Bonds -</p> <p>(iii) Units of mutual funds -</p> <p>(iv) Government Securities -</p> <p>(v) Others (Please specify) : Investment in Private Equity Fund 75.40</p> <p>(vi) Others (Please specify) : Investment in Convertible Notes 213.30</p>			
6	Borrower group-wise classification of assets financed as in (3) and (4) above :			
	Please see Note 2			
		Amount net of provisions		
	Category	Secured	Unsecured	Total
	1. Related Parties**			
	(a) Subsidiaries	-	-	-
	(b) Companies in the same group	-	-	-
	(c) Other related parties	-	-	-
	2. Other than related parties	-	22,948.06	22,948.06
	Total	-	22,948.06	22,948.06
7	Investor group-wise classification of all investments (current and long term) in shares and securities (both quoted and unquoted):			
	Please See Note-3 below			
		Market Value/ Break-up or fair value or NAV	Book Value (Net of Provision)	
	Category			
	1. Related Parties**			
	(a) Subsidiaries		-	-
	(b) Companies in the same group		-	-
	(c) Other related parties		-	-
	2. Other than related parties		1,418.91	997.36
	Total		1,418.91	997.36
** As per Accounting Standard of ICAI (Please see Note 3)				

8	Other information		
	Particulars		Amount
	(i)	Gross Non-Performing Assets	
		(a) Related parties	-
		(b) Other than related parties	237.51
	(ii)	Net Non-Performing Assets	
		(a) Related parties	-
		(b) Other than related parties	-
	(iii)	Assets acquired in satisfaction of debt	-

Note:

- As defined in point xix of paragraph 3 of Chapter -2 of these Directions.
- Provisioning norms shall be applicable as prescribed in Master Direction- Non – Banking Financial Company – Non-Systemically Important Non- Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.
- All Accounting Standards and Guidance Notes issued by ICAI are applicable including for valuation of investments and other assets as also assets acquired in satisfaction of debt. However, market value in respect of quoted investments and break up / fair value / Nav in respect of unquoted investments should be disclosed irrespective of whether they are classified as long term or current in (5) above.

For MANDAWEWALA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Reg.No. 322130E

**CA Himanshu Goel
(Partner)**

Membership No. 315459

Place - Kolkata

Date : 30.05.2022

**Mamta Nahar
Managing Director
DIN - 07129123**

**Debashree Das
CFO**

For and on behalf of the board of Directors

**Pramod Kumar Jhunjunwala
Director
DIN - 05304186**

**Ankita Bagrodia
Company Secretary**