THE CLEARING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
2022-2023

The Clearing Corporation of India Limited

Financial Statements
2022-2023

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Board of Directors

Mr. R. Gandhi (Chairman)

Mr. Hare Krishna Jena (Managing Director)

Dr. Meena Hemchandra

Mr. S.Vishvanathan

Mr. Ashish Parthasarthy

Mr. P.R. Ramesh

Ms. Radhavi Deshpande

Dr. H. K. Pradhan

Dr. D. Manjunath

Mr. V. Narayanamurthy

Dr. Ajit Ranande

Mr. B. Raghavendra Rao

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Deepak Chande

Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

Mr. Pankaj Srivastava

Auditors

M/s G. M. Kapadia & Co., Chartered Accountants

Registered and Corporate Office

CCIL Bhavan,
S. K. Bole Road,
Dadar (West),
Mumbai-400 028
Tel: +91 22 61546200
Website: www.ccilindia.com
CIN-U65990MH2001PLC131804

Financial Statements 2022 - 2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of

The Clearing Corporation of India Limited

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of The Clearing Corporation of India Limited which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Our Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The Other Information comprises the information included in Director's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the Other Information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that if there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity, cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the 'Annexure A', a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

   b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the 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, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statement of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B'.

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

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

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

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financials Statements. Refer Note 44 to the Standalone Financials Statements;

      ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

      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 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(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. (Refer note 39)

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; (Refer note 39) and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. (a) The final dividend proposed for the previous year, declared and paid by the Company during the year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

(b) The total dividend declared and paid during the year (including preference share dividend) by the Company is in compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) As stated in note 16 to the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend on the equity shares for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

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

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
Membership No. 048243
UDIN: 23048243BGXPRT3496

Place: Mumbai
Dated this 4 day of May, 2023

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirements' of our report on even date to the members of the Company on standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property plant and equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records of Intangible assets showing full particulars of such assets;

(b) As informed to us the, property, plant and equipment and right-to-use assets have been physically verified by the management during the period according to a phased programme. In our opinion, such programme is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. We have been further informed that no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification by the management between the book records and physical verification.

(c) Based on our examination of the documents provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date except

Particulars	Description of item of property	Gross Carrying Value as at 31.03.2023 (₹ in lakhs)	Title Deed held in the name of	Whether Title Deed held in the name of Promoter/ Director/ Relative of Director/ Promotor/ Employee	Property Held since which date	Reason for not holding in the name of the Company
Property, Plant and Equipment	Freehold Land	1,320	The Vicar Of The Church Of N S Da Salvacas Shrikrishna Madhav Kulkarni	No	14.10.2011	Freehold Land represents allocated cost of land related to Company's office building at Dadar (Mumbai), the conveyance for which is yet to be executed in favour of the Company.

(d) The Company not has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(d), of the Order are not applicable;

(e) As represented by the management there are no proceedings 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 thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company's business does not involve inventories and accordingly, the provision of the clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has been sanctioned Rupee Lines of Credits (LOC) to meet rupee shortages in its settlement processes and Overdraft facility against from various banks and USD Line of Credit. Such facilities are not charged against current assets. Thus reporting under paragraph 3(ii)(b), of the Order are not applicable;

(iii) The Company has made investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the year,

(a) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause (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 are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest

(c) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause (iii)(c) to (f) of the Order is not applicable.

(iv) The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under, to the extent applicable. We are informed by the Management that no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other Tribunal in this regard.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence reporting under clause 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and according to the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Income-tax, Sales Tax and Goods and Services Tax. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than 6 months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no disputed statutory dues as at March 31, 2023 except

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	18	AY 2009-10	Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax
		32	AY 2015-16	Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax
		174	AY 2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
		339	AY 2017-18	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
		560	AY 2017-18	Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax
		295	AY 2018-19	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
		794	AY 2020-21	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions not recorded in the books of account which 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) The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

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

(c) The Company has not taken any term loans during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3 (ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(e) The Company has not taken any funds from an entity or person to meet the obligation of any of the subsidiaries. The Company does not have any joint ventures or associate companies Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix)(e) of the order is not applicable to the Company;

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries The Company does not have any joint ventures or associate companies Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix)(f) of the order is not applicable to the Company;

(x) The Company has not raised money raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) nor any term loan during the period under audit. Accordingly, clause 3(x) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material frauds have been noticed or reported during the period by the Company.

(xii) The Company is not a chit fund or a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provision of the clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., 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

(c) There are no whistle-blower complaints received by the management during the year.

(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him covered under the provisions of section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, the provision of the clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanation given to us, in the group (in accordance with Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) there are no companies forming part of the promoter/promoter group of the Company which are CICs

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

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditor of the Company during the year.

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation 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 and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act.

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
Membership No. 048243
UDIN: 23048243BGXPRT3496

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 04 day of May, 2023

Annexure B - referred to in paragraph 3(g) under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

Report on the Internal Financial Control with reference to financial statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference financial statements of The Clearing Corporation of India Limited as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial statements 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).

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 with reference to financial statements 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statements

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

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
Membership No. 048243
UDIN: 23048243BGXPRT3496

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 04 day of May, 2023

THE CLEARING CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
I. ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	15,932	16,509
Capital Work-In-Progress	4	-	88
Intangible Assets	5	2,764	3,616
Intangible Assets Under Development	6	870	613
Financial Assets			
Investments in Subsidiaries	7	1,450	1,450
Other Non Current Financial Assets	8	68	42
Other Non Current Assets	9	140	64
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	10	1,952	2,010
Total Non Current Assets		**23,176**	**24,392**
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	11	12,54,790	13,76,734
Trade Receivables	12	5,120	4,093
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13a	85,396	61,061
Other Bank Balances	13b	7,57,339	4,95,236
Other Current Financial Assets	14	22,735	8,437
Other Current Assets	15	2,035	4,182
Total Current Assets		**21,27,415**	**19,49,743**
TOTAL ASSETS		**21,50,591**	**19,74,135**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	16	5,000	5,000
Other Equity	17	4,68,742	4,15,915
Total Equity		**4,73,742**	**4,20,915**
Non Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	18	5,000	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	19	1,234	1,027
Non Current Provisions	20	1,404	1,602
Total Non Current Liabilities		**7,638**	**2,629**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	21	-	8,171
Trade Payables Due to :			
- Micro and Small Enterprises	22	32	43
- Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		843	362
Other Current Financial Liabilities	23	16,64,762	15,39,547
Other Current Liabilities	24	1,325	1,121
Current Provisions	25	1,833	1,172
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	26	416	175
Total Current Liabilities		**16,69,211**	**15,50,591**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**21,50,591**	**19,74,135**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements	1-52		

As per our attached report of even date
For and on behalf of

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
Membership No.: 048243

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 04, 2023

Signatures to the Financial Statements and Notes thereon
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
R Gandhi
Chairman
DIN : 03341633

Sd/-
Hare Krishna Jena
Managing Director
DIN : 07624556

Sd/-
S Vishvanathan
Director
DIN : 02255828

Sd/-
Deepak Chande
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Pankaj Srivastava
Company Secretary

THE CLEARING CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Note	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
Income			
Revenue from Operations			
- Income from Operations	27	43,802	35,077
- Other Operating Revenues	28	29,141	21,002
Other Income	29	22,843	15,319
Total Income		**95,786**	**71,398**
Expenses			
Employee Benefit Expenses	30	6,723	5,164
Finance Cost	31	3,051	2,613
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	32	3,636	4,312
Other Expenses	33	9,842	8,560
Total Expenses		**23,252**	**20,649**
Profit Before Tax		**72,534**	**50,749**
Tax Expense			
Current Tax		18,547	13,070
Deferred Tax Expense /(Income)	34	125	86
Tax Adjustments Relating to Earlier Years		28	(353)
Total Tax Expenses		**18,700**	**12,803**
Profit After Tax		**53,834**	**37,946**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss			
- Remeasurements of the Defined Benefit Plans		(119)	125
- Income Tax on above		30	(31)
		(89)	**94**
Items that will be reclassified to Profit and Loss			
- Investments measured at FVOCI		444	(1,174)
- Income Tax on above		(112)	295
		332	**(879)**
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, (Net of Income Tax)		**243**	**(785)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		**54,077**	**37,161**
Earnings Per Equity Share			
Basic Earnings Per Share (₹)	35	107.67	75.89
Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹)		107.67	75.89
(Equity Share of Face Value of ₹10 each)			
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements	**1-52**		

As per our attached report of even date
For and on behalf of

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
Membership No.: 048243

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 04, 2023

Signatures to the Financial Statements and Notes thereon
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
R Gandhi
Chairman
DIN : 03341633

Sd/-
Hare Krishna Jena
Managing Director
DIN : 07624556

Sd/-
S Vishvanathan
Director
DIN : 02255828

Sd/-
Deepak Chande
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Pankaj Srivastava
Company Secretary

THE CLEARING CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
A Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit Before Tax	72,534	50,749
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	3,637	4,312
Unrealised (Gain)/Loss on Foreign Exchange	(140)	(34)
Interest on Taxes	13	5
Provision for Expected Credit Loss & Other receivables	1	-
Interest Income on Investments made out of Own Funds	(21,097)	(14,181)
Provision Written Back	(10)	-
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Propery, Plant and Equipment (Net)	(7)	(5)
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligation	(118)	125
Fair Valuation of Variable Pay	(22)	(18)
Provision for Dividend on Preference Share	426	425
Finance Cost	27	30
Operating profit before working capital changes	**55,244**	**41,408**
Net Change in :		
(Increase) / Decrease Trade Receivables	(1,028)	(705)
(Increase) / Decrease Other Non Current Financial Assets	(26)	(1)
(Increase) / Decrease Other Non Current Assets	(76)	(4)
(Increase) / Decrease Other Current Financial Assets	220	(357)
(Increase) / Decrease Other Current Assets	2,286	(3,190)
(Increase) / Decrease Interest Accrued	(19,655)	517
(Increase) / Decrease in Investments & Bank Deposits made out of Operational Funds	(94,845)	(2,09,032)
Increase / (Decrease) Borrowings	(3,171)	3,171
Increase / (Decrease) Other Current Financial Liabilities	1,25,625	1,39,300
Increase / (Decrease) Trade Payables	470	(39)
Increase / (Decrease) Other Current Liabilities	215	533
Increase / (Decrease) Current Provisions	660	(323)
Increase / (Decrease) Non Current Provisions	(202)	45
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	**65,717**	**(28,677)**
Taxes Paid (Net of Refund)	(18,289)	(12,889)
Net Cash Generated from / (Used in) Operating Activities (A)	**47,428**	**(41,566)**
B Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipments	(722)	(1,176)
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(1,653)	(1,724)
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments	7	11
Purchase of Government of India Treasury Bills out of Own Funds	(1,96,293)	(2,58,208)
Redemption of Government of India Treasury Bills made out of Own Funds	2,58,580	2,10,961
Placement of Bank Deposits made out of Own Funds	(2,25,155)	(1,56,300)
Redemption of Bank Deposits made out of Own Funds	1,28,021	1,77,405
Interest Income	16,210	11,312
Net Cash Generated from / (Used in) Investing Activities (B)	**(21,005)**	**(17,719)**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Issue of Preference Shares (RNCPS III)	5,000	-
Redemption of Preference Shares (RNCPS II)	(5,000)	-
Dividend Paid	(2,088)	(1,925)
Net Cash Generated from / (Used in) Financing Activities (C)	**(2,088)**	**(1,925)**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A) + (B) + (C)	**24,335**	**(61,210)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	**61,061**	**1,22,271**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	**85,396**	**61,061**
CLOSING BALANCE		
- Before Adjustment of Unrealised Foreign Exchange	84,026	61,020
- Unrealised Foreign Exchange Restatement in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,370	41
Total	**85,396**	**61,061**

Note: The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) - Statement of Cash Flow.

As per our attached report of even date
For and on behalf of

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
Membership No.: 048243

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 04, 2023

Signatures to the Financial Statements and Notes thereon
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
R Gandhi
Chairman
DIN : 03341633

Sd/-
Hare Krishna Jena
Managing Director
DIN : 07624556

Sd/-
S Vishvanathan
Director
DIN : 02255828

Sd/-
Deepak Chande
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Pankaj Srivastava
Company Secretary

THE CLEARING CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (SOCIE) FOR THE YEAR YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

(a)Equity Share Capital

	Note	(₹ in lakhs)
Balance as at 1 April 2021	16	5,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors		-
Restated Balance as at 1 April 2021		5,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year		-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	16	5,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors		-
Restated Balance as at 1 April 2022		5,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the period		-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	16	5,000

(b) Other Equity

	Settlement Reserve Fund	General Reserve	Contingency Reserve Fund	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income		Total
					Fair Valuation of Debt Instruments Measured at FVOCI	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan	
Balance as at 1 April, 2022	**2,00,000**	**1,26,732**	**86,000**	**4,284**	**(941)**	**(160)**	**4,15,915**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	53,834	-	-	53,834
Fair Value Changes in Investments Measured at OCI	-	-	-	-	332	-	332
Gain / (Loss) on Re-measurement of Defined Benefit Plans	-	-	-	-	-	(89)	(89)
Total Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**53,834**	**332**	**(89)**	**54,077**
Dividend Paid on Equity Shares	-	-	-	(1,250)	-	-	(1,250)
Transferred from Retained Earnings	30,000	11,500	10,100	(51,600)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**2,30,000**	**1,38,232**	**96,100**	**5,268**	**(609)**	**(249)**	**4,68,742**
Balance as at 1 April, 2021	**1,75,000**	**1,23,232**	**77,900**	**4,438**	**(62)**	**(254)**	**3,80,254**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	37,946	-	-	37,946
Fair Value Changes in Investments Measured at OCI	-	-	-	-	(879)	-	(879)
Gain / (Loss) on Re-measurement of Defined Benefit Plans	-	-	-	-	-	94	94
Total Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37,946**	**(879)**	**94**	**37,161**
Dividend Paid on Equity Shares	-	-	-	(1,500)	-	-	(1,500)
Transferred from Retained Earnings	25,000	3,500	8,100	(36,600)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**2,00,000**	**1,26,732**	**86,000**	**4,284**	**(941)**	**(160)**	**4,15,915**

As per our attached report of even date
For and on behalf of

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
Membership No.: 048243

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 04, 2023

Signatures to the Financial Statements and Notes thereon
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
R Gandhi
Chairman
DIN : 03341633

Sd/-
Hare Krishna Jena
Managing Director
DIN : 07624556

Sd/-
S Vishvanathan
Director
DIN : 02255828

Sd/-
Deepak Chande
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Pankaj Srivastava
Company Secretary

1 Background of the Company and Nature of Operations

The Clearing Corporation of India Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on April 30, 2001 having CIN U65990MH2001PLC131804. It provides clearing and settlement services for the transactions in the Money Market, Government Securities Market, Foreign Exchange Market, etc. and carries out related activities. The Company acts as a central counterparty for the trades executed by its members and extends settlement guarantee in terms of the Bye-laws, Rules and Regulations for various types of operations. The Company is authorized as a Payment System provider under 'The Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007' by Reserve Bank of India.

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domicled in India. The address of it's corporate office is CCIL Bhavan, S.K.Bole Road,Dadar (West), Mumbai 400028, Maharashtra.

2 Basis of Preparation, Key estimates and assumptions, Measurement, and Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Measurement

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (“Ind AS”) as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘Act’) read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

The financial statement have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013. Based on the nature of services and the time taken between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of the classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

These standalone Ind AS financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 4, 2023.

(b) Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),
- Defined benefit plans are measured at fair value of planed assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

2.2 Key Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, Management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are :

i. Determination of the estimated useful lives of property plant and equipments and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalized; (Note 2.5(a))

ii. Determination of the estimated useful lives of intangible assets and determining intangible assets having an indefinite useful life; (Note 2.5(b))

iii. Recognition of deferred tax assets, availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used; (Note 2.5(j))

iv. Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies, key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources; (Note 2.5(g))

v. Fair value of financial instruments (Note 2.5(e))

vi. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations, key actuarial assumptions; (Note 2.5(i))

vii. Recognition and measurement of Right of use asset and lease liability (Note 2.5(k))

2.3 Measurement of Fair Values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require financial instruments to be measured at fair values.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

The Management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the Management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2.4 Recent Accounting Pronouncements:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 31 March 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective from period starting 01 April 2023:

(i) Ind AS 1 - Presentation of financial statements :

This amendment aims to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant accounting policies' with a requirement to disclose their 'material accounting policy information' and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 107. The Company is currently evaluating its accounting policies and disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

(ii) Ind AS 8 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors:

This amendment provides a clear definition of accounting estimates and clarifies the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies / correction of errors. It also, explains the difference between estimation techniques and valuation techniques by way of examples to provide clarity. The said amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(iii) Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes:

This amendment narrows the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 101. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendment.

2.5 Significant Accounting Policies

a) Property Plant and Equipments

Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost which comprises of purchase price, freight, duties, taxes except for recoverable taxes, cost of installation and other incidental expenses incurred towards acquisition and installation of such assets.

Any profit or loss on derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognized.

Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and that the cost of the item can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repair and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, is provided on Straight Line Method (SLM) prescribed under Schedule II of the Act, except for the following:

a) Furniture and fittings (Chairs), which are depreciated over 5 Years, and;

b) Non Carpeted Road, which is depreciated over 5 Years.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

The Estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment considered for providing depreciation are as under:

Asset	Estimated useful life (in years)	Estimated scrap value (% of cost)
Buildings- Residential	60	5
Buildings- Office	60	5
Non Carpeted Road	5	-
Computer Systems - Hardware	3 to 6	-
Electrical Installations and Equipments	10	-
Furniture and Fittings	5 to 10	-
Office Equipments	5	-

b) Intangible Assets

Expenses incurred towards acquisition or development of software by an external vendor is capitalized as Computer Software.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life.

Amortization

Amortization of Intangible Assets is based on Internal technical assessment/advice. Residual value, is estimated to be immaterial by Management. The estimated useful life of intangible assets comprising of computer software considered for providing depreciation is 3 years.

c) Impairment of Non Financial Assets

The carrying amount of assets is reviewed at each reporting date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an individual asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

d) Borrowing Costs

Interest and other borrowing costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalized. Other interest and borrowing costs are charged to revenue.

e) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as forward contracts, futures and currency options.

1. Financial Assets

(i) Recognition and Initial Measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated and are measured at transaction price. All other financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset, except for an item measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their respective classification.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- FVOCI - debt investment;
- FVOCI - equity investment; or
- FVTPL

The classification of debt investment as amortised cost or FVOCI is based on the business model and cash flow characteristics of such instrument.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial assets Measured at Amortised Cost

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain and loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

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

Debt Investments measured at FVOCI

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- 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.

Debt investment at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss. All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets unless designated as effective hedge instruments.

The Company measures its investment in Treasury Bills at FVOCI since it satisfies both the business model test and the SPPI specified in Ind AS 109.

In case of investment in discounted securities/instruments the discount is accrued over the period to maturity and included in Income from Investments.

Equity Investments:

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For other equity investments, the Company makes an election on an instrument-by-instrument basis to designate equity investments as measured at FVOCI. These elected investments are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the reserves. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to Statement of profit or loss on disposal of the investments. These investments in equity are not held for trading. Equity investments that are not designated as measured at FVOCI are designated as measured at FVTPL and subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Dividend Income on equity investments is recognized when the right to receive is established.

Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost

A debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met: The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iii) Derecognition

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

(i) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or

(ii) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

  (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

  (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability.

The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

(iv) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following financial assets :

i. Trade Receivables measured at amortized cost

ii. Financial assets measured at amortized cost (other than trade receivables)

iii. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

iv. Settlement Guarantee extended by CCIL to its members as a Central Counter Party (CCP)

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows Simplified approach for recognising ECL on Trade Receivables i.e. no distinction is made between 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses considering the fact that all Trade Receivables are realised within 12 months.

In case of other assets (listed as (ii) and (iii) above), the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition.

If the credit risk of such financial assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

In case of financial asset mentioned at (iv) above, In a situation of a default by a member beyond its withheld assets, collaterals and Default Fund contribution, the Company is required to contribute to make good the losses to the extent prescribed under the Default Waterfall Mechanism in the Bye-laws, Rules and Regulations of respective settlement operations. These contribution to default waterfall mechanism may be recognised as ECL on occurrence of such event.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to measure ECL on its portfolio of financial assets. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of financial assets.

Expect Credit Loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is accounted as expense / income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2. Financial Liabilities

(i) Recognition and Initial Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or it is a derivative (that does not meet hedge accounting requirements) or it is designated as such on initial recognition.

(ii) Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Loans and Borrowing:

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iv) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharges, cancelled or expires.

3. 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet includes cash at bank and on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, with original maturities less than three months which are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of and short term deposits as defined above, as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash Management.

g) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current Management estimates.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence is confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent Assets are not recognized till the realization of the income is virtually certain.

h) Revenue Recognition

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at transaction price allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of the services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers.

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

(i) Revenue from operations is recognized as and when the service is rendered as per the relevant agreements.

(ii) Other revenue income is recognised as and when services are rendered and when there is a reasonable certainty of ultimate realisation.

(iii) Interest income on financial assets is recognized on an accrual basis using effective interest method.

Revenue is reported excluding applicable taxes.

For income from investments refer point 2.5(e) on financial instruments.

i) Employee Benefits

Short term Employee Benefits are estimated and provided for. Post Employment Benefits and Other Long term Employee Benefits are treated as follows:

(i) <u>Defined Contribution plans:</u>

(a) Provident Fund: The provident fund plan is operated by Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (RPFC) and the contribution thereof is paid/provided for.

(b) Superannuation Fund: Superannuation benefit for the eligible employees is covered by Superannuation Scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India and the contribution thereof is paid/provided for.

(c) National Pension Scheme: The National Pension Scheme is operated by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) and the contribution thereof in respect of eligible employees is paid/provided for.

Contributions to the defined contribution plans are charged to Statement of Profit & Loss for the respective financial year.

(ii) <u>Defined Benefits Plans:</u>

Gratuity: Gratuity for employees is covered by Gratuity Scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India and the contribution thereof is paid/provided for. Provision for Gratuity is made as per actuarial valuation as at the end of the year. Actuarial gains/losses at the end of the year accrued to the defined benefit plans are taken to the Other Comprehensive income (OCI) for the respective financial year and are not deferred.

(iii) <u>Other Long Term Benefits:</u>

Long term compensated absences, medical leave and long term incentive : Provision for leave encashment, medical leave and long term incentive is made on the basis of actuarial valuation as at the end of the financial year.

j) Income-Tax

Income tax expense /income comprises current tax expense/income and deferred tax expense/income. It is recognized in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income. In which case, the tax is recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, respectively.

Current Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or recoverable on the taxable profit or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretations and establishes provisions where appropriate.

- Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred Tax

Deferred Income tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose and the amount considered for tax purpose.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized such reductions are reversed when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be recovered.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

k) Lease

Accounting for Lease as a Lessor :

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

A Lessor shall recognise assets held under a finance lease in its Balance Sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

Lease income from operating leases, is recognised as income on straight-line basis over the term of lease.

l) Foreign Currency Transactions

Functional and Presentation Currency

The Company’s financial statements are prepared and presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date the fair value is determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss in the year in which they arise.

m) Dividend

Final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the equity shareholders, and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company’s Board of Directors.

n) Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted to take into account:

- The after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- Weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Note 3

Property, Plant and Equipment

Changes in the Carrying Value of Property, Plant and Equipment for the year ended 31 March 2023:

(₹ in lakhs)

DESCRIPTION	Freehold Land	Buildings - Residential	Buildings - Office	Furniture and Fixtures	Electrical Installations and Equipement	Office Equipment	Computer Systems - Hardware	Non Carpeted Road	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2022	1,320	921	10,395	144	262	143	7,153	24	20,362
Additions	-	-	-	35	193	41	541	-	810
Disposals	-	-	-	(2)	(13)	-	-	-	(15)
Cost as at 31 March 2023 (A)	**1,320**	**921**	**10,395**	**177**	**442**	**184**	**7,694**	**24**	**21,157**
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1 April 2022	-	88	886	128	248	92	2,387	24	3,853
Depreciation charged for the year	-	-	188	6	14	25	1,154	-	1,387
Disposals	-	-	-	(2)	(13)	-	-	-	(15)
Accumulated depreciation up to 31 March 2023 (B)	**-**	**88**	**1,074**	**132**	**249**	**117**	**3,541**	**24**	**5,225**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2023 (A) - (B)	**1,320**	**833**	**9,321**	**45**	**193**	**67**	**4,153**	**-**	**15,932**

Changes in the Carrying Value of Property, Plant and Equipment for the year ended 31 March 2022:

(₹ in lakhs)

DESCRIPTION	Freehold Land	Buildings - Residential	Buildings - Office	Furniture and Fixtures	Electrical Installations and Equipement	Office Equipment	Computer Systems - Hardware	Non Carpeted Road	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2021	1,320	921	10,395	136	369	132	5,845	24	19,142
Additions	-	-	-	8	3	10	1,081	-	1,102
Disposals/Adjustment *	-	-	-	0	(110)	1	227	-	118
Cost as at 31 March 2022 (A)	**1,320**	**921**	**10,395**	**144**	**262**	**143**	**7,153**	**24**	**20,362**
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1 April 2021	-	70	705	114	304	71	1,127	21	2,412
Depreciation charged for the year	-	18	181	14	54	20	1,028	3	1,318
Disposals/Adjustment *	-	-	-	0	(110)	1	232	-	123
Accumulated depreciation up to 31 March 2022 (B)	**-**	**88**	**886**	**128**	**248**	**92**	**2,387**	**24**	**3,853**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2022 (A) - (B)	**1,320**	**833**	**9,509**	**16**	**14**	**51**	**4,766**	**-**	**16,509**

Note :

*includes Gross Block and Accumulated Depreciation deduction for previous years.

"0" denotes amount less than ₹0.50 lakh

Note 3

Property, Plant and Equipment (Contd.......)

Additional Regulatory Information

Particulars	Description of item of property	Gross Carring Value as at 31.03.2023 (₹ in lakhs)	Title Deed held in the name of	Whether Title Deed held in the name of Promoter/Director /Relative of Director/Promotor /Employee	Property Held since which date	Reason for not holding in the name of the Company
Property, Plant and Equipment	Freehold Land	1,320	THE VICAR OF THE CHURCH OF N S DA SALVACAS SHRIKRISHNA MADHAV KULKARNI	No	14.10.2011	Freehold Land represents allocated cost of land related to Company's office building at Dadar (Mumbai), the conveyance for which is yet to be executed in favour of the Company.

Note 4

Capital Work-in-Progress

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)	-	88
	-	**88**

Note :

a) Capital Work-in-Progress Ageing

Capital Work-in-Progress ageing as on 31 March 2023:

There is no Capital Work-in-progress outstanding as on 31 March 2023.

Capital Work-in-Progress ageing as on 31 March 2022:

(₹ in lakhs)

Capital Work-in-Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
CWIP-Electrical Installation	74	14	-	-	88
TOTAL	**74**	**14**	**-**	**-**	**88**

b) There are no instances of CWIP whose completion is overdue or exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

c) There are no projects whose activity has been suspended.

Note 5

Intangible Assets

Changes in the Carrying Value of Intangible Assets for the year ended 31 March 2023:

(₹ in lakhs)

DESCRIPTION	Computer Software
Cost as at 1 April 2022	15,843
Additions	1,396
Disposals	-
Cost as at 31 March 2023 (A)	**17,239**
Accumulated amortisation as at 1 April 2022	12,227
Amortisation recognised for the year	2,248
Disposals	-
Accumulated Amortisation up to 31 March 2023 (B)	**14,475**
Net Carrying Amount as at 31 March 2023 (A) - (B)	**2,764**

Changes in the Carrying Value of Intangible Assets for the year ended 31 March 2022:

(₹ in lakhs)

DESCRIPTION	Computer Software
Cost as at 1 April 2021	14,099
Additions	1,753
Disposals	(9)
Cost as at 31 March 2022 (A)	**15,843**
Accumulated amortisation as at 1 April 2021	9,242
Amortisation recognised for the year	2,994
Disposals	(9)
Accumulated Amortisation up to 31 March 2022 (B)	**12,227**
Net Carrying Amount as at 31 March 2022 (A) - (B)	**3,616**

Note 6

Intangible Assets under Development

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Intangible Assets under Development - Software	870	613
	870	**613**

Note :

a) Intangible Assets under Development Ageing

Intangible Assets under Development ageing as on 31 March 2023:

(₹ in lakhs)

Intangible Assets Under Development	Amount in Intangible Assets Under Development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
Projects in Progress (Software Versions)					
CSS	158	5	-	-	163
Derivatives	50	-	-	-	50
Derivatives Web Reporting Platform	54	2	-	-	56
FSS	42	1	-	-	43
IRMS/IRIS	84	-	26	-	110
NDS OM	68	7	6	-	81
RMS	133	16	-	-	149
Other License Softwares	136	82	-	-	218
TOTAL	**725**	**113**	**32**	**-**	**870**

Intangible Assets under Development ageing as on 31 March 2022:

(₹ in lakhs)

Intangible Assets Under Development	Amount in Intangible Assets Under Development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
Projects in Progress (Software Versions)					
CORE	23	-	40	-	63
CSS	18	-	-	49	67
Derivatives	98	-	-	-	98
FSS	1	-	-	-	1
IRMS/IRIS	65	27	-	-	92
NDS OM	58	29	26	-	113
RMS	18	-	-	-	18
Trade Repository	4	46	-	-	50
Other License Softwares	111	-	-	-	111
TOTAL	**396**	**102**	**66**	**49**	**613**

Note 6

Intangible Assets under Development (Contd....)

b) Intangible Assets under Development whose completion is overdue or exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

Intangible Assets under Development whose completion is overdue or exceeded its cost compared to its original plan during the year ended March 31, 2023 are as follows :

(₹ in lakhs)

Intangible Assets Under Development	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
Projects in Progress (Software Versions)					
1) Cost and Time Overrun Projects					
CSS	55	-	-	-	55
NDS-OM	33	-	-	-	33
RMS	68	-	-	-	68
FSS	33	-	-	-	33
Derivatives Web Reporting	23	-	-	-	23
IRMS	35	-	-	-	35
TOTAL	**247**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**247**
2) Time Overrun Projects					
NDS	14	-	-	-	14
VASS	165	-	-	-	165
TOTAL	**179**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**179**

Intangible Assets under Development whose completion is overdue or exceeded its cost compared to its original plan during the year ended March 31, 2022 are as follows :

(₹ in lakhs)

Intangible Assets Under Development	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
Projects in Progress (Software Versions)					
1) Cost and Time Overrun Projects					
CSS	49	-	-	-	49
NDS-OM	55	-	-	-	55
Trade Repository	46	-	-	-	46
TOTAL	**150**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**150**
2) Time Overrun Projects					
IRMS	27	-	-	-	27
TOTAL	**27**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27**

c) There are no projects whose activity has been suspended.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Note 7		
Investments in Subsidiaries		
Investment in Equity Instruments in Wholly Owned Subsidiaries (Unquoted)		
Clearcorp Dealing Systems (India) Limited		
1,00,00,000 (Previous year-1,00,00,000) Equity Shares of Face Value ₹10 each (Fully Paid Up)	1,000	1,000
Legal Entity Indentifier India Limited		
45,00,000 (Previous year - 45,00,000) Equity Shares of Face Value ₹10 each (Fully Paid Up)	450	450
	1,450	**1,450**
Aggregate Book Value of Quoted Investments	-	-
Aggregate Market Value of Quoted Investments	-	-
Aggregate Book Value of Unquoted Investments	1,450	1,450
Aggregate Amount of Impairment in Value of Investments	-	-
Note 8		
Other Non Current Financial Assets (Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Security Deposits	68	42
	68	**42**
Note 9		
Other Non Current Assets (Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Prepaid Expenses	140	64
	140	**64**
Note 10		
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)		
Advance Taxes (Net of Provision for Taxes)	2,016	2,010
Less: Provision for Doubtful Tax Refunds	(64)	-
	1,952	**2,010**
Note 11		
Current Investments		
Investments in Government Securities at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)		
- Investment in US Government Treasury Bills	6,09,248	5,59,454
- Investment in Government of India Treasury Bills/STRIPS	6,45,542	8,17,280
	12,54,790	**13,76,734**
Aggregate Book Value of Quoted Investments	12,33,440	13,65,851
Aggregate Market Value of Quoted Investments	12,54,790	13,76,734
Aggregate Book Value of Unquoted Investments	-	-
Aggregate Amount of Impairment in Value of Investments	-	-

Note 11

Current Investments (Contd......)

Note :

(a) Investment in Government of India Treasury Bills includes Treasury Bills amounting to ₹ 91,038 lakhs (31 March 2022 - ₹ 1,26,276 lakhs) earmarked for Settlement Reserve Fund.

(b) Investment in Government of India Treasury Bills includes Treasury Bills amounting to ₹ 34,004 lakhs (31 March 2022 - ₹ 50,824 lakhs) earmarked for Contingency Reserve Fund.

(c) Investment in Government of India Treasury Bills/STRIPS includes Treasury Bills amounting to ₹ 4,50,064 lakhs (31 March 2022 - ₹ 5,63,027 lakhs) invested out of member's fund.

(d) Investment in US Government Treasury Bills above represents Treasury bills amounting to ₹ 6,09,248 lakhs (31 March 2022 ₹ 5,59,453 lakhs) which are held in custody with Settlement Banks, who have extended committed lines of credit amounting to ₹ 4,11,050 lakhs (31 March 2022 ₹ 3,78,750 lakhs) to enable the Company to meet settlement shortages, if any.

(e) The subject collateralization of US treasury T- bills invested out of cash collaterals received from members is for the purpose of raising liquidity to complete the settlement. According to the provisions of CCIL Bye-Laws, Rules, and relevant Regulations (BRR) read with the Payment and Settlement Systems Act 2007, which is a special legislation for the purpose of settlement of transactions, cash collaterals received from the members, investment made out of the cash collaterals received and collaterlisation of the investments made out of same for the purpose of raising liquidity to complete the settlement are special arrangements and can not be treated at par with arrangements relating to Company's proprietary funds. Therefore there is no applicability of creation of Charge under section 77 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	**As At 31 March 2023**	**As At 31 March 2022**
Note 12		
Trade Receivables		
Billed Revenue		
Secured, Considered Good	3,983	3,302
Unsecured, Considered Good	848	563
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	0*	-
	4,831	**3,866**
Unbilled Revenue		
Secured, Considered Good	-	-
Unsecured, Considered Good	289	228
	5,120	**4,093**

'*' denotes amount less than Rs. 0.50 Lakh

Trade Receivable Ageing as on 31 March 2023 :

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Trade Receivables not due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment/date of transaction					
		Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
Billed Debtors							
1) Undisputed Trade Receivables - *Considered Good*	4,795	36	0	-	-	-	**4,831**
2) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
3) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
4) Disputed Trade Receivables - *Considered Good*	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
5) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
6) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	4,795	**36**	**0**	**-**	**-**	-	**4,831**
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Net Billed Debtors	4,795	36	0	-	-	-	4,831
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	**289**
Total							**5,120**

Trade Receivable Ageing as on 31 March 2022 :

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Trade Receivables not due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment/date of transaction					
		Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
Billed Debtors							
1) Undisputed Trade Receivables - *Considered Good*	3,698	151	16	0	-	-	**3,865**
2) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
3) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
4) Disputed Trade Receivables - *Considered Good*	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
5) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
6) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	3,698	**151**	**16**	**0**	**-**	-	**3,865**
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Net Billed Debtors	3,698	151	16	0	-	-	3,865
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	**228**
Total							**4,093**

"0" denotes amount less than ₹0.50 lakh

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Note 13a		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on Hand	1	1
Balances with Banks		
- in Current Accounts	30,962	24,577
- in Deposit Accounts (Original Maturity of upto 3 Months) {Refer Note Below}	54,433	36,483
	85,396	**61,061**

Note

a) Bank deposits includes ₹44,432 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹27,483 lakhs) invested out of member's funds.

Note 13b		
Other Bank Balances		
Bank Deposits with Original Maturity of more than 3 Months but Residual Maturity upto 12 months {Refer Note below}	7,57,339	4,95,236
	7,57,339	**4,95,236**

Note :

a) Bank deposits includes ₹ 1,08,962 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹ 48,724 lakhs) earmarked for Settlement Reserve Fund.

b) Bank deposits includes ₹ 51,995 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹ 27,075 lakhs) earmarked for Contingency Reserve Fund.

c) Bank deposits includes ₹ 2,02,507 lakhs (31 March 2022: ₹ 1,15,490 lakhs) are held in custody by various banks against overdraft limits sanctioned by them. The total overdraft limits of ₹ 1,82,256 lakhs (as on 31 March 2022 : ₹ 1,03,941 lakhs) sanctioned by these banks against Bank Deposits submitted as on 31 March 2023.

d) Bank deposits includes ₹ 5,36,531 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹ 3,71,562 lakhs) invested out of member's funds.

e) The subject collateralization of Bank Deposits invested out of cash collaterals received from members is for the purpose of raising liquidity to complete the settlement. According to the provisions of CCIL Bye-Laws, Rules, and relevant Regulations (BRR) read with the Payment and Settlement Systems Act 2007, which is a special legislation for the purpose of settlement of transactions, cash collaterals received from the members, investment made out of the cash collaterals received and collaterlisation of the investments made out of same for the purpose of raising liquidity to complete the settlement are special arrangements and can not be treated at par with arrangements relating to Company's proprietary funds. Therefore there is no applicability of creation of Charge under section 77 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 14		
Other Current Financial Assets		
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Due from Legal Entity Identifier India Limited - Subsidiary Company	40	58
Due from Clearcorp Dealing Systems (India) Limited - Subsidiary Company	80	97
Interest Accrued on Bank Deposits	22,525	8,007
Others	90	275
	22,735	**8,437**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Note 15		
Other Current Assets		
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Prepaid Expenses	1,111	921
Advance to Suppliers and Others	861	46
Funds Used for Default	-	3,171
Others	64	44
Provison for other doubtful receivables	(1)	-
	63	**44**
	2,035	**4,182**

Note 16

Equity Share Capital

a. Details of Authorised, Issued and Subscribed Share Capital

Particulars	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	Number	₹ in lakhs	Number	₹ in lakhs
Authorised Share Capital				
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each	5,00,00,000	5,000	5,00,00,000	5,000
Redeemable, Non Convertible, Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹10/- each*	5,00,00,000	5,000	5,00,00,000	5,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up				
Equity shares of ₹10/- each fully paid	5,00,00,000	5,000	5,00,00,000	5,000
	5,00,00,000	**5,000**	**5,00,00,000**	**5,000**

*5,00,00,000 Nos 8.50% Redeemable, Cumulative, Non-Convertible Preference Shares of ₹10 each (total face value of ₹5,000 lakhs) are classified as Financial Liability (See Note 18 & 21)

b. Reconciliation of Number of Equity Shares at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	Number	₹ in lakhs	Number	₹ in lakhs
Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	5,00,00,000	5,000	5,00,00,000	5,000
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**5,00,00,000**	**5,000**	**5,00,00,000**	**5,000**

c. Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares held

Name of Shareholder	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	No of equity shares held	Percentage	No of equity shares held	Percentage
State Bank of India	84,00,000	16.80%	84,00,000	16.80%
Life Insurance Corporation of India	50,00,000	10.00%	50,00,000	10.00%
STCI Finance Limited	50,00,000	10.00%	50,00,000	10.00%
ICICI Bank Limited	49,50,000	9.90%	49,50,000	9.90%
HDFC Bank Limited	45,00,000	9.00%	45,00,000	9.00%

d. Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Shares held by Promoters as at 31 March 2023 as follows :

Promoter Name	31 March 2023		31 March 2022		% Change during the Period
	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares	
i) State Bank of India	84,00,000	16.80%	84,00,000	16.80%	Nil
ii) Bank of Baroda	5,00,000	1.00%	5,00,000	1.00%	Nil
iii) HDFC Bank Limited	45,00,000	9.00%	45,00,000	9.00%	Nil
iv) ICICI Bank Limited	49,50,000	9.90%	49,50,000	9.90%	Nil
v) Life Insurance Corporation of India	50,00,000	10.00%	50,00,000	10.00%	Nil

Shares held by Promoters as at 31 March 2022 as follows :

Promoter Name	31 March 2022		31 March 2021		% Change during the Period
	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares	
i) State Bank of India	84,00,000	16.80%	84,00,000	16.80%	Nil
ii) Bank of Baroda	5,00,000	1.00%	5,00,000	1.00%	Nil
iii) HDFC Bank Limited	45,00,000	9.00%	45,00,000	9.00%	Nil
iv) ICICI Bank Limited	49,50,000	9.90%	49,50,000	9.90%	Nil
v) Life Insurance Corporation of India	50,00,000	10.00%	50,00,000	10.00%	Nil

e. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

Voting Rights: The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each Equity Shareholder is entitled to one vote per share.

Dividend: The dividend recommended by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting and would be paid in proportion to the amount of capital paid-up on shares. The Board of Directors have recommended dividend of ₹4 per fully paid up equity share of ₹10/- each, aggregating ₹2,000 Lakhs for the financial year 2022-23, which is based on relevant share capital as on 31st March, 2023.

Winding up: If any assets are available for distribution upon liquidation in terms of the provisions of the Act, it will be distributed in proportion to the capital paid-up or which ought to have been paid up at the commencement of winding up.

Note 16

Equity Share Capital (Contd...)

f. There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts or commitments for sale of shares.

g. For the period of five years immediately preceding the date of the Balance Sheet, the Company has not

  i) Allotted any shares as fully paid up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash; or

  ii) Allotted any shares as fully paid up bonus shares; or

  iii) Bought back any of its Equity Shares.

h. There are no securities convertible into equity / preference shares.

i. There are no calls unpaid.

j. No shares have been forfeited.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Note 17		
Other Equity		
(Refer Statement of Changes in Equity)		
Settlement Reserve Fund	2,30,000	2,00,000
Contingency Reserve Fund	96,100	86,000
General Reserve	1,38,232	1,26,732
Other Comprehensive Income	(858)	(1,101)
Retained Earnings	5,268	4,284
	4,68,742	**4,15,915**

17.1 Nature and Purpose of Reserves

Settlement Reserve Fund

Settlement reserve fund represents amounts set aside from the profits of the Company from time to time as may be considered appropriate by the Board of Directors, to ensure that there are sufficient assigned financial resources which may be utilised for meeting claims in relation to any participants' default. Bank Balances / Bank Deposits / Current Investments amounting to ₹2,00,000 lakhs (31 March 2022: ₹1,75,000 lakhs) are earmarked for this purpose.

Contingency Reserve Fund

Contingency Reserve Fund represents amounts set aside from the profits of the Company from time to time as may be considered appropriate by the Board of Directors to ensure that there are sufficient assigned financial resources which may be utilised for meeting Non-default losses. Bank Balances / Bank Deposits / Current Investments amounting to ₹86,000 lakhs (31 March 2022: ₹77,900 lakhs) are earmarked for this purpose.

General Reserve

General Reserve represents appropriation of retained earnings and are available for distribution to shareholders.

Other Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income represents the actuarial gain or loss on fair valuation of defined benefit obligation and fair valuation gain or loss on investments clasified as FVOCI.

Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings represents surplus/accumulated earnings of the Company and are available for distribution to shareholders.

Note 18		
Borrowings		
Redeemable Preference Shares (Unsecured)		
- 8.5% Redeemable, Non Convertible, Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹10 each (RNCPS III)	5,000	-
	5,000	**-**

Note 18

Borrowings (Contd...)

Terms of Preference Shares:

1) During the Financial year, the Company has issued 8.5% Redeemable, Cumulative, Non-convertible and Non-participating Preference Shares on March 21, 2023 which are redeemable on March 21,2028
2) The Company has only one class of Preference Shares being Redeemable, Cumulative, Non-convertible and Non-participating Preference Shares.
3) The shareholders have right to vote only on resolutions which directly affect their interest. The Preference Shareholders are entitled to dividend @ 8.50% p.a.and shares are redeemable on March 21, 2028.
4) In the event of liquidation, Preference Shares will have preferential right of return of amount paid-up on the shares together with the arrears of cumulative preferential dividend, if any, due on the date of winding up but shall not have further right or claim over the surplus assets of the Company.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Note 19		
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Difference between Book Base and Tax Base of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	1,811	1,699
Fair Valuation of Variable Compensation	7	8
	1,818	**1,707**
Deferred Tax Assets		
Tax Disallowances	405	389
Fair Valuation of Investments Carried at FVOCI	179	291
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	0*	-
	584	**680**
Deferred Tax Assets (Net) / (Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net))	**1,234**	**1,027**
Note 20		
Non Current Provisions		
Provision for Employee Benefits	1,404	1,602
	1,404	**1,602**
Note 21		
Current Borrowings		
Redeemable Preference Shares (Unsecured)		
- 8.5% Redeemable, Non Convertible, Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹10 each (RNCPS II)	-	5,000
Line of Credit from a Bank	-	3,171
	-	**8,171**

* denotes amount less that ₹ 0.50 Lakhs

Note 21

Current Borrowings (Contd......)

Terms of Preference Shares:

1) The Company has only one class of Preference Shares being Redeemable, Cumulative, Non-convertible and Non-participating Preference Shares.
2) 5,00,00,000 8.5% Redeemable Non-Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares (RNCPS-II) of ₹ 10/- each issued by the Company in March 2018 were due for redemption in March 2023. Accordingly, the Company has redeemed the existing Preference Shares i.e. RNCPS-II on March 21, 2023 at par, on completion of term of 5 years of RNCPS-II issue from the date of allotment. The redemption was done in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and applicable rules made thereunder by issuing 5,00,00,000 8.5% Redeemable Non-Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares (RNCPS-III) upto the nominal amount of shares redeemed i.e. ₹ 50,00,00,000. These 8.5% Redeemable Non-Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares (RNCPS-III) were issued on March 21, 2023. Since the redemption of above preference shares was out of proceeds of fresh issue of preference shares, creation of Capital Redemption Reserve was not required.
3) In the event of liquidation, Preference Shares will have preferential right of return of amount paid-up on the shares together with the arrears of cumulative preferential dividend, if any, due on the date of winding up but shall not have further right or claim over the surplus assets of the Company.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	**As At 31 March 2023**	**As At 31 March 2022**
Note 22		
Trade Payables Due to :		
Micro and Small Enterprises		
Billed Creditors	-	-
Unbilled Creditors	32	43
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		
Billed Creditors	352	23
Unbilled Creditors	491	339
	875	**405**

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule as on 31 March 2023 :

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	**Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment/date of transaction**				**Total**
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**more than 3 years**	
Billed Creditors					
1) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
2) Other than MSME	352	-	-	-	352
3) Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-
4) Disputed dues -Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-
	352	**-**	**-**	**-**	**352**
Undisputed Unbilled Creditors					523
TOTAL					**875**

Note 22

Trade Payables (Contd.....)

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule as on 31 March 2022 :

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment/date of transaction				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
Billed Creditors					
1) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
2) Other than MSME	23	-	-	-	23
3) Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-
4) Disputed dues -Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-
	23	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23**
Undisputed Unbilled Creditors					382
TOTAL					**405**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Note 23		
Other Current Financial Liabilities		
Interest Accrued but not Due	17,800	3,746
Deposits from Members ##	16,45,762	15,34,465
Creditors for Capital Expenses*	499	434
Dividend Payable on Redeemable Preference Shares	13	425
Other Liabilities^	688	477
	16,64,762	**15,39,547**

*Creditors for Capital Expenses includes ₹ 27 lakh (31 March 2022 : ₹Nil lakh) due to Micro and Small Enterprises.

^Other Liabilities includes ₹ 50 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹ 48 lakhs) due to Micro and Small Enterprises {Refer Note 46}

##'Deposits from members' represents collaterals received in the form of cash. Total collaterals received from members and outstanding at the end of the year are as under :

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Cash Collaterals	Govt. Securities#	Guarantees**
As at 31 March 2023			
Securities Settlement	7,71,810	1,18,47,265	-
Forex Settlement@	6,22,811	-	-
TREPS Settlement	1,09,539	9,67,74,967	-
Default Funds	1,41,602	9,97,466	-
Total	**16,45,762**	**10,96,19,698**	**-**
As at 31 March 2022			
Securities Settlement	6,65,360	1,13,96,651	-
Forex Settlement@	5,85,704	-	-
TREPS Settlement	1,30,815	8,01,26,404	2,15,000
Default Funds	1,52,586	9,27,030	-
Total	**15,34,465**	**9,24,50,085**	**2,15,000**

Note 23

Other Current Financial Liabilities (Contd....)

The Collaterals received in the form of cash have been invested as under and are included in respective accounts:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
US Government Treasury Bills (under Current Investments)	6,02,403	5,59,563
Government of India Treasury Bills/STRIPS (under Current Investments)	4,50,064	5,63,028
Balance in Bank Accounts (under Cash and Cash Equivalents)		
- In Current Accounts	19,110	14,164
- In Deposit Accounts	5,74,185	3,97,710
	16,45,762	**15,34,465**

#Collaterals received in the form of Government Securities are held by the Company under it's Constituent Subsidiary General Ledger (CSGL) Account with Reserve Bank of India.

@Equivalent to US Dollars 7,57,585 thousands (31 March 2022 : US Dollars 7,73,206 thousands).

**The Company has accepted Bank Guarantees as additional collaterals in last year.

Note 24		
Other Current Liabilities		
Revenue Received in Advance	3	4
Statutory Dues	1,322	1,117
	1,325	**1,121**
Note 25		
Current Provisions		
Provision for Employee Benefits	1,833	1,172
	1,833	**1,172**
Note 26		
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		
Provision for Taxation (Net of Advance Tax)	416	175
	416	**175**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
Note 27		
Income from Operations		
- Transaction Charges - Securities Settlement -Outright Trades	15,116	12,761
- Transaction Charges - Securities Settlement -Repo Trades	6,915	5,231
- Transaction Charges - TREPS Settlement	4,366	4,334
- Transaction Charges - Forex Settlement	5,286	4,175
- Transaction Charges - CLS Settlement	2,541	1,712
- Trade Processing Charges - Trade Repository	990	862
- Portfolio Compression Charges	1,031	542
- Forex Forward Charges	3,578	2,692
- Derivatives Charges	3,527	2,069
- Other Fees and Charges	452	699
	43,802	**35,077**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
Note 28		
Other Operating Revenues		
Interest / Income on Investments Made Out of Operational Funds		
- Income on Current Investments	41,746	18,973
- Interest on Bank Deposits	27,997	14,559
	69,743	**33,532**
Less : Interest Paid on Deposits from Members	40,602	12,530
	29,141	**21,002**
Note 29		
Other Income		
Interest / Income on Investments Made out of Own Funds		
- on Current Investments	10,348	8,339
- on Bank Deposits	10,748	5,842
	21,096	**14,181**
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments (Net)	7	5
Gain on Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation (Net)	140	34
Business Support Charges from Subsidiary Companies	1,368	942
Business Management Charges from Subsidiary Companies	56	34
Others	176	123
	22,843	**15,319**
Note 30		
Employee Benefits Expenses		
Salaries	5,734	4,365
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds {refer note 47}	737	627
Staff Welfare Expenses	252	172
	6,723	**5,164**
Note 31		
Finance Cost		
Line of Credit Commitment and Other Charges	2,583	2,153
Dividend on Preference Shares	426	425
Interest on Taxes	15	5
Interest on Others	27	30
	3,051	**2,613**
Note 32		
Depreciation & Amortisation Expense		
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment {Refer Note 3}	1,388	1,318
Amortisation of Intangible Assets {Refer Note 5}	2,248	2,994
	3,636	**4,312**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
Note 33		
Other Expenses		
Power and Fuel	409	381
Repairs and Maintenance -Buildings	125	109
Repairs and Maintenance -Computer Systems and Equipment	3,660	3,816
Repairs and Maintenance -Others	164	147
Insurance	189	154
Rates and Taxes	142	135
Communication Expenses	350	330
CLS Settlement Charges	1,649	1,122
Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility {refer note 49}	1,154	1,183
Professional Fees	790	292
Directors' Sitting Fees	108	91
Payment to Auditors {refer note 45}	27	21
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	0*	-
Others	1,075	779
	9,842	**8,560**

Note 34

Income Taxes

Tax Expense

(a) Amounts Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
Current Tax Expense		
Current Year	18,547	13,070
Changes in Estimates Related to Prior Period	28	(353)
	18,575	**12,717**
Deferred Tax Expense		
Origination and Reversal of Temporary Differences	125	86
	125	**86**
Tax Expense for the Year	**18,700**	**12,803**

*denotes amount less than ₹0.50 lakh

Note 34

Income Tax (Contd.....)

(b) Amounts Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in lakhs)

	Year Ended 31 March 2023			Year Ended 31 March 2022		
	Before Tax	Tax (Expense) /Benefit	Net of Tax	Before Tax	Tax (Expense) /Benefit	Net of Tax
Items that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss						
Remeasurements of the Defined Benefit Liability (Asset)	(119)	30	(89)	125	(31)	94
Items that will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss						
Investments Measured at FVOCI	444	(112)	332	(1,174)	295	(879)
	325	**(82)**	**243**	**(1,049)**	**264**	**(785)**

(c) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
Profit Before Tax	**72,534**	**50,749**
Statutory Income Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected Income Tax Expense	18,256	12,772
Tax Effect of:		
Expenses not allowed under Income Tax		
- Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibilities and Other Donations	291	298
- Interest u/s 234 of Income Tax Act	3	1
- Provision for Doubtful Tax Refunds	0	-
- Interest on Late Payment of TDS	0	-
Income credited to Statement of Profit & Loss to be considered separately		
- Profit on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	(2)	(1)
Others	124	86
Tax Adjustments relating to earlier years	28	(353)
Total Tax Expense	**18,700**	**12,803**
Current Tax	18,547	13,070
Deferred Tax	125	86
Tax Adjustments relating to earlier years	28	(353)
Tax Expense as per Profit or Loss	**18,700**	**12,803**

"0" denotes amount less than ₹0.50 lakh

Note 34

Income Taxes (Contd......)

(d) Movement in Deferred Tax Balances :

Movement in Deferred Tax Balances (F.Y. 2022-23)

(₹ in lakhs)

	Net Balance 1 April 2022	Recognised during the year		31 March 2023		
		Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in OCI	Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liability)	Deferred Tax Asset	Deferred Tax Liability
Deferred Tax Liability						
Difference between Book Base and Tax Base of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	1,699	112	-	1,811	-	1,811
Fair Valuation of Variable Compensation	8	(1)	-	7	-	7
Deferred Tax Asset						
Tax Disallowances	(389)	(16)	-	(405)	(405)	-
Remeasurment of Defined Benefit Obligation	-	30	(30)	-	-	-
Fair Valuation of Investments Carried at FVOCI	(291)	-	112	(179)	(179)	-
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	-	(0)	-	(0)	(0)	-
Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities	**1,027**	**125**	**82**	**1,234**	**(584)**	**1,818**
Set Off Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities	**1,027**	**125**	**82**	**1,234**	**(584)**	**1,818**

Movement in Deferred Tax Balances (F.Y. 2021-22)

(₹ in lakhs)

	Net Balance 1 April 2021	Recognised during the year		31 March 2022		
		Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in OCI	Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liability)	Deferred Tax Asset	Deferred Tax Liability
Deferred Tax Liability						
Difference between Book Base and Tax Base of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	1,613	86	-	1,699	-	1,699
Fair Valuation of Investments Carried at FVOCI	5	-	(295)	(291)	(291)	-
Fair Valuation of Variable Compensation	11	(3)	-	8	-	8
Deferred Tax Asset						
Tax Disallowances	(423)	34	-	(389)	(389)	-
Remeasurment of Defined Benefit Obligation	-	(31)	31	-	-	-
Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities	**1,206**	**86**	**(264)**	**1,027**	**(680)**	**1,707**
Set Off Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities	**1,206**	**86**	**(264)**	**1,027**	**(680)**	**1,707**

Note :

1) The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities.
2) Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. Any changes in future taxable income would impact the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

Note 35

Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders (after adjusting profit impact of dilutive potential equity shares, if any) by the aggregate of weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
i. Profit Attributable to Equity Holders (₹ in lakhs)		
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic and diluted EPS	53,834	37,946
	53,834	**37,946**
ii. Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares		
Number of shares oustanding at the beginning of the year	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
Add/(Less): Effect of shares issued/ (bought back)	-	-
Weighted average number of shares for calculating basic EPS	**5,00,00,000**	**5,00,00,000**
Effect of Dilution		
Share Options	-	-
Weighted average number of shares for calculating diluted EPS	**5,00,00,000**	**5,00,00,000**
iii. Basic Earnings Per Share (₹)	**107.67**	**75.89**
iv. Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹)	**107.67**	**75.89**

Note 36

Financial Instruments - Fair Values

A. Accounting Classification and Fair Values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2023							
	Carrying Amount				Fair Value			
	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted Price in Active Markets	Level 2 - Significant Observable Inputs	Level 3 - Significant Unobservable Inputs	Total
Financial Assets								
Investments in Subsidiaries	-	-	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-
Other Non Current Financial Assets	-	-	68	68	-	-	-	-
Current Investments								
- Investment in US Government Treasury Bills	-	6,09,248	-	6,09,248	-	6,09,248	-	6,09,248
- Investment in Government of India Treasury Bills/STRIPS	-	6,45,542	-	6,45,542	2,85,260	3,60,282	-	6,45,542
Trade Receivables	-	-	5,120	5,120	-	-	-	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	85,396	85,396	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	7,57,339	7,57,339	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Assets	-	-	22,735	22,735	-	-	-	-
	-	**12,54,790**	**8,72,108**	**21,26,898**	**2,85,260**	**9,69,530**	**-**	**12,54,790**
Financial Liabilities								
Borrowings								
- Preference Shares	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	875	875	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	16,64,762	16,64,762	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**16,70,637**	**16,70,637**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note: There are no other categories of financial instruments other than those mentioned above.

Note 36

Financial Instruments- Fair Value (Contd..)

A. Accounting Classification and Fair Values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2022							
	Carrying Amount				Fair Value			
	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted Price in Active Markets	Level 2 - Significant Observable Inputs	Level 3 - Significant Unobservable Inputs	Total
Financial Assets								
Investments in Subsidiaries	-	-	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-
Other Non Current Financial Assets	-	-	42	42	-	-	-	-
<u>Current Investments</u>								
- Investment in US Government Treasury Bills	-	5,59,454	-	5,59,454	-	5,59,454	-	5,59,454
- Investment in Government of India Treasury Bills/STRIPS	-	8,17,280	-	8,17,280	2,40,157	5,77,123	-	8,17,280
Trade Receivables	-	-	4,093	4,093	-	-	-	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	61,061	61,061	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	4,95,236	4,95,236	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Assets	-	-	8,437	8,437	-	-	-	-
	-	**13,76,734**	**5,70,319**	**19,47,053**	**2,40,157**	**11,36,577**	**-**	**13,76,734**
Financial Liabilities								
<u>Borrowings</u>								
- Preference Shares	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
- Line of Credit from a Bank	-	-	3,171	3,171	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	405	405	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	15,39,547	15,39,547	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**15,48,123**	**15,48,123**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note: There are no other categories of financial instruments other than those mentioned above

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, trade payables approximated their carrying value largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

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

Note 36

Financial Instruments - Fair Value (Contd......)

B. Fair Value Hierarchy

Ind AS 107, 'Financial Instrument - Disclosure' requires classification of the valuation method of financial instruments measured at fair value in the Balance Sheet, using a three level fair-value-hierarchy (which reflects the significance of inputs used in the measurements). The hierarchy gives the highest priority to un-adjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to un-observable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair-value-hierarchy under Ind AS 107 are described below:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities included in level 3.

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 fair values for financial instruments measured at fair value in the balance sheet as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Type	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Inter-relationship between Significant Unobservable Inputs and Fair Value Measurement
Investment in Government Securities	The fair value of treasury bills is calculated on the basis of the market price of these instruments as at the balance sheet date. Market price is calculated on the basis of the price published by Financial Benchmarks India Private Limited (FBIL).	N.A.	N.A.
Investment in U.S.Government Securities	The fair value of treasury bills is calculated basis of the market price of these instruments as at the balance sheet date. Market price is calculated on the basis of the price published by Federal Reserve.	N.A.	N.A.

Transfers between Levels

There have been no transfers between levels during the reporting periods.

Risk Management

Introduction

The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks, principally liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk (Interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk). In addition to the financial risks, the Company is also exposed to other risks such as operational, legal, compliance and reputational risk. The Company has put in place an Integrated Enterprise Risk Management Framework in order to identify, measure, monitor and effectively manage various risks it is exposed to. The framework prescribes the governance structures and responsibilities and includes written risk policies at all levels, which defines Company's risk appetite, highlights the key risks, and describe the manner in which those risks are properly managed.

Note 36

Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd......)

Overall responsibility for risk management rests with the Board. The Board has constituted a Committee of Directors for Risk Management (CODRM) which is responsible for developing and monitoring Risk Policies and deciding all issues relating to risk management of the Company. The Company's Senior Management is responsible for day to day overseeing of the Compliance of the Risk policiies. The Company also has a dedicated Risk Management Department which is responsible for day to day administartion of Risk Management Activity specially managing risks faced by the Company as a Central Counter Party (CCP). The Company has an elaborate Operation Audit, Internal Audit, Systems Audit, Concurrent Audit and other Control Mechanisms entrusted to independent external professionals.

a. Credit Risk

Risk Description

The Credit risk, for the Company, could arise on account of failure of a member to honor its settlement obligation or upon default by a Settlement Bank. Credit risk could also arises on account of investment activity of the Company.

Risk Management Approach

The Company counters Credit Risk exposure to members by reducing the exposures through multi-lateral netting and settling transactions on Delivery Versus Payment (DVP) or Payment Versus Payment (PVP) basis and therefore does not run any Principal Credit Risk. Moreover, the Company has set criteria for membership for each type of settlement.

Most of the settlements happen in the Books of Reserve Bank of India and therefore there is no Settlement Bank Risk in respect of the same. Wherever settlements are settled through Commercial Banks, Settlement Bank Risk is mitigated by the company by prescribing stringent minimum eligibility criteria for selection of the Settlement Banks and setting of apprpriate exposure control limits.

The Company regularly invests its internally generated funds and funds received from its members towards Margin and Default funds. The Company has a detailed Investment Policy, approved by the CODRM and the Board, which prescribes eligible instruments, exposure limits, Guidelines on Risk Management and other aspects relating to the investment activity. The CODRM and the Board review the Investment Policy annually. In accordance with the Investment policy, the Company invests only into highly secure and liquid avenues such as Deposit with high net-worth Commercial Banks and short term Government Securities such as Government treasury Bills. The total credit risk of the Company is represented by the total financial assets of the Company. There is no credit risk in case of investment into Government securities. Credit risk in case of Bank Deposits, is mitigated by prescribing stringent eligibility criteria for the investee banks and setting of exposure and concentration limits on the amounts to be invested.

Bank Balances and Bank Deposits

The Company held bank balances and bank deposits of ₹8,42,734 lakhs at 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022 : ₹5,56,297 lakhs). The bank balances and bank deposits are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit ratings.

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The disclosures set out in the following tables include recongnised financial assets and financial liabilities that:

- are offset in the Company's statement of financial position; or
- are subject to an enforceable netting arrangement and other provisions under Bye laws, Rules and regulation of the Company, irrespective of whether they are offset in the statement of financial position.

The Company receives collateral in the form of cash (including US Dollars towards forex settlement) and Government securities in respect of settlement transactions pertaining to the following operations :

- security settlement;
- forex settlement; and
- derivative settlement.

Note 36

Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd......)

Financial assets and financial liabilities are subject to offsetting, enforceable netting arrangements and other provisions under Bye Laws, Rules and Regulations (BRR) of the Company:

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	Gross Amounts of Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Financial Liabilites	Net Amounts Presented in Statement of Financial Position after setoff of Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities	Related Amount not offset in Statement of Financial Position		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (including Non-Cash Collateral)	Cash Collateral Received	
Types of Financial Assets						
Forex Settlement (Including Forwards)	2,87,613	2,87,613	-	-	-	-
Derivative Settlement (IRS)	2,21,309	2,21,309	-	-	-	-
Securities Settlement (including TREPS)	4,20,335	4,20,335	-	-	-	-
Total	**9,29,257**	**9,29,257**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2022	Gross Amounts of Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Financial Liabilites	Net Amounts Presented in Statement of Financial Position after setoff of Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities	Related Amount not offset in Statement of Financial Position		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (including Non-Cash Collateral)	Cash Collateral Received	
Types of Financial Assets						
Forex Settlement (Including Forwards)	3,21,445	3,21,445	-	-	-	-
Derivative Settlement (IRS)	99,781	99,781	-	-	-	-
Securities Settlement (including TREPS)	7,27,655	7,27,655	-	-	-	-
Total	**11,48,881**	**11,48,881**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note 36

Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd......)

b. Liquidity Risk

Risk Description

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. The Company, being a Central Counter Party (CCP), is required to have adequate liquid resources in order to meet liquidity requirement in case if any member fails to honour its settlement obligations. Liquidity risk also exists as a result of day to day operational flows such as repayment of cash collaterals to members, trade payables etc.

Risk Management Approach

Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that the Company has sufficient Lines of Credit from the participant banks, overdraft facility against the time deposits placed with Commercial banks and easily marketable securities collected as collaterals. etc. The Company also maintains adequate balances with Banks and keeps its investments in highly liquid avenues to enable it to meet cash collateral withdrawals by members, trade payables, etc.

Maturities of Financial Liabilities

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows			
		Total	Upto 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings					
- Preference Shares	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-
Trade Payables	875	875	875	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	16,64,762	16,64,762	16,64,762	-	-
Total	**16,70,637**	**16,70,637**	**16,65,637**	**5,000**	**-**

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2022	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows			
		Total	Upto 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings					
- Preference Shares	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-
- Line of Credit from Banks	3,171	3,171	3,171	-	
Trade Payables	405	405	405	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	15,39,547	15,39,547	15,39,547	-	-
Total	**15,48,123**	**15,48,123**	**15,48,123**	**-**	**-**

The inflows/(outflows) disclosed in the above table represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Note 36

Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd......)

c. Market Risk (Price Risk and Interest Rate Risk)

Risk Description

The Company provides Central Counterparty (CCP) clearing services for both cash market and derivative products. The Company settles cash transactions cleared by it on a Delivery versus Payment (or Payment versus Payment in case of currencies). The failure of a member therefore exposes it to market risk arising out of adverse movement in prices of securities cleared or adverse movements in interest rates and exchange rates. In case of derivative products like rupee derivatives and forward USD INR transactions, the company is also exposed to pre-settlement risk which is manifested in the form of market risk.

The Company's investments are primarily in fixed rate interest bearing investments. Hence, the Company is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk. However, Company is exposed to the price risk in case of its investment in Government Treasury Bills/STRIPS.

The Company is exposed to the interest rate risk due to interest paid to members, at variable rate, on the deposits received from them towrads margins and default fund contributions.

Risk Management Approach

The Company seeks to cover its market risk exposure through collection of various margins. The potential future exposure is covered by collecting Initial Margin and Volatility Margin. The current exposure is covered by collecting mark to market margins. The efficiency of the margining models is monitored closely through a rigorous daily back-testing process.

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows :

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Fixed Rate Instruments		
Financial Assets - INR Investments	14,40,383	13,28,017
Financial Assets - US Dollar Investments	6,26,180	5,80,438
Financial Liabilities	(5,000)	(5,000)
	20,61,563	**19,03,455**
Variable Rate Instruments		
Financial Assets	-	-
Financial Liabilities - INR (Deposits from Members)	(10,22,951)	(9,48,761)
Financial Liabilities - US Dollar (Deposits from Members)	(6,22,811)	(5,85,704)
Financial Liabilities - Euro Line of Credit from Bank	-	(3,171)
	(16,45,762)	**(15,37,636)**
Total	**4,15,801**	**3,65,819**

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The Company aims to minimise its exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Any exposure is predominantly due to the mismatch between the Company's interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities (including deposits from members). Since the return paid on member liabilities is generally reset to prevailing market interest rates and after retaining a spread the Company's exposure is limited . Further, the maximum fixed exposure on any asset in the investment portfolio (including Bank Deposits) is 12 months.

The following table shows the estimated impact of the exposure described in the paragraph above on the profit before tax and on retained earnings within shareholders' equity:

Interest Rate Sensitivity- Variable Rate Instruments.

A change of 150 basis points (bps) (31 March 2022 : 100 basis points) for INR investments / liabilities and 150 basis points (bps) (31 March 2022 : 10 basis points) for US Dollar investments / liabilities in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / decreased profit or loss by amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remains constant. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the financial assets / finanacial liabilities outstanding during the year.

Note 36

Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd....)

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	INR INVESTMENTS / LIABILITIES		FOREIGN CURRENCY INVESTMENTS/ LIABILITIES	
	Gain /(Loss)		Gain /(Loss)	
	150 bp Increase	150 bp Decrease	150 bp Increase	150 bp Decrease
Variable-Rate Instruments	(15,344)	15,344	(9,342)	9,342
Cash Flow Sensitivity (Net)	**(15,344)**	**15,344**	**(9,342)**	**9,342**

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2022	INR INVESTMENTS / LIABILITIES		FOREIGN CURRENCY INVESTMENTS/ LIABILITIES	
	Gain /(Loss)		Gain /(Loss)	
	150 bp Increase	150 bp Decrease	150 bp Increase	150 bp Decrease
Variable-Rate Instruments	(9,488)	9,488	(589)	589
Cash Flow Sensitivity (Net)	**(9,488)**	**9,488**	**(589)**	**589**

(Note: The impact is indicated on the profit/loss before tax basis)

d. Foreign Exchange Risk

Risk Description

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee. Though the Company is a Central counter party for Foreign Exchange Settlements, it is not exposed to any foreign currency risk on account of its collateral and settlement operations as all its settlement obligations are received and paid in respective foreign currencies. Also, collaterals for Forex Settlement Segment are received and repaid in US Dollars and Investment of such collaterals are in US Dollars. Foreign Exchange Risk for the Company primarily arises on account of Foreign currency revenues and expenses, which is not significant.

Exposure to Currency Risk (Exposure in different currencies converted to functional currency i.e. INR)

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities of material financial currency exposure denominates as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 are as below:

(₹ in lakhs)

Exposure in US Dollar	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Financial Assets (A)		
US Govt. Treasury Bills (including accrued interest)	6,09,248	5,59,454
Bank Balance and Bank Deposits	27,189	27,477
Trade Receivables	-	45
Accrued Interest on Bank Deposits	38	-
	6,36,475	**5,86,976**
Financial Liabilities (B)		
Deposits from Members	6,22,811	5,85,704
Interest payable to Members	-	-
Expenses Payable	248	175
	6,23,059	**5,85,879**
Net Exposure (A - B)	**13,416**	**1,097**

Note 36

Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd....)

(₹ in lakhs)

Exposure in EUR	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
Financial Assets (A)		
Funds used for default	-	3,171
	-	**3,171**
Financial Liabilities (B)		
Line of Credit from a Bank	-	3,171
	-	**3,171**
Net Exposure (A - B)	**-**	**0**

Sensitivity Analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against USD/EUR at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies and affected Statement of profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

(₹ in lakhs)

Effect in Functional Currency (INR) due to :	**As at 31 March 2023**		**As at 31 March 2022**	
	Gain /(Loss)		**Gain /(Loss)**	
	Strengthening	**Weakening**	**Strengthening**	**Weakening**
5% Movement in underlying foreign currencies :				
USD	671	(671)	55	(55)
EUR	-	-	-	-
10% Movement in underlying foreign currencies :				
USD	1,342	(1,342)	110	(110)
EUR	-	-	-	-

(Note: The above impact is indicated on the profit/loss before tax basis)

Note 37

Related Party Disclosures, as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS 24) are given below:

A. Relationships -

Category I: Subsidiaries (Parties where control exists)

Clearcorp Dealing Systems (India) Limited (Clearcorp)

Legal Entity Identifier India Limited (LEIL)

Category II:

State Bank of India - The Company is an associate of SBI.

Category III: Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Related Party	Nature of Relationship
Mr. Hare Krishna Jena	Managing Director
Mr. R. Gandhi	Non Executive Chairman and Independent Director
Mr. Ashish Parthasarthy	Nominee Director
Mr. A.K. Anand	Nominee Director (upto April 30, 2022)
Mr. S.V. Sastry	Nominee Director (upto September 30, 2022)
Mr. P.R. Ramesh	Independent Director
Mr. Narayan K. Seshadri	Independent Director (upto April 11,2022)
Dr. G Sivakumar	Independent Director (upto September 07,2022)
Mr. B Prasanna	Nominee Director (upto November 04,2022)
Dr. Meena Hemchandra	Independent Director
Mr. S. Vishvanathan	Independent Director
Dr. Hemanta Kumar Pradhan	Independent Director
Ms. Radhavi Rishikesh Deshpande	Nominee Director
Mr. Pradeep Madhav	Nominee Director (upto August 31,2021)
Mr. Sudhakar Shanbhag	Nominee Director (upto May 06,2021)
Dr. D Manjunath	Independent Director (from May 09,2022)
Mr. V Narayanamurthy	Nominee Director (from August 09,2022)
Mr. P.R. Mishra	Nominee Director (from November 01,2022)
Dr. Ajit Ranade	Independent Director (from November 01,2022)
Mr. B Raghavendra Rao	Nominee Director (from December 14,2022)

Other Key Management Personnel

Related Party	Nature of Relationship
Mr. O. N. Ravi	Executive Vice President (upto December 31,2022)
Mr. Deepak Chande	Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Pankaj Srivastava	Company Secretary

Category IV: Other Related Parties

CCIL Employees Group Gratuity Fund Trust

CCIL Employees Superannuation Trust

Note 37

Related Party Disclosures (Contd.....)

b) Transactions with Key Management Personnel :

Key Management Personnel Compensation

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Short-Term Employee Benefits	494	469
Post-Employment Defined Benefit	31	30
Other Long Term Benefits	52	9
Total	**577**	**508**

Compensation of the Company's' key managerial personnel includes salaries, non-cash benefits and contributions to post-employment defined benefit plan (See Note 30).

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Subsidiary - Clearcorp	Subsidiary-LEIL	State Bank of India	Key Management Personnel
1) Income from Operations	-	-	2,942	-
	-	-	(2,503)	-
2) Business Support Charges and Other Receipts (Income)	1,184	305	-	-
	(732)	(324)	-	-
3) Reimbursement/Sharing of Expenses - (Receipt)	151	15	-	-
	(143)	(3)	-	-
4) Reimbursement/Sharing of Expenses - (Payment)	63	-	-	-
	(16)	(0)	-	-
5) LEI Renewal Charges (Expense)	-	0	-	-
	-	(0)	-	-
6) Collaterals Cash Received	-	-	1,69,270	-
	-	-	(1,07,267)	-
7) Collaterals Cash Repaid	-	-	1,61,084	-
	-	-	(1,15,202)	-
8) Collaterals Securities Received (at Face Value)	-	-	1,23,53,900	-
	-	-	(4,38,33,657)	-
9) Collaterals Securities Returned (at Face Value)	-	-	1,18,77,988	-
	-	-	(4,24,53,657)	-
10) Interest on Deposits from Members	-	-	1,682	-
	-	-	(464)	-
11) Party Payment	26	-	-	-
	(12)	-	-	-
12) Director Sitting Fees	-	-	-	108
	-	-	-	(91)

"0" denotes amount less than ₹0.50 lakh

Note 37

Related Party Disclosures (Contd.....)

d) The related party balances outstanding at year end are as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	Subsidiary - Clearcorp	Subsidiary-LEIL	State Bank of India	Key Management Personnel
1)	Receivable	80 (97)	40 (58)	257 (255)	- -
2)	Payable	- -	- -	637 (115)	27 (24)
3)	Collaterals Outstanding - Cash	- -	- -	39,828 (31,641)	- -
4)	Collaterals Outstanding - Securities (at Face Value)	- -	- -	2,18,80,588 (2,14,04,676)	- -

Notes:

1 Figures in brackets represent corresponding amounts in the previous year.

2 Transactions with Subsidiaries are in accordance with the terms of agreements / arrangements / approvals in this regard.

3 Transactions with State Bank of India in the nature of banker-customer relationship have been excluded.

4 Collaterals received in the form of Government Securities are held under Constituent Subsidiary General Ledger (CSGL) Account with Reserve Bank of India.

5 The above related party information has been disclosed to the extent such parties have been identified by the Company. This has been relied upon by the Auditors.

Note 38

Additional Regulatory Information

Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	Variance %
Current Ratio (in times)	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities	1.27	1.26	1.36%
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Debt consists of Line of Credit utilised and Preference Share Capital	Total Equity	0.01	0.02	(45.63%)*
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after Taxes + Preference Share dividend + Depreciation	Debt Service = Preference Share dividend	179.73	130.55	37.67%**
Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit after tax less Preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	12.03%	9.41%	27.84%#
Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of Goods Sold/Sales	Average Inventory	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	9.51	9.38	1.40%
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (in times)	System Maintenance expenses + Other operational expenses	Average trade payables	10.63	14.09	(24.57%)##
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Total Income	Working capital (i.e. Total current assets less Total current liabilities)	0.21	0.18	16.87%
Net Profit Ratio (in %)	Profit after tax for the year	Total Income	56.20%	53.15%	5.75%
Return on Capital Employed (in %)	Profit before tax and finance costs	Total Equity	16.70%	13.07%	27.80%@
Return on Investment (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds	4.57%	2.62%	74.45%@@

Note :

* No Line of Credit utilised on balance sheet date has resulted lower debt equity ratio.

** Substantial increase in earnings mainly on account of higher yield on investments resulted in improvement of debt service coverage ratio.

Higher profit after tax as compared to last year has resulted in improvement of return of equity ratio.

Higher Trade payables at the year end has resulted in lower trade payables turnover ratio.

@ Increase in net profit in the current financial year has resulted improvement of return on capital employed ratio.

@@ Increase in interest income on account of higher yield on investments has resulted in improvement of return on investment ratio.

Note 39

Utilisation of Borrowed Funds and Share Premiuim

No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 40

There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami Property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act,1988 and rules made thereunder.

Note 41

The Company is not declared as a wilful defaulter by any Bank or Financial institution or other lender.

Note 42

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency.

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Note 43		
Commitments		
Capital Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	9,286	1,100
	9,286	**1,100**
Note 44		
Contingent Liabilities		
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt -		
- Income Tax Demands for various assessment years disputed by the Company	3,928	2,903
	3,928	**2,903**

(₹ in lakhs)

	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
Note 45		
Auditor's Remuneration		
Auditor's remuneration consists of the following :		
i) Statutory Audit Fees	15	15
ii) Limited Review Fees	5	4
iii) Certification Fees	4	2
iv) Tax Audit Fees	3	-
	27	**21**

Note 46

Micro and Small Enterprises

There are no micro and small enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Outstanding for less than 45 days		
a. Principal and interest amount remaining unpaid	109	91
b. Interest due thereon remaining unpaid	-	-
c. Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
d. Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act,2006)	-	-
e. Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
f. Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	-	-

Note 47

Employee Benefits

Amounts Recognised as Expense:

(i) Defined Contribution Plan

(1) Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund amounting to ₹ 320 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹ 267 lakhs) has been included in Note 30 Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds.

(2) Employer's Contribution to Superannuation Fund amounting to ₹ 93 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹ 68 lakhs) has been included in Note 30 Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds.

(3) Employer's Contribution to NPS amounting to ₹ 66 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹ 50 lakhs) has been included in Note 30 Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan

In terms of the Company's gratuity plan, on leaving of service every employee who has completed atleast five years of service gets a gratuity computed at the rate of 30 days of last drawn salary for each completed year service. The Gratuity Scheme of the Company is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in the form of qualifying insurance policy.

In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard on employee benefits (Ind AS 19) the following disclosures have been made which is based on Actuarial Valuation provided by an Independent Actuary.

Gratuity cost amounting to ₹232 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹219 lakhs) has been included in Note 30 Contribution to Provident and Other Funds.

Note 47

Employee Benefits (Contd.....)

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
A. Amount Recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present Value of the Obligation as at the end of the year	2,826	2,706
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the end of the year	3,024	2,933
Net Asset / (Liability) to be recognized in the Balance Sheet	**198**	**227**
Non-Current Portion	-	-
Current Portion	198	227
B. Change in Projected Benefit Obligation		
Projected Benefit of Obligation at the beginning of the year	2,706	2,534
Current Service Cost	248	221
Interest Cost	196	172
Benefits Paid	(402)	(154)
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on Obligation	119	(125)
Acquisition Adjustment	(41)	58
Projected Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	**2,826**	**2,706**
C. Change in Plan Assets		
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	2,933	2,559
Expected Return on Plan Assets	213	174
Contributions Made	321	294
Benefits Paid	(402)	(154)
Acquisition Adjustment	(41)	60
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	**3,024**	**2,933**
D. Amount Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current Service Cost	248	221
Net Interest Cost / (Income) on the Net Defined Benefit Asset / Liability	(16)	(2)
Expenses Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**232**	**219**
E. Amount Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Acturial (Gains) / Loss		
- Change in Demographic Assumption	18	-
- Change in Financial Assumption	(55)	(118)
- Experience Variation	156	(7)
	119	**(125)**
F. Major Categories of Plan Assets as a percentage of total plan :		
1. 100 % Insurance Funds		
G. Assumptions Used		
Discount Rate	7.45%	7.25%
Employee Attrition Rate	3.00%	3.00%
Future Salary Increase	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality Rate	100% (% of IALM 12-14)	100% (% of IALM 12-14)

Note 47

Employee Benefits (Contd....)

H. Sensitivity Analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Increase to	Decrease to	Increase to	Decrease to
Discount Rate (1% Movement)	2,543	3,156	2,469	2,980
Salary Growth Rate (1% Movement)	3,151	2,542	2,976	2,468
Attrition Rate (50% of attrition rates)	2,807	2,849	2,687	2,728
Mortality Rate (10% of mortality rates)	2,826	2,827	2,706	2,707

I. Expected Future Cash Flows

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	1 year	2 to 5 Years	6 to 10 Years	More than 10 Years
As at 31 March 2023				
Defined Benefit Obligations (Gratuity)	95	579	1,239	5,383
Total	**95**	**579**	**1,239**	**5,383**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	1 year	2 to 5 Years	6 to 10 Years	More than 10 Years
As at 31 March 2022				
Defined Benefit Obligations (Gratuity)	419	482	1,080	4,140
Total	**419**	**482**	**1,080**	**4,140**

Note 48

Segment Reporting

The Company has presented segment information in the consolidated financial statements which are presented in the same financial report. Accordingly, in terms of Ind AS 108 ‘Operating Segments’, no disclosures related to segments are presented in this standalone financial statements.

Note 49

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
i) Amount Required to be spent by the Company during the year	1,154	1,183
ii) Amount of Expenditure Incurred	1,154	1,183
iii) Shortfall at the end of the year	`-	-
iv) Total of Previous Year Shortfall	-	-
v) Reason for Shortfall	N.A.	N.A.
vi) Nature of CSR Activities	Promoting healthcare including preventive healthcare, Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, making available safe drinking water, Promoting education, including special education and contribution to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.	
vii) Details of the Related Party Transactions	None	None
viii) Details of Contractual Obligations	None	None

Note 50

There are no transactions with Struck off Companies during current and previous year.

Note 51

Additional Regulatory Information detailed in clause 6L of General Instructions given in Part I of Division II of the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 are furnished to the extent applicable to the Company.

Note 52

Previous year's figures have been regrouped and rearranged to conform to current year's presentation, wherever necessary.

Form AOC-I

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr.No.	Particulars		
1.	Name of the subsidiary	Clearcorp Dealing Systems (India) Limited	Legal Entity Identifier India Limited
2.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Share Capital	1,000	450
5.	Reserves & Surplus	11,764	1,677
6.	Total Assets	14,014	3,357
7.	Total Liabilities	1,250	1,230
8.	Investments	481	-
9.	Turnover	5,199	1,616
10.	Profit before taxation	1,271	653
11.	Provision for taxation	321	166
12.	Profit after taxation	950	487
13.	Proposed Dividend	-	-
14.	% of shareholding	100	100

Notes:

1.	Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations	None
2.	Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year.	None

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

Sr.No.	Particulars	
1.	Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	None
2.	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	N.A.
3.	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end	
	i.No.	N.A.
	ii. Amount of Investment in Associates/Joint Venture	N.A.
	iii.Extend of Holding %	N.A.
4.	Description of how there is significant influence	N.A.
5.	Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	N.A.
6.	Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	N.A.
7.	Profit / Loss for the year	
	i. Considered in Consolidation	N.A.
	i. Not Considered in Consolidation	N.A.

Notes:

1.	Names of associates or joint ventures which are yet to commence operations.	None
2.	Names of associates or joint ventures which have been liquidated or sold during the year.	None

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
R Gandhi
Chairman
DIN : 03341633

Sd/-
Hare Krishna Jena
Managing Director
DIN : 07624556

Sd/-
S Vishvanathan
Director
DIN : 02255828

Sd/-
Deepak Chande
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Pankaj Srivastava
Company Secretary

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 04, 2023

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of

The Clearing Corporation of India Limited

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of The Clearing Corporation of India Limited (the "Parent"/ the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries, (the Parent/ Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the consolidated Financial Statements and Our Report thereon

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The Other Information comprises the information included in Director's Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. Our opinion on the Consolidated financial statements does not cover the Other Information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that if there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity, cash flows of the group in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective management of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective management either intends to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding 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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 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 Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Consolidated financial statements comply with the 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 of the Holding Company as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the holding Company none of the directors of the Group companies is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" which is based on the auditors' reports of the Holding company, subsidiary companies. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of those companies.

   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Holding Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

   i. The Consolidated Financial Statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group. Refer Note 40 to the Consolidated Financial Statements;

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   iv) (a) The respective Managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and to the other auditors of such subsidiaries, respectively, that, to the best of their 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 Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company or any of such subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. (Refer Note 45)

(b) The respective Managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India, whose Financial Statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and to the other auditors of such subsidiaries respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company or any of such subsidiaries from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company or any of such subsidiaries shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. (Refer note 45)

(c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and those performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditors 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. (a) The final dividend proposed for the previous year, declared and paid by the Holding Company during the year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

(b) The total dividend declared and paid during the year (including preference share dividend) by the Holding Company is in compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) As stated in note 16 to the Financial Statements, the Board of Directors of the Holding Company have proposed final dividend on the equity shares for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

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

2. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, to be included in the Auditor's report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by the auditors of the subsidiaries included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Holding Company, to which reporting under CARO is applicable, provided to us by the Management of the Holding Company and based on the identification of matters of qualifications or adverse remarks in their CARO reports by the respective component auditors and provided to us, we report that the auditors of such companies have not reported any qualifications or adverse remarks in their CARO report.

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
Membership No. 048243
UDIN: 23048243BGXPRU9952

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 04 day of May, 2023

Annexure A - referred to in paragraph 3(g) under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

Report on the Internal Financial Control with reference to financial statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference financial statements of The Clearing Corporation of India Limited as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the Parent and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the criteria for Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Boards of Directors of the Parent and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the respective Companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements of the Parent and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statements

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

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
Membership No. 048243
UDIN: 23048243BGXPRU9952

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 04 day of May, 2023

THE CLEARING CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2023

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
I. ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	15,992	16,598
Capital Work-in-Progress	4	-	88
Intangibles Assets	5	3,921	4,844
Intangible Assets under Development	6	1,314	1,088
Financial Assets			
Other Non Current Financial Assets	7	830	242
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	8	138	102
Other Non Current Assets	9	377	290
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	10	2,058	2,118
Total Non Current Assets		**24,630**	**25,370**
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	11	12,55,271	13,76,734
Trade Receivables	12	5,602	4,563
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13a	85,455	61,103
Other Bank Balances	13b	7,70,218	5,06,706
Other Current Financial Assets	14	22,988	8,597
Other Current Assets	15	2,228	4,285
Total Current Assets		**21,41,762**	**19,61,988**
TOTAL ASSETS		**21,66,392**	**19,87,358**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	16	5,000	5,000
Other Equity	17	4,82,183	4,27,843
Total Equity		**4,87,183**	**4,32,843**
Non Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	18	5,000	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	19	1,234	1,027
Non Current Provisions	20	1,768	2,047
Total Non Current Liabilities		**8,002**	**3,074**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	21	-	8,171
Trade Payables Due to :			
- Micro and Small Enterprises	22	38	49
- Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		1,314	665
Other Current Financial Liabilities	23	16,64,935	15,39,633
Other Current Liabilities	24	2,206	1,310
Current Provisions	25	2,293	1,436
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	26	421	177
Total Current Liabilities		**16,71,207**	**15,51,441**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**21,66,392**	**19,87,358**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements	**1-51**		

As per our attached report of even date
For and on behalf of

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
M. No.: 048243

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 04, 2023

Signatures to the Financial Statements and Notes thereon
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
R Gandhi
Chairman
DIN : 03341633

Sd/-
Hare Krishna Jena
Managing Director
DIN : 07624556

Sd/-
S Vishvanathan
Director
DIN : 02255828

Sd/-
Deepak Chande
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Pankaj Srivastava
Company Secretary

THE CLEARING CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Note	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
Income			
Revenue from Operations			
- Income from Operations	27	50,617	41,043
- Other Operating Revenues	28	29,141	21,002
Other Income	29	22,089	14,828
Total Income		**1,01,847**	**76,873**
Expenses			
Employee Benefit Expenses	30	8,201	6,422
Finance Cost	31	3,059	2,622
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	32	4,524	5,207
Other Expenses	33	11,553	10,288
Total Expenses		**27,337**	**24,539**
Profit Before Tax		**74,510**	**52,334**
Tax Expense			
Current Tax		19,081	13,472
Deferred Tax Expense / (Income)	34	81	81
Tax Adjustments Relating to Earlier Years		25	(387)
Total Tax Expenses		**19,187**	**13,166**
Profit After Tax		**55,323**	**39,168**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss			
- Remeasurements of the Defined Benefit Plans		(86)	164
- Income Tax on above		21	(41)
		(65)	**123**
Items that will be reclassified to Profit and Loss			
- Investments measured at FVOCI		443	(1,175)
- Income Tax on above		(111)	295
		332	**(880)**
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, (Net of Income Tax)		**267**	**(757)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		**55,590**	**38,411**
Earnings Per Equity Share			
Basic Earnings Per Share (₹)	35	110.65	78.34
Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹)		110.65	78.34
(Equity Share of Face Value of ₹10 each)			
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to the Financial Statements	1-51		

As per our attached report of even date
For and on behalf of

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
M. No.: 048243

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 04, 2023

Signatures to the Financial Statements and Notes thereon
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
R Gandhi
Chairman
DIN : 03341633

Sd/-
Hare Krishna Jena
Managing Director
DIN : 07624556

Sd/-
S Vishvanathan
Director
DIN : 02255828

Sd/-
Deepak Chande
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Pankaj Srivastava
Company Secretary

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	2022-2023	2021-2022
A Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Profit Before Tax	**74,510**	**52,334**
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	4,525	5,207
Unrealised (Gain) / Loss on Foreign Exchange	(140)	(34)
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	1	-
Interest on taxes	14	7
Interest Income on Investments made out of Own Funds	(21,832)	(14,745)
Excess Provision Written Back	(10)	(1)
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Propery, Plant and Equipment (Net) *	(7)	(5)
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligation	(85)	164
Fair Valuation of Variable Pay	(21)	(21)
Provision for Dividend on Preference Share	426	425
Finance Cost	32	37
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	**57,413**	**43,368**
Net Change in :		
(Increase) / Decrease Trade Receivables	(1,040)	(731)
(Increase) / Decrease Other Non Current Financial Assets	(26)	(1)
(Increase) / Decrease Other Non Current Assets	(87)	(4)
(Increase) / Decrease Other Current Financial Assets	209	(264)
(Increase) / Decrease Other Current Assets	2,198	(3,243)
(Increase) / Decrease Interest Accrued	(19,655)	517
(Increase) / Decrease in Investments & Bank Deposits made out of Operational Funds	(94,845)	(2,09,032)
Increase / (Decrease) Borrowings	(3,171)	3,171
Increase / (Decrease) Other Current Financial Liabilities	1,25,711	1,39,089
Increase / (Decrease) Trade Payables	642	9
Increase / (Decrease) Other Current Liabilities	907	587
Increase / (Decrease) Current Provisions	848	(477)
Increase / (Decrease) Non Current Provisions	(283)	60
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	**68,821**	**(26,951)**
Taxes Paid (Net of Refund)	(18,817)	(13,339)
Net Cash Generated from / (Used in) Operating Activities (A)	**50,004**	**(40,290)**
B Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipments	(744)	(1,217)
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(2,388)	(2,246)
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments	7	11
Purchase of Government of India Treasury Bills out of Own Funds	(1,96,761)	(2,58,208)
Redemption of Government of India Treasury Bills made out of Own Funds	2,58,580	2,11,908
Placement of Bank Deposits made out of Own Funds	(2,38,915)	(1,60,280)
Redemption of Bank Deposits made out of Own Funds	1,39,811	1,79,150
Interest Income	16,847	11,864
Net Cash Generated from / (Used in) Investing Activities (B)	**(23,563)**	**(19,018)**

THE CLEARING CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	2022-2023	2021-2022
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Dividend/Dividend Distribution Tax Paid	(2,088)	(1,925)
Issue of Preference Shares (RNCPS III)	5,000	-
Redemption of Preference Shares (RNCPS II)	(5,000)	-
Net Cash Generated from / (Used in) Financing Activities (C)	**(2,088)**	**(1,925)**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A) + (B) + (C)	**24,353**	**(61,233)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the period	**61,102**	**1,22,336**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period	**85,455**	**61,103**
CLOSING BALANCE		
- Before Adjustment of Unrealised Foreign Exchange	84,085	61,062
- Unrealised Foreign Exchange in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,370	41
Total	**85,455**	**61,103**

Note: The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) - Statement of Cash Flow.

As per our attached report of even date
For and on behalf of

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
M. No.: 048243

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 04, 2023

Signatures to the Financial Statements and Notes thereon
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
R Gandhi
Chairman
DIN : 03341633

Sd/-
Hare Krishna Jena
Managing Director
DIN : 07624556

Sd/-
S Vishvanathan
Director
DIN : 02255828

Sd/-
Deepak Chande
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Pankaj Srivastava
Company Secretary

(a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Note	(₹ in lakhs)
Balance as at 1 April 2021	16	5,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors		-
Restated Balance as at 1 April 2021		5,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year		-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	16	5,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors		-
Restated Balance as at 1 April 2022		5,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the period		-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	16	5,000

(b) Other Equity

(₹ in lakhs)

	Reserves and Surplus				Other Comprehensive Income		Total
	Settlement Reserve Fund	General Reserve	Contingency Reserve Fund	Retained Earnings	Fair Valuation of Debt Instruments Measured at FVOCI	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan	
Balance as at 1 April, 2022	**2,00,000**	**1,26,756**	**86,000**	**16,248**	**(942)**	**(219)**	**4,27,843**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	55,323	-	-	55,323
Fair Value Changes in Investments Measured at OCI	-	-	-	-	332	-	332
Gain / (Loss) on Re-measurement of Defined Benefit Plans	-	-	-	-	-	(65)	(65)
Total Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**55,323**	**332**	**(65)**	**55,590**
Dividend Paid on Equity Shares	-	-		(1,250)	-	-	(1,250)
Transferred from Retained Earnings	30,000	11,500	10,100	(51,600)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**2,30,000**	**1,38,256**	**96,100**	**18,721**	**(610)**	**(284)**	**4,82,183**
Balance as at 1 April, 2021	**1,75,000**	**1,23,256**	**77,900**	**15,180**	**(62)**	**(342)**	**3,90,932**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	39,168	-	-	39,168
Fair Value Changes in Investments Measured at OCI	-	-	-	-	(880)	-	(880)
Gain / (Loss) on Re-measurement of Defined Benefit Plans	-	-	-	-	-	123	123
Total Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**39,168**	**(880)**	**123**	**38,411**
Dividend Paid on Equity Shares	-	-	-	(1,500)	-	-	(1,500)
Transferred from Retained Earnings	25,000	3,500	8,100	(36,600)	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**2,00,000**	**1,26,756**	**86,000**	**16,248**	**(942)**	**(219)**	**4,27,843**

As per our attached report of even date
For and on behalf of

For G. M. Kapadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 104767W

Sd/-
Rajen Ashar
Partner
M. No.: 048243

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 04, 2023

Signatures to the Financial Statements and Notes thereon
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
R Gandhi
Chairman
DIN : 03341633

Sd/-
Hare Krishna Jena
Managing Director
DIN : 07624556

Sd/-
S Vishvanathan
Director
DIN : 02255828

Sd/-
Deepak Chande
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Pankaj Srivastava
Company Secretary

1 Background of the Group and Nature of Operations

The Consolidated Financial Statements relates to The Clearing Corporation of India Limited ('the Company' or 'the Parent Company') and its wholly owned subsidiaries namely Clearcorp Dealing Systems (India) Limited and Legal Entity Identifier India Limited ('the Subsidiary Companies'), collectively referred to as 'the Group'.

The Clearing Corporation of India Limited provides clearing and settlement services for the transactions in the Money Market, Government Securities Market, Foreign Exchange Market, etc. and carries out related activities. The Company acts as a central counterparty for the trades executed by its members and extends settlement guarantee in terms of the Bye-laws, Rules and Regulations for various types of operations. The Company is authorized as a Payment System provider under 'The Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007' by Reserve Bank of India.

Clearcorp Dealing Systems (India) Limited provides dealing systems/platforms, facilitates trading in the money market instruments, foreign exchange and other financial market instruments and carries out related activities.

Legal Entity Identifier India Limited ('the Company') is the Local Operating Unit (LOU) for the issuance, maintenance and provision of Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) services in India. The LEI is a global reference number that uniquely identifies every legal entity or structure that is party to a financial transaction, in any jurisdiction. The Company has been recognized by the Reserve Bank of India as an "Issuer" of Legal Entity Identifiers under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, and accredited by the Global Legal Entity Identifier Foundation (GLEIF) as a LOU for issuance and management of LEI's.

2 Basis of Preparation, Key estimates and assumptions, Measurement, and Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Measurement

(a) Basis of Preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

The consolidated financial statement have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statement.

The conslidated Ind AS financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 4, 2023.

Current vs Non-Current Classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Group's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the schedule III to the Companies Act 2013. Based on the nature of services and the time taken between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalent, the Group has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of the classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(b) Basis of Measurement

These Consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),
- Defined benefit plans are measured at fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

(c) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company and the Subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the consolidation procedures prescribed under Ind AS 110 'Consolidated Financial Statements'.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the following basis:

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the Group. The Group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Inter Group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed wherever necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(ii) Transactions Eliminated on Consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Particulars of the Subsidiaries

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation	Subsidiary w.e.f	Percentage of holding	
			As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Clearcorp Dealing Systems (India) Limited	India	11.06.2003	100%	100%
Legal Entity Identifier India Limited	India	05.10.2015	100%	100%

2.2 Key Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, Management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are :

i. Determination of the estimated useful lives of property plant and equipments and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalized; (Note 2.5(a))

ii. Determination of the estimated useful lives of intangible assets and determining intangible assets having an indefinite useful life; (Note 2.5(b))

iii. Recognition of deferred tax assets, availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used; (Note 2.5(j))

iv. Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies, key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources; (Note 2.5(g))

v. Fair value of financial instruments (Note 2.5(e))

vi. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations, key actuarial assumptions; (Note 2.5(i))

vii. Recognition and measurement of Right of use of asset and lease liability

2.3 Measurement of Fair Values

The Group's accounting policies and disclosures require financial instruments to be measured at fair values.

The Group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the Management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Group recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2.4 Recent Accounting Pronouncements :

Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 dated 31 March 2023 to amend the following Ind AS which are effective from period starting 01 April 2023:

(i) Ind AS 1 - Presentation of financial statements :

This amendment aims to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their ‘significant accounting policies' with a requirement to disclose their ‘material accounting policy information' and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 107. The group is currently evaluating its accounting policies and disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

(ii) Ind AS 8 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors:

This amendment provides a clear definition of accounting estimates and clarifies the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies / correction of errors. It also, explains the difference between estimation techniques and valuation techniques by way of examples to provide clarity. The said amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the group’s financial statements.

(iii) Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes:

This amendment narrows the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability should also be recognised for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations. Consequential amendments have been made in Ind AS 101. The group is currently assessing the impact of the amendment.

2.5 Significant Accounting Policies

a) Property Plant and Equipments

Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost which comprises of purchase price, freight, duties, taxes except recoverable taxes, cost of installation and other incidental expenses incurred towards acquisition and installation of such assets.

Any profit or loss on derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognized.

Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and that the cost of the item can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repair and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment, is provided on Straight Line Method (SLM) prescribed under Schedule II of the Act, except for the following:

a) Furniture and fittings (Chairs), which are depreciated over 5 Years, and;

b) Non Carpeted Road, which is depreciated over 5 Years.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

The Estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment considered for providing depreciation are as under:

Asset	Estimated useful life (in years)	Estimated scrap value (% of cost)
Buildings- Residential	60	5
Buildings- Office	60	5
Non-Carpeted Road	5	-
Computer Systems - Hardware	3 to 6	-
Electrical Installations and Equipments	10	-
Furinture and Fittings	5 to 10	-
Office Equipments	5	-

b) Intangible Assets

Expenses incurred towards acquisition or development of software by an external vendor is capitalized as Computer Software.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life.

Amortization

Amortization of Intangible Assets is based on Internal technical assessment/advice. Residual value, is estimated to be immaterial by Management. The estimated useful life of intangible assets comprising of computer software considered for providing depreciation is 3 years.

c) Impairment of Non Financial Assets

The carrying amount of assets is reviewed at each reporting date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an individual asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

d) Borrowing Costs

Interest and other borrowing costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalized. Other interest and borrowing costs are charged to revenue.

e) Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as forward contracts, futures and currency options.

1. Financial Assets

(i) Recognition and Initial Measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated and are measured at transaction price. All other financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset, except for an item measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their respective classification.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- FVOCI – debt investment;
- FVOCI – equity investment; or
- FVTPL

The classification of debt investment as amortised cost or FVOCI is based on the business model and cash flow characteristics of such instrument.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial assets Measured at Amortised Cost

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

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

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain and loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

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

Debt Investments measured at FVOCI

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- 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.

Debt investment at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss. All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets unless designated as effective hedge instruments.

Group measures its investment in Treasury Bills/STRIPS at FVOCI since it satisfies both the business model test and the SPPI specified in Ind AS 109.

In case of investment in discounted securities/instruments the discount is accrued over the period to maturity and included in Income from Investments.

Equity Investments:

For other equity investments, the Company makes an election on an instrument-by-instrument basis to designate equity investments as measured at FVOCI. These elected investments are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the reserves. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to Statement of profit or loss on disposal of the investments. These investments in equity are not held for trading. Equity investments that are not designated as measured at FVOCI are designated as measured at FVTPL and subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Dividend Income on equity investments is recognized when the right to receive is established.

Debt Instruments at Amortized Cost

A debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met: The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(iii) Derecognition

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

(i) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or

(ii) The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

  (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

  (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognizes an associated liability.

The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

(iv) Impairment of Financial Assets

Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following financial assets :

i. Trade Receivables measured at amortized cost

ii. Financial assets measured at amortized cost (other than trade receivables)

iii. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

iv. Settlement Guarantee extended by CCIL to its members as a Central Counter Party (CCP)

In case of trade receivables, Group follows Simplified approach for recognising ECL on Trade Receivables i.e. no distinction is made between 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses considering the fact that all Trade Receivables are realised within 12 months.

In case of other financial assets (listed as (ii) and (iii) above), Group determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition.

If the credit risk of such financial assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

In case of financial asset mentioned at (iv) above, In a situation of a default by a member beyond its withheld assets, collaterals and Default Fund contribution, Group is required to contribute to make good the losses to the extent prescribed under the Default Waterfall Mechanism in the Bye-laws, Rules and Regulations of respective settlement operations. These contribution to default waterfall mechanism may be recognised as ECL on occurrence of such event.

As a practical expedient, the Group uses a provision matrix to measure ECL on its portfolio of financial assets. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of financial assets.

Expect Credit Loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is accounted as expense / income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2. Financial Liabilities

(i) Recognition and Initial Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or it is a derivative (that does not meet hedge accounting requirements) or it is designated as such on initial recognition.

(ii) Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Loans and Borrowing:

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iv) Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharges, cancelled or expires.

3. 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet includes cash at bank and on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, with original maturities less than three months which are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents cash and short term deposits as defined above, as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash Management.

g) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current Management estimates.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence is confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent Assets are not recognized till the realization of the income is virtually certain.

h) Revenue Recognition

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at transaction price allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of the services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers.

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

(i) Revenue from Services is recognized as and when the service is performed as per the relevant agreements.

(ii) Other revenue income is recognised as and when services are rendered and when there is a reasonable certainty of ultimate realisation.

(iii) Interest income on financial assets is recognized on an accrual basis using effective interest method.

Revenue is reported excluding applicable taxes.

For income from investments refer point 2.5(e) on financial instruments.

i) Employee Benefits

Short term Employee Benefits are estimated and provided for. Post Employment Benefits and Other Long term Employee Benefits are treated as follows:

(i) Defined Contribution plans:

(a) Provident Fund: The provident fund plan is operated by Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (RPFC) and the contribution thereof is paid/provided for.

(b) Superannuation Fund: Superannuation benefit for the eligible employees is covered by Superannuation Scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India and the contribution thereof is paid/provided for.

(c) National Pension Scheme: The National Pension Scheme is operated by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) and the contribution thereof in respect of eligible employees is paid/provided for.

Contributions to the defined contribution plans are charged to Statement of Profit & Loss for the respective financial year.

(ii) Defined Benefits Plans:

Gratuity: Gratuity for employees is covered by Gratuity Scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India and the contribution thereof is paid/provided for. Provision for Gratuity is made as per actuarial valuation as at the end of the year. Actuarial gains/losses at the end of the year accrued to the defined benefit plans are taken to the Other Comprehensive income (OCI) for the respective financial year and are not deferred.

(iii) Other Long Term Benefits:

Long term compensated absences, medical leave and long term incentive : Provision for leave encashment, medical leave and long term incentive is made on the basis of actuarial valuation as at the end of the financial year.

j) Income-Tax

Income tax expense /income comprises current tax expense/income and deferred tax expense/income. It is recognized in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income. In which case, the tax is recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, respectively.

Current Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or recoverable on the taxable profit or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretations and establishes provisions where appropriate.

- Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and
- intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred Tax

Deferred Income tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purpose and the amount considered for tax purpose.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized such reductions are reversed when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be recovered.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

k) Foreign Currency Transactions

Functional and Presentation Currency

The Group's financial statements are prepared and presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is also the Group's functional currency.

Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date the fair value is determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss in the year in which they arise.

l) Dividend

Final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the equity shareholders, and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

m) Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted to take into account:

- The after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- Weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

n) Operating Segments

As per Ind AS-108 'Operating Segments', if a financial report contains both the consolidated financial statements of a parent that is within the scope of Ind AS -108 'Operating segments' as well as the parent's separate financial statements, segment information is required only in the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, information required to be presented under Ind AS-108 'Operating segments' has been given in the Consolidated Financial Statements. (Note 38)

Note 3

Property, Plant and Equipment

Changes in the Carrying Value of Property, Plant and Equipment for the year ended 31 March 2023:

(₹ in lakhs)

DESCRIPTION	Freehold Land	Buildings - Residential	Buildings - Office	Furniture and Fixtures	Electrical Installations and Equipement	Office Equipment	Computer Systems - Hardware	Non Carpeted Road	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2022	1,320	921	10,395	146	262	150	7,342	24	20,558
Additions	-	-	-	35	193	41	543	-	812
Disposals	-	-	-	(2)	(13)	-	-	-	(15)
Cost as at 31 March 2023 (A)	**1,320**	**921**	**10,395**	**178**	**442**	**190**	**7,885**	**24**	**21,355**
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1 April 2022	-	88	886	127	248	97	2,490	24	3,960
Depreciation charged for the year	-	-	188	6	14	25	1,186	-	1,419
Disposals	-	-	-	(2)	(13)	-	-	-	(15)
Accumulated depreciation up to 31 March 2023 (B)	**-**	**88**	**1,074**	**133**	**249**	**123**	**3,672**	**24**	**5,363**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2023 (A) - (B)	**1,320**	**833**	**9,321**	**45**	**193**	**67**	**4,213**	**-**	**15,992**

Changes in the Carrying Value of Property, Plant and Equipment for the year ended 31 March 2022:

(₹ in lakhs)

DESCRIPTION	Freehold Land	Buildings - Residential	Buildings - Office	Furniture and Fixtures	Electrical Installations and Equipement	Office Equipment	Computer Systems - Hardware	Non Carpeted Road	Total
Cost as at 1 April 2021	1,320	921	10,395	138	369	139	5,969	24	19,274
Additions	-	-	-	8	3	10	1,122	-	1,142
Disposals/Adjustment *	-	-	-	0	(110)	1	251	-	142
Cost as at 31 March 2022 (A)	**1,320**	**921**	**10,395**	**146**	**262**	**150**	**7,342**	**24**	**20,558**
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1 April 2021	-	70	705	113	304	74	1,178	22	2,465
Depreciation charged for the year	-	18	181	14	54	21	1,056	2	1,346
Disposals/Adjustment *	-	-	-	0	(110)	2	256	-	149
Accumulated depreciation up to 31 March 2022 (B)	**-**	**88**	**886**	**127**	**248**	**97**	**2,490**	**24**	**3,960**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2022 (A) - (B)	**1,320**	**833**	**9,509**	**19**	**14**	**52**	**4,851**	**-**	**16,598**

Note :
*includes Gross Block and Accumulated Depreciation deduction for previous years.
"0" denotes amount less than ₹0.50 lakh

Note 4

Capital Work-in-Progress

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)	-	88
	-	**88**

Note :

a) Capital Work-in-Progress Ageing

Capital Work-in-Progress ageing as on 31 March 2023:

There is no Capital Work-in-progress outstanding as on 31 March 2023.

Capital Work-in-Progress ageing as on 31 March 2022:

(₹ in lakhs)

Capital Work-in-Progress	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
CWIP-Electrical Installation	74	14	-	-	88
TOTAL	**74**	**14**	**-**	**-**	**88**

b) There are no instances of CWIP whose completion is is overdue or exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

c) There are no projects whose activity has been suspended.

Note 5

Intangible Assets

Changes in the Carrying Value of Intangible Assets for the year ended 31 March 2023:

(₹ in lakhs)

DESCRIPTION	Computer Software
Cost as at 1 April 2022	20,148
Additions	2,126
Disposals	-
Adjustment	189
Cost as at 31 March 2023 (A)	**22,463**
Accumulated Amortisation as at 1 April 2022	15,304
Amortisation recognised for the year	3,105
Disposals	-
Adjustment	133
Accumulated Amortisation up to 31 March 2023 (B)	**18,542**
Net Carrying Amount as at 31 March 2023 (A) - (B)	**3,921**

Changes in the Carrying Value of Intangible Assets for the year ended 31 March 2022:

(₹ in lakhs)

DESCRIPTION	Computer Software
Cost as at 1 April 2021	17,643
Additions	2,599
Disposals/Adjustment*	(94)
Cost as at 31 March 2022 (A)	**20,148**
Accumulated Amortisation as at 1 April 2021	11,537
Amortisation recognised for the year	3,861
Disposals/Adjustment*	(94)
Accumulated Amortisation up to 31 March 2022 (B)	**15,304**
Net Carrying Amount as at 31 March 2022 (A) - (B)	**4,844**

Note :

*includes Gross Block and Accumulated Depreciation deduction for previous years.

Note 6

Intangible Assets under Development

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Intangible Assets under Development - Software	1,314	1,088
	1,314	**1,088**

Note :

a) Intangible Assets under Development Ageing

Intangible Assets under Development ageing as on 31 March 2023:

(₹ in lakhs)

Intangible Assets Under Development	Amount in Intangible Assets Under Development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
Projects in Progress (Software Versions)					
CSS	158	5	-	-	163
Derivatives	50	-	-	-	50
Derivatives Web Reporting Platform	54	2	-	-	56
FSS	42	1	-	-	43
FX Clear	126	21	-	17	164
IRMS/IRIS	84	-	26	-	110
IRS Devpt	206	39	-	-	245
NDS OM	67	7	6	-	80
RMS	133	16	-	-	149
TREPS	36	-	-	-	36
Other License Softwares	136	82	-	-	218
TOTAL	**1,092**	**173**	**32**	**17**	**1,314**

Intangible Assets under Development ageing as on 31 March 2022:

(₹ in lakhs)

Intangible Assets Under Development	Amount in Intangible Assets Under Development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
Projects in Progress (Software Versions)					
CORE	23	-	40	-	63
CROMS	-	144	27	-	172
CSS	18	-	-	49	67
Derivatives	98	-	-	-	98
FSS	1	-	-	-	1
FX Clear	8	-	80	-	88
FX SWAP	-	55	-	-	55
IRMS/IRIS	65	27	-	-	91
IRS Devpt	79	-	-	-	79
NDS OM	58	29	26	-	113
RMS	18	-	-	-	18
Trade Repository	4	46	-	-	50
TREPS	29	53	-	-	82
Other License Softwares	111	-	-	-	111
TOTAL	**512**	**354**	**173**	**49**	**1,088**

Note 6

Intangible Assets under Development (Contd....)

b) Intangible Assets under Development whose completion is overdue or exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

Intangible Assets under Development whose completion is overdue or exceeded its cost compared to its original plan during the year ended March 31, 2023 are as follows :

(₹ in lakhs)

Intangible Assets Under Development	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
Projects in Progress (Software Versions)					
1) Cost and Time Overrun Projects					
CSS	55	-	-	-	55
IRS	257	-	-	-	257
FX CLEAR	175	-	-	-	175
NDS-OM	33	-	-	-	33
RMS	68	-	-	-	68
FSS	33	-	-	-	33
Derivatives Web Reporting	23	-	-	-	23
IRMS	35	-	-	-	35
TOTAL	**679**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**679**
2) Time Overrun Projects					
NDS	14	-	-	-	14
VASS	165	-	-	-	165
TOTAL	**179**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**179**

Intangible Assets under Development whose completion is overdue or exceeded its cost compared to its original plan during the year ended March 31, 2022 are as follows :

(₹ in lakhs)

Intangible Assets Under Development	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
Projects in Progress (Software Versions)					
1) Cost and Time Overrun Projects					
CSS	49	-	-	-	49
CROMS	144	-	-	-	144
FX SWAP	51	-	-	-	51
NDS-OM	55	-	-	-	55
Trade Repository	46	-	-	-	46
TOTAL	**345**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**345**
2) Time Overrun Projects					
CROMS	27	-	-	-	27
TREPS	53	-	-	-	53
IRMS	27	-	-	-	27
TOTAL	**107**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**107**

c) There are no projects whose activity has been suspended.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Note 7		
Other Non Current Financial Assets (Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Bank Deposits with Residual Maturity of More than 12 Months	761	200
Interest Accrued on Bank Deposits	1	0*
Security Deposits	68	42
	830	**242**
Note 8		
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		
Deferred Tax Assets		
Tax Disallowances	108	102
Difference between Book Base and Tax Base of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	30	2
	138	**104**
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Fair Valuation of Variable Compensation	0*	2
	0*	**2**
	138	**102**
Note 9		
Other Non-Current Assets (Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Service Tax Demand (Paid under Protest)	226	226
Prepaid Expenses	151	64
	377	**290**
Note 10		
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)		
Advance Taxes (Net of Provision for Taxes)	2,132	2,118
Less: Provision for Doubtful Tax Refunds	(74)	-
	2,058	**2,118**
Note 11		
Current Investments		
- Investment in US Government Treasury Bills	6,09,729	5,59,454
- Investment in Government of India Treasury Bills/STRIPS	6,45,542	8,17,280
	12,55,271	**13,76,734**
Aggregate Book Value of Quoted Investments	12,33,908	9,12,730
Aggregate Market Value of Quoted Investments	12,55,271	13,76,734
Aggregate Book Value of Unquoted Investments	-	-
Aggregate Amount of Impairment in Value of Investments	-	-

'*' denotes amount less than ₹ 0.50 Lakh

Note :

(a) Investment in Government of India Treasury Bills includes Treasury Bills amounting to ₹91,038 lakhs (31 March 2022 - ₹1,26,276 lakhs) earmarked for Settlement Reserve Fund.

(b) Investment in Government of India Treasury Bills includes Treasury Bills amounting to ₹34,004 lakhs (31 March 2022 - ₹50,824 lakhs) earmarked for Contingency Reserve Fund.

(c) Investment in Government of India Treasury Bills/STRIPS includes Treasury Bills amounting to ₹4,50,064 lakhs (31 March 2022 - ₹5,63,027 lakhs) invested out of member's fund.

(d) Investment in US Government Treasury Bills above represents Treasury bills amounting to ₹6,09,248 lakhs (31 March 2022 ₹5,59,453 lakhs) which are held in custody with Settlement Banks, who have extended committed lines of credit amounting to ₹4,11,050 lakhs (31 March 2022 ₹3,78,750 lakhs)to enable the Company to meet settlement shortages, if any.

(e) The subject collateralization of US treasury T- bills invested out of cash collaterals received from members is for the purpose of raising liquidity to complete the settlement. According to the provisions of CCIL Bye-Laws, Rules, and relevant Regulations (BRR) read with the Payment and Settlement Systems Act 2007, which is a special legislation for the purpose of settlement of transactions, cash collaterals received from the members, investment made out of the cash collaterals received and collaterlisation of the investments made out of same for the purpose of raising liquidity to complete the settlement are special arrangements and can not be treated at par with arrangements relating to Company's proprietary funds. Therefore there is no applicability of creation of Charge under section 77 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Note 12		
Trade Receivables		
Billed Revenue		
Secured, Considered Good	3,983	3,302
Unsecured, Considered Good	1,330	1,033
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	0*	-
	5,313	**4,335**
Unbilled Revenue		
Secured, Considered Good	-	-
Unsecured, Considered Good	289	228
	5,602	**4,563**

'*' denotes amount less than ₹ 0.50 Lakh

Note 12

Trade Receivable (Contd.....)

Trade Receivable Ageing as on 31 March 2023 : (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Trade Receivables not due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment/date of transaction					
		Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
Billed Debtors							
1) Undisputed Trade Receivables - *Considered Good*	5,255	58	0	-	-	-	**5,313**
2) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
3) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
4) Disputed Trade Receivables - *Considered Good*	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
5) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
6) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	5,255	**58**	**0**	**-**	**-**	-	**5,313**
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	-	-	0	-	-	-	**0**
Net Billed Debtors	5,255	58	0	-	-	-	5,313
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	**289**
Total							**5,602**

Trade Receivable Ageing as on 31 March 2022 : (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Trade Receivables not due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment/date of transaction					
		Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	Total
Billed Debtors							
1) Undisputed Trade Receivables - *Considered Good*	4,152	167	16	0	-	-	**4,335**
2) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
3) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
4) Disputed Trade Receivables - *Considered Good*	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
5) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
6) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	4,152	**167**	**16**	**0**	**-**	-	**4,335**
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	-	-	0	-	-	-	**0**
Net Billed Debtors	4,152	167	16	0	-	-	4,335
Unbilled Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	**228**
Total							**4,563**

'0'denotes amount less than ₹0.50 lakh

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Note 13a		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on Hand	1	1
Balances with Banks		
- in Current Accounts	31,021	24,619
- in Deposit Accounts (Original Maturity of upto 3 Months)	54,433	36,483
	85,455	**61,103**

Note

a) Bank deposits includes ₹44,432 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹27,483 lakhs) invested out of member's funds.

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Note 13b		
Other Bank Balances		
Bank Deposits with Original Maturity of more than 3 Months but Residual Maturity upto 12 months	7,70,218	5,06,706
	7,70,218	**5,06,706**

Note :

a) Bank deposits includes ₹1,08,962 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹48,724 lakhs) earmarked for Settlement Reserve Fund.

b) Bank deposits includes ₹51,995 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹27,075 lakhs) earmarked for Contingency Reserve Fund.

c) Bank deposits includes ₹2,02,507 lakhs (31 March 2022: ₹1,15,490 lakhs) are held in custody by various banks against overdraft limits sanctioned by them. The total overdraft limits of ₹1,82,256 lakhs (as on 31 March 2022 : ₹1,03,941 lakhs) sanctioned by these banks against Bank Deposits submitted as on 31 March 2023.

d) Bank deposits includes ₹5,36,531 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹3,71,562 lakhs) invested out of member's funds.

e) The subject collateralization of Bank Deposits invested out of cash collaterals received from members is for the purpose of raising liquidity to complete the settlement. According to the provisions of CCIL Bye-Laws, Rules, and relevant Regulations (BRR) read with the Payment and Settlement Systems Act 2007, which is a special legislation for the purpose of settlement of transactions, cash collaterals received from the members, investment made out of the cash collaterals received and collaterlisation of the investments made out of same for the purpose of raising liquidity to complete the settlement are special arrangements and can not be treated at par with arrangements relating to Company’s proprietary funds. Therefore there is no applicability of creation of Charge under section 77 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Note 14		
Other Current Financial Assets		
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Interest Accrued on Bank Deposits	22,881	8,281
Others	107	316
	22,988	**8,597**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Note 15		
Other Current Assets		
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Prepaid Expenses	1,288	1,021
Advance to Suppliers and Others	870	49
Funds Used for Default	-	3,171
Others	71	44
Provison for other doubtful receivables	(1)	-
	70	**44**
	2,228	**4,285**

Note 16

Equity Share Capital

a. Details of Authorised, Issued and Subscribed Share Capital

Particulars	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	Number	₹in lakhs	Number	₹in lakhs
Authorised Share Capital				
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each	5,00,00,000	5,000	5,00,00,000	5,000
Redeemable, Non Convertible, Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹10/- each*	5,00,00,000	5,000	5,00,00,000	5,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up				
Equity shares of ₹10/- each fully paid	5,00,00,000	5,000	5,00,00,000	5,000
	5,00,00,000	**5,000**	**5,00,00,000**	**5,000**

*5,00,00,000 Nos 8.50% Redeemable, Cumulative, Non-Convertible Preference Shares of ₹10 each (total face value of ₹5,000 lakhs) are classified as Financial Liability (See Note 18 & 21)

b. Reconciliation of Number of Equity Shares at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	Number	₹in lakhs	Number	₹in lakhs
Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	5,00,00,000	5,000	5,00,00,000	5,000
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**5,00,00,000**	**5,000**	**5,00,00,000**	**5,000**

Note 16

Equity Share Capital (Contd.....)

c. Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares held

Name of Shareholder	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	No of equity shares held	Percentage	No of equity shares held	Percentage
State Bank of India	84,00,000	16.80%	84,00,000	16.80%
Life Insurance Corporation of India	50,00,000	10.00%	50,00,000	10.00%
STCI Finance Limited	50,00,000	10.00%	50,00,000	10.00%
ICICI Bank Limited	49,50,000	9.90%	49,50,000	9.90%
HDFC Bank Limited	45,00,000	9.00%	45,00,000	9.00%

d. Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

Shares held by Promoters as at 31 March 2023 as follows :

Promoter Name	31 March 2023		31 March 2022		% Change during the Period
	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares	
i) State Bank of India	84,00,000	16.80%	84,00,000	16.80%	Nil
ii) Bank of Baroda	5,00,000	1.00%	5,00,000	1.00%	Nil
iii) HDFC Bank Limited	45,00,000	9.00%	45,00,000	9.00%	Nil
iv) ICICI Bank Limited	49,50,000	9.90%	49,50,000	9.90%	Nil
v) Life Insurance Corporation of India	50,00,000	10.00%	50,00,000	10.00%	Nil

Shares held by Promoters as at 31 March 2022 as follows :

Promoter Name	31 March 2022		31 March 2021		% Change during the Period
	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares	
i) State Bank of India	84,00,000	16.80%	84,00,000	16.80%	Nil
ii) Bank of Baroda	5,00,000	1.00%	5,00,000	1.00%	Nil
iii) HDFC Bank Limited	45,00,000	9.00%	45,00,000	9.00%	Nil
iv) ICICI Bank Limited	49,50,000	9.90%	49,50,000	9.90%	Nil
v) Life Insurance Corporation of India	50,00,000	10.00%	50,00,000	10.00%	Nil

e. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

Voting Rights: The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each Equity Shareholder is entitled to one vote per share.

Dividend: The dividend recommended by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the Annual General Meeting and would be paid in proportion to the amount of capital paid-up on shares. The Board of Directors have recommended dividend of ₹4 per fully paid up equity share of ₹10/- each, aggregating ₹2,000 Lakhs for the financial year 2022-23, which is based on relevant share capital as on 31st March, 2023.

Winding up: If any assets are available for distribution upon liquidation in terms of the provisions of the Act, it will be distributed in proportion to the capital paid-up or which ought to have been paid up at the commencement of winding up.

Note 16

Equity Share Capital (Contd.....)

f. There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts or commitments for sale of shares.

g. For the period of five years immediately preceding the date of the Balance Sheet, the Group has not
   i) Allotted any shares as fully paid up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash; or
   ii) Allotted any shares as fully paid up bonus shares; or
   iii) Bought back any of its Equity Shares.

h. There are no securities convertible into equity / preference shares.

i. There are no calls unpaid.

j. No shares have been forfeited.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Note 17		
Other Equity		
(Refer Statement of Changes in Equity)		
Settlement Reserve Fund	2,30,000	2,00,000
Contingency Reserve Fund	96,100	86,000
General Reserve	1,38,256	1,26,756
Other Comprehensive Income	(894)	(1,161)
Retained Earnings	18,721	16,248
	4,82,183	**4,27,843**

17.1 Nature and Purpose of Reserves

Settlement Reserve Fund

Settlement reserve fund represents amounts set aside from the profits of the Company from time to time as may be considered appropriate by the Board of Directors, to ensure that there are sufficient assigned financial resources which may be utilised for meeting claims in relation to any participants' default. Bank Balances / Bank Deposits / Current Investments amounting to ₹2,00,000 lakhs (31 March 2022: ₹1,75,000 lakhs) are earmarked for this purpose.

Contingency Reserve Fund

Contingency Reserve Fund represents amounts set aside from the profits of the Company from time to time as may be considered appropriate by the Board of Directors to ensure that there are sufficient assigned financial resources which may be utilised for meeting Non-default losses. Bank Balances / Bank Deposits / Current Investments amounting to ₹86,000 lakhs (31 March 2022: ₹77,900 lakhs) are earmarked for this purpose.

General Reserve

General Reserve represents appropriation of retained earnings and are available for distribution to shareholders.

Other Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income represents the actuarial gain or loss on fair valuation of defined benefit obligation and fair valuation gain or loss on investments clasified as FVOCI.

Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings represents surplus/accumulated earnings of the Group and are available for distribution to shareholders.

Note 18		
Borrowings		
Redeemable Preference Shares (Unsecured)		
- 8.5% Redeemable, Non Convertible, Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹10 each (RNCPS III)	5,000	-
	5,000	**-**

Note 18

Borrowings (Contd.....)

Terms of Preference Shares:

1) During the Financial year, the Company has issued 8.5% Redeemable, Cumulative, Non-convertible and Non-participating Preference Shares on March 21, 2023 which are redeemable on March 21,2028
2) The Company has only one class of Preference Shares being Redeemable, Cumulative, Non-convertible and Non-participating Preference Shares.
3) The shareholders have right to vote only on resolutions which directly affect their interest. The Preference Shareholders are entitled to dividend @ 8.50% p.a.and shares are redeemable on March 21, 2028.
4) In the event of liquidation, Preference Shares will have preferential right of return of amount paid-up on the shares together with the arrears of cumulative preferential dividend, if any, due on the date of winding up but shall not have further right or claim over the surplus assets of the Company.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Note 19		
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Difference between Book Base and Tax Base of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	1,811	1,699
Fair Valuation of Variable Compensation	7	8
	1,818	**1,707**
Deferred Tax Assets		
Tax Disallowances	405	389
Fair Valuation of Investments Carried at FVOCI	179	291
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	0*	-
	584	**680**
Deferred Tax Assets (Net) / (Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net))	**1,234**	**1,027**
Note 20		
Non Current Provisions		
Provision for Employee Benefits	1,768	2,047
	1,768	**2,047**
Note 21		
Current Borrowings		
Redeemable Preference Shares (Unsecured)		
- 8.5% Redeemable, Non Convertible, Cumulative Preference Shares of ₹10 each (RNCPS II)	-	5,000
Line of Credit from a Bank	-	3,171
	-	**8,171**

'*' denotes amount less than ₹ 0.50 Lakh

Note 21

Current Borrowings (Contd.....)

Terms of Preference Shares:

1) The Company has only one class of Preference Shares being Redeemable, Cumulative, Non-convertible and Non-participating Preference Shares.
2) 5,00,00,000 8.5% Redeemable Non-Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares (RNCPS-II) of ₹10/- each issued by the Company in March 2018 were due for redemption in March 2023. Accordingly, the Company has redeemed the existing Preference Shares i.e. RNCPS-II on March 21, 2023 at par, on completion of term of 5 years of RNCPS-II issue from the date of allotment. The redemption was done in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and applicable rules made thereunder by issuing 5,00,00,000 8.5% Redeemable Non-Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares (RNCPS-III) upto the nominal amount of shares redeemed i.e. ₹50,00,00,000. These 8.5% Redeemable Non-Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares (RNCPS-III) were issued on March 21, 2023. Since the redemption of above preference shares was out of proceeds of fresh issue of preference shares, creation of Capital Redemption Reserve was not required.
3) In the event of liquidation, Preference Shares will have preferential right of return of amount paid-up on the shares together with the arrears of cumulative preferential dividend, if any, due on the date of winding up but shall not have further right or claim over the surplus assets of the Company.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Note 22		
Trade Payables Due to :		
Micro and Small Enterprises		
Billed Creditors	-	-
Unbilled Creditors	38	49
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		
Billed Creditors	425	23
Unbilled Creditors	888	642
	1,351	**714**

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule as on 31 March 2023 :

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment/date of transaction				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
Billed Creditors					
1) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
2) Other than MSME	425	-	-	-	425
3) Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-
4) Disputed dues -Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-
	425	**-**	**-**	**-**	**425**
Undisputed Unbilled Creditors					926
TOTAL					**1,351**

Note 22

Trade Payable (Contd.....)

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule as on 31 March 2022 :

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment/date of transaction				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
Billed Creditors					
1) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
2) Other than MSME	23	-	-	-	23
3) Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-
4) Disputed dues -Other than MSME	-	-	-	-	-
	23	**-**	**-**	**-**	**23**
Undisputed Unbilled Creditors					691
TOTAL					**714**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31 March 2023	As At 31 March 2022
Note 23		
Other Current Financial Liabilities		
Interest Accrued but not Due	17,800	3,746
Deposits from Members ##	16,45,762	15,34,465
Creditors for Capital Expenses*	618	480
Dividend Payable on Redeemable Preference Shares	13	425
Other Payables^	742	517
	16,64,935	**15,39,633**

*Creditors for Capital Expenses includes ₹53 lakh (31 March 2022 : ₹Nil) due to Micro and Small Enterprises.

^Other Payables includes ₹51 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹51 lakhs) due to Micro and Small Enterprises

##'Deposits from members' represents collaterals received in the form of cash. Total collaterals received from members and outstanding at the end of the year are as under :

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Cash Collaterals	Govt. Securities#	Guarantees**
As at 31 March 2023			
Securities Settlement	7,71,810	1,18,47,265	-
Forex Settlement@	6,22,811	-	-
TREPS Settlement	1,09,539	9,67,74,967	-
Default Funds	1,41,602	9,97,466	-
Total	**16,45,762**	**10,96,19,698**	**-**
As at 31 March 2022			
Securities Settlement	6,65,360	1,13,96,651	-
Forex Settlement@	5,85,704	-	-
TREPS Settlement	1,30,815	8,01,26,404	2,15,000
Default Funds	1,52,586	9,27,030	-
Total	**15,34,465**	**9,24,50,085**	**2,15,000**

Note 23

Other Current Financial Liabilities (Contd......)

The Collaterals received in the form of cash have been invested as under and are included in respective accounts:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	**As At 31 March 2023**	**As At 31 March 2022**
US Government Treasury Bills (under Current Investments)	6,02,403	5,59,563
Government of India Treasury Bills/STRIPS (under Current Investments)	4,50,064	5,63,028
Balance in Bank Accounts (under Cash and Cash Equivalents)		
- In Current Accounts	19,110	14,164
- In Deposit Accounts	5,74,185	3,97,710
	16,45,762	**15,34,465**

#Collaterals received in the form of Government Securities are held by the Group under it's Constituent Subsidiary General Ledger (CSGL) Account with Reserve Bank of India.

@Equivalent to US Dollars 7,57,585 thousands (31 March 2022 : US Dollars 7,73,206 thousands).

**The Group has accepted Bank Guarantees as additional collaterals in last year.

Note 24

Other Current Liabilities

Revenue Received in Advance	673	31
Statutory Dues	1,505	1,258
Other	28	21
	2,206	**1,310**

Note 25

Current Provisions

Provision for Employee Benefits	2,293	1,436
	2,293	**1,436**

Note 26

Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

Provision for Taxation (Net of Advance Tax)	421	177
	421	**177**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Note 27		
Income from Operations		
Transaction Charges - Securities Settlement - Outright Trades	15,116	12,761
Transaction Charges - Securities Settlement - Repo Trades	6,915	5,231
Transaction Charges - TREPS Settlement	4,366	4,334
Transaction Charges - Forex Settlement	5,286	4,175
Transaction Charges - CLS Settlement	2,541	1,712
Trade Processing Charges - Trade Repository	990	862
Transaction Charges - Repo Trading Systems	1,384	1,047
Transaction Charges - TREPS Trading Systems	2,183	2,167
Transaction Charges - Forex Trading Systems	117	88
Transaction Charges - NDS OM	821	694
Transaction Charges - NDS Call	109	64
Transaction Charges-IRS Trading System	108	72
Datafeed Charges	463	673
LEI Registration Charges	507	519
Annual LEI Renewal Fees	1,109	865
Portfolio Compression Charges	1,031	542
Forex Forward Charges	3,578	2,692
Derivatives Charges	3,527	2,069
Other Fees and Charges	466	476
	50,617	**41,043**
Note 28		
Other Operating Revenues		
Interest / Income on Investments Made Out of Operational Funds		
- Income on Current Investments	41,746	18,973
- Interest on Bank Deposits	27,997	14,559
	69,743	**33,532**
Less : Interest Paid on Deposits from Members	40,602	12,530
	29,141	**21,002**
Note 29		
Other Income		
Interest / Income on Investments Made out of Own Funds		
- on Current Investments	10,363	8,354
- on Bank Deposits	11,468	6,391
	21,831	**14,745**
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments (Net)	7	5
Gain on Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation (Net)	122	25
Others	129	53
	22,089	**14,828**
Note 30		
Employee Benefits Expenses		
Salaries	6,975	5,400
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds { Refre Note 42}	896	790
Staff Welfare Expenses	330	232
	8,201	**6,422**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Note 31		
Finance Cost		
Line of Credit Commitment and Other Charges	2,583	2,153
Dividend on Preference Shares	426	425
Interest on Taxes	17	7
Interest on Others	33	37
	3,059	**2,622**
Note 32		
Depreciation & Amortisation Expense		
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment {Refer Note 3}	1,419	1,346
Amortisation of Intangible Assets {Refer Note 5}	3,105	3,861
	4,524	**5,207**
Note 33		
Other Expenses		
Power and Fuel	409	381
Repairs and Maintenance -Buildings	125	109
Repairs and Maintenance -Computer Systems and Equipment	4,570	4,898
Repairs and Maintenance -Others	164	147
Insurance	189	154
Rates and Taxes	143	136
Communication Expenses	487	454
CLS Settlement Charges	1,649	1,122
Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility {Refer Note 43}	1,190	1,217
Professional Fees	841	341
Directors' Sitting Fees	120	103
Payment to Auditors {Refer Note 44}	36	28
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	0*	-
Others	1,630	1,198
	11,553	**10,288**

Note 34

Income Taxes

Tax Expense

(a) Amounts Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Current Tax Expense		
Current Year	19,081	13,472
Tax Adjustments Relating to Earlier Years	25	(387)
	19,106	**13,085**
Deferred Tax Expense		
Origination and Reversal of Temporary Differences	81	81
	81	**81**
Tax Expense for the Year	**19,187**	**13,166**

*denotes amount less than ₹0.50 lakh

Note 34

Income Taxes (Contd......)

(b) Amounts Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ in lakhs)

	Year Ended 31 March 2023			Year Ended 31 March 2022		
	Before Tax	**Tax (Expense) /Benefit**	**Net of Tax**	**Before Tax**	**Tax (Expense) /Benefit**	**Net of Tax**
Items that will not be Reclassified to Profit or Loss						
Remeasurements of the Defined Benefit Liability/ (Asset)	(86)	21	(65)	164	(41)	123
Items that will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss						
Investments Measured at FVOCI	443	(111)	332	(1,175)	295	(880)
	357	**(90)**	**267**	**(1,011)**	**254**	**(757)**

(c) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Statutory Income Tax Rates		
The Clearing Corporation of India Limited	25.17%	25.17%
Clearcorp Dealing Systems (India) Limited	25.17%	25.17%
Legal Entity Identifier India Limited	25.17%	25.17%
Profit Before Tax	**74,510**	**52,334**
Statutory Income Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expense at respective statutory tax rates of Group Companies	18,753	13,171
Tax Effect of:		
Expenses not allowed under Income Tax		
- Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibilities and Other Donations	300	306
- Interest u/s 234 of Income Tax Act	4	1
- Provision for Doubtful Tax Refunds	0	-
- Interest on Late Payment of TDS	0	-
Income credited to Statement of Profit & Loss to be considered separately		
- Profit on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	(2)	(1)
Others	107	76
Tax Adjustments relating to earlier years	25	(387)
Total Tax Expense	**19,187**	**13,166**
Current Tax	19,081	13,472
Deferred Tax	81	81
Tax Adjustments Relating to Earlier Years	25	(387)
Tax Expense as per Profit or Loss	**19,187**	**13,166**

'0' denotes amount less than ₹0.50 lakh

Note 34

Income Taxes (Contd......)

(d) Movement in Deferred Tax Balances :

Movement in Deferred Tax Balances (F.Y. 2022-23)

(₹ in lakhs)

	Net Balance 1 April 2022	Recognised during the year		As at 31 March 2023		
		Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in OCI	Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liability)	Deferred Tax Asset	Deferred Tax Liability
Deferred Tax Liability						
Difference between Book Base and Tax Base of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	(1,697)	(85)	-	(1,781)	30	(1,811)
Fair valuation of variable compensation	(10)	3	-	(7)	(0)	(7)
Deferred Tax Asset						
Tax disallowances	491	21	-	513	108	405
Remeasurment of defined benefit obligation	-	(21)	21	-	-	-
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	-	-	-	-	-	0
Fair valuation of investments carried at FVOCI	291	(1)	(111)	179	-	179
Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	**(925)**	**(81)**	**(90)**	**(1,096)**	**138**	**(1,234)**
Set Off Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	**(925)**	**(81)**	**(90)**	**(1,096)**	**138**	**(1,234)**

Movement in Deferred Tax Balances (F.Y. 2021-22)

(₹ in lakhs)

	Net Balance 1 April 2021	Recognised during the year		As at 31 March 2022		
		Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in OCI	Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liability)	Deferred Tax Asset	Deferred Tax Liability
Deferred Tax Liability						
Difference between Book Base and Tax Base of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	(1,632)	(65)	-	(1,697)	2	(1,699)
Fair valuation of variable compensation	(14)	4	-	(10)	(2)	(8)
Deferred Tax Asset						
Tax disallowances	553	(62)	-	491	102	389
Remeasurment of defined benefit obligation	-	41	(41)	-	-	-
Investments measured using EIR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fair valuation of investments carried at FVOCI	(5)	-	295	291	-	291
Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	**(1,098)**	**(81)**	**254**	**(925)**	**102**	**(1,027)**
Set Off Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)	**(1,098)**	**(81)**	**254**	**(925)**	**102**	**(1,027)**

Note :

1) The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities.
2) Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. Any changes in future taxable income would impact the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

'0' denotes amounts less than ₹ 0.50 Lakhs

Note 35

Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders (after adjusting profit impact of dilutive potential equity shares, if any) by the aggregate of weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
i. Profit Attributable to Equity Holders (₹ in lakhs)		
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic and diluted EPS	55,323	39,168
	55,323	**39,168**
ii. Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares		
Number of shares oustanding at the beginning of the year	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
Add/(Less): Effect of shares issued/ (bought back)	-	-
Weighted average number of shares for calculating basic EPS	**5,00,00,000**	**5,00,00,000**
Effect of Dilution		
Share Options	-	-
Weighted average number of shares for calculating diluted EPS	**5,00,00,000**	**5,00,00,000**
iii. Basic Earnings Per Share (₹)	**110.65**	**78.34**
iv. Diluted Earnings Per Share (₹)	**110.65**	**78.34**

Note 36

Financial Instruments - Fair Values

A. Accounting Classification and Fair Values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2023							
	Carrying Amount				Fair Value			
	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted Price in Active Markets	Level 2 - Significant Observable Inputs	Level 3 - Significant Unobservable Inputs	Total
Financial Assets								
Other Non Current Financial Assets	-	-	830	830	-	-	-	-
Current Investments					-	-	-	
- Investment in US Government Treasury Bills	-	6,09,729	-	6,09,729	-	6,09,729	-	6,09,729
- Investment in Government of India Treasury Bills/STRIPS	-	6,45,542	-	6,45,542	2,85,260	3,60,282	-	6,45,542
Trade Receivables	-	-	5,602	5,602	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	85,455	85,455	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	7,70,218	7,70,218	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Assets	-	-	22,988	22,988	-	-	-	-
	-	**12,55,271**	**8,85,093**	**21,40,364**	**2,85,260**	**9,70,011**	**-**	**12,55,271**
Financial Liabilities								
Borrowings								
- Preference Shares	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	
Trade Payables	-	-	1,352	1,352	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	16,64,935	16,64,935	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**16,71,287**	**16,71,287**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note: There are no other categories of financial instruments other than those mentioned above.

Financial Instruments - Fair Value (Continued)

A. Accounting Classification and Fair Values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2022							
	Carrying Amount				Fair Value			
	Fair Value through Profit and Loss	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted Price in Active Markets	Level 2 - Significant Observable Inputs	Level 3 - Significant Unobservable Inputs	Total
Financial Assets								
Other Non Current Financial Assets	-	-	242	242	-	-	-	-
Current Investments								
- Investment in US Government Treasury Bills	-	5,59,454	-	5,59,454		5,59,454	-	5,59,454
- Investment in Government of India Treasury Bills/STRIPS	-	8,17,280	-	8,17,280	2,40,157	5,77,123	-	8,17,280
Trade Receivables	-	-	4,563	4,563	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	61,103	61,103	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	5,06,706	5,06,706	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Assets	-	-	8,597	8,597	-	-	-	-
	-	**13,76,734**	**5,81,211**	**19,57,945**	**2,40,157**	**11,36,577**	**-**	**13,76,734**
Financial Liabilities								
Borrowings								
- Preference Shares	-	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
- Line of Credit from a Bank			3,171	3,171	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	714	714	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	15,39,633	15,39,633	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**15,48,518**	**15,48,518**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note: There are no other categories of financial instruments other than those mentioned above

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, trade payables approximated their carrying value largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

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

Note 36

Financial Instruments- Fair Value (Contd.....)

B. Fair Value Hierarchy

Ind AS 107, 'Financial Instrument - Disclosure' requires classification of the valuation method of financial instruments measured at fair value in the Balance Sheet, using a three level fair-value-hierarchy (which reflects the significance of inputs used in the measurements). The hierarchy gives the highest priority to un-adjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to un-observable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair-value-hierarchy under Ind AS 107 are described below:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities included in level 3.

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 fair values for financial instruments measured at fair value in the balance sheet as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Type	Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Inter-relationship between Significant Unobservable Inputs and Fair Value Measurement
Investment in Government Securities	The fair value of treasury bills is calculated on the basis of the market price of these instruments as at the balance sheet date. Market price is calculated on the basis of the price published by Financial Benchmarks India Private Limited (FBIL).	N.A.	N.A.
Investment in U.S.Government Securities	The fair value of treasury bills is calculated basis of the market price of these instruments as at the balance sheet date. Market price is calculated on the basis of the price published by Federal Reserve.	N.A.	N.A.

Transfers between Levels

There have been no transfers between levels during the reporting periods.

Risk Management

Introduction

The Group's activities expose it to a number of financial risks, principally liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk (Interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk). In addition to the financial risks, the Group is also exposed to other risks such as operational, legal, compliance and reputational risk. The Group has put in place an Integrated Enterprise Risk Management Framework in order to identify, measure, monitor and effectively manage various risks it is exposed to. The framework prescribes the governance structures and responsibilities and includes written risk policies at all levels, which defines Group's risk appetite, highlights the key risks, and describe the manner in which those risks are properly managed.

Note 36

Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd.....)

Overall responsibility for risk management rests with the Board. The Board has constituted a Committee of Directors for Risk Management (CODRM) which is responsible for developing and monitoring Risk Policies and deciding all issues relating to risk management of the Group. The Group's Senior Management is responsible for day to day overseeing of the Compliance of the Risk policiies. The Group also has a dedicated Risk Management Department which is responsible for day to day administartion of Risk Management Activity specially managing risks faced by the Group as a Central Counter Party (CCP). The Group has an elaborate Operation Audit, Internal Audit, Systems Audit, Concurrent Audit and other Control Mechanisms entrusted to independent external professionals.

a. Credit Risk

Risk Description

The Credit risk, for the Group, could arise on account of failure of a member to honor its settlement obligation or upon default by a Settlement Bank. Credit risk could also arises on account of investment activity of the Group.

Risk Management Approach

The Group counters Credit Risk exposure to members by reducing the exposures through multi-lateral netting and settling transactions on Delivery Versus Payment (DVP) or Payment Versus Payment (PVP) basis and therefore does not run any Principal Credit Risk. Moreover, the Group has set criteria for membership for each type of settlement.

Most of the settlements happen in the Books of Reserve Bank of India and therefore there is no Settlement Bank Risk in respect of the same. Wherever settlements are settled through Commercial Banks, Settlement Bank Risk is mitigated by the Group by prescribing stringent minimum eligibility criteria for selection of the Settlement Banks and setting of appropriate exposure control limits.

The Group regularly invests its internally generated funds and funds received from its members towards Margin and Default funds. The Group has a detailed Investment Policy, approved by the CODRM and the Board, which prescribes eligible instruments, exposure limits, Guidelines on Risk Management and other aspects relating to the investment activity. The CODRM and the Board review the Investment Policy annually. In accordance with the Investment policy, the Group invests only into highly secure and liquid avenues such as Deposit with high net-worth Commercial Banks and short term Government Securities such as Government treasury Bills. The total credit risk of the Group is represented by the total financial assets of the Group. There is no credit risk in case of investment into Government securities. Credit risk in case of Bank Deposits, is mitigated by prescribing stringent eligibility criteria for the investee banks and setting of exposure and concentration limits on the amounts to be invested.

Bank Balances and Bank Deposits

The Group held bank balances and bank deposits of ₹8,56,433 lakhs at 31 March 2023 (31 March 2022 : ₹5,68,008 lakhs). The bank balances and bank deposits are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit ratings.

Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The disclosures set out in the following tables include recongnised financial assets and financial liabilities that:

- are offset in the Group's statement of financial position; or
- are subject to an enforceable netting arrangement and other provisions under Bye laws, Rules and regulation of the Group, irrespective of whether they are offset in the statement of financial position.

The Group receives collateral in the form of cash (including US Dollars towards forex settlement) and Government securities in respect of settlement transactions pertaining to the following segments:

- security settlement;
- forex settlement; and
- derivative settlement.

Note 36

Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd......)

Financial assets and financial liabilities are subject to offsetting, enforceable netting arrangements and other provisions under Bye Laws, Rules and Regulations (BRR) of the Group:

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	Gross Amounts of Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Financial Liabilites	Net Amounts Presented in Statement of Financial Position after setoff of Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities	Related Amount not offset in Statement of Financial Position		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (including Non-Cash Collateral)	Cash Collateral Received	
Types of Financial Assets						
Forex Settlement (Including Forwards)	2,87,613	2,87,613	-	-	-	-
Derivative Settlement (IRS)	2,21,309	2,21,309	-	-	-	-
Securities Settlement (including TREPS)	4,20,335	4,20,335	-	-	-	-
Total	**9,29,257**	**9,29,257**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2022	Gross Amounts of Financial Assets	Gross Amounts of Financial Liabilites	Net Amounts Presented in Statement of Financial Position after setoff of Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities	Related Amount not offset in Statement of Financial Position		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments (including Non-Cash Collateral)	Cash Collateral Received	
Types of Financial Assets						
Forex Settlement (Including Forwards)	3,21,445	3,21,445	-	-	-	-
Derivative Settlement (IRS)	99,781	99,781	-	-	-	-
Securities Settlement (including TREPS)	7,27,655	7,27,655	-	-	-	-
Total	**11,48,881**	**11,48,881**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note 36

Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd....)

b. Liquidity Risk

Risk Description

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. The Group, being a Central Counter Party (CCP), is required to have adequate liquid resources in order to meet liquidity requirement in case if any member fails to honour its settlement obligations. Liquidity risk also exists as a result of day to day operational flows such as repayment of cash collaterals to members, trade payables etc.

Risk Management Approach

Liquidity risk is managed by ensuring that the Group has sufficient Lines of Credit from the participant banks, overdraft facility against the time deposits placed with Commercial banks and easily marketable securities collected as collaterals. etc. The Group also maintains adequate balances with Banks and keeps its investments in highly liquid avenues to enable it to meet cash collateral withdrawals by members, trade payables, etc.

Maturities of Financial Liabilities

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows Total	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings					
- Preference Shares	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-
Trade Payables	1,352	1,352	1,352	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	16,64,935	16,64,935	16,64,935	-	-
Total	**16,71,287**	**16,71,287**	**16,66,287**	**5,000**	**-**

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2022	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows Total	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings					
- Preference Shares	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-
- Line of Credit from a Bank	3,171	3,171	3,171	-	
Trade Payables	714	714	714	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	15,39,633	15,39,633	15,39,633	-	-
Total	**15,48,518**	**15,48,518**	**15,48,518**	**-**	**-**

The inflows/(outflows) disclosed in the above table represent the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Note 36

Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd.....)

c. Market Risk (Price Risk and Interest Rate Risk)

Risk Description

The Company provides Central Counterparty (CCP) clearing services for both cash market and derivative products. The Company settles cash transactions cleared by it on a Delivery versus Payment (or Payment versus Payment in case of currencies). The failure of a member therefore exposes it to market risk arising out of adverse movement in prices of securities cleared or adverse movements in interest rates and exchange rates. In case of derivative products like rupee derivatives and forward USD INR transactions, the company is also exposed to pre-settlement risk which is manifested in the form of market risk.

The Group's investments are primarily in fixed rate interest bearing investments. Hence, the Group is not significantly exposed to interest rate risk. However, Group is exposed to the price risk in case of its investment in Government Treasury Bills/STRIPS.

The Group is exposed to the interest rate risk due to interest paid to members, at variable rate, on the deposits received from them towrads margins and default fund contributions.

Risk Management Approach

The Group seeks to cover its market risk exposure through collection of various margins. The potential future exposure is covered by collecting Initial Margin and Volatility Margin. The current exposure is covered by collecting mark to market margins. The efficiency of the margining models is monitored closely through a rigorous daily back-testing process.

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows :

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Fixed Rate Instruments		
Financial Assets - INR Investments	14,54,504	13,39,687
Financial Assets - US Dollar Investments	6,26,180	5,80,438
Financial Liabilities	(5,000)	(5,000)
	20,75,684	**19,15,124**
Variable Rate Instruments		
Financial Assets	-	-
Financial Liabilities - INR (Deposits from Members)	(10,22,951)	(9,48,761)
Financial Liabilities - US Dollar (Deposits from Members)	(6,22,811)	(5,85,704)
Financial Liabilities - EURO Line of Credit from Bank	-	(3,171)
	(16,45,762)	**(15,37,636)**
Total	**4,29,922**	**3,77,488**

Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

The Group aims to minimise its exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Any exposure is predominantly due to the mismatch between the Group's interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities (including deposits from members). Since the return paid on member liabilities is generally reset to prevailing market interest rates and after retaining a spread the Group's exposure is limited . Further, the maximum fixed exposure on any asset in the investment portfolio (including Bank Deposits) is 12 months.

The following table shows the estimated impact of the exposure described in the paragraph above on the profit before tax and on retained earnings within shareholders' equity:

Interest Rate Sensitivity - Variable Rate Instruments

A change of 150 basis points (bps) (31 March 2022 : 100 basis points) for INR investments / liabilities and 150 basis points (bps) (31 March 2022 : 10 basis points) for US Dollar investments / liabilities in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / decreased profit or loss by amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remains constant. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the financial assets / finanacial liabilities outstanding during the year.

Note 36

Financial Instruments - Fair Values and Risk Management (Contd......)

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2023	INR INVESTMENTS/LIABILITIES Gain /(Loss)		FOREIGN CURRENCY INVESTMENTS/LIABILITIES Gain /(Loss)	
	150 bp Increase	150 bp Decrease	150 bp Increase	150 bp Decrease
Variable-Rate Instruments	(15,344)	15,344	(9,342)	9,342
Cash Flow Sensitivity (Net)	**(15,344)**	**15,344**	**(9,342)**	**9,342**

(₹ in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2022	INR INVESTMENTS/LIABILITIES Gain /(Loss)		FOREIGN CURRENCY INVESTMENTS/LIABILITIES Gain /(Loss)	
	100 bp Increase	100 bp Decrease	10 bp Increase	10 bp Decrease
Variable-Rate Instruments	(9,488)	9,488	(589)	589
Cash Flow Sensitivity (Net)	**(9,488)**	**9,488**	**(589)**	**589**

(Note: The impact is indicated on the profit/loss before tax basis)

d. Foreign Exchange Risk

Risk Description

The functional currency of the Group is Indian Rupee. Though the Company is a Central counter party for Foreign Exchange Settlements, it is not exposed to any foreign currency risk on account of its collateral and settlement operations as all its settlement obligations are received and paid in respective foreign currencies. Also, collaterals for Forex Settlement Segment are recieved and repaid in US Dollars and Investment of such collaterals are in US Dollars. Foreign Exchange Risk for the Group primiarily arises on account of foreign currency revenues and expenses, which is not significant.

Exposure to Currency Risk (Exposure in different currencies converted to functional currency i.e. INR)

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities of material financial currency exposure denominates as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 are as below:

(₹ in lakhs)

Exposure in US Dollar	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Financial Assets (A)		
US Govt. Treasury Bills	6,09,248	5,59,454
Bank Balance and Bank Deposits	27,189	27,477
Trade Receivables	-	45
Accrued Interest on Bank Deposits	38	-
	6,36,475	**5,86,976**
Financial Liabilities (B)		
Deposits from Members	6,22,811	5,85,704
License Fees Payable	295	228
Expenses Payable	248	175
	6,23,354	**5,86,107**
Net Exposure (A - B)	**13,121**	**869**

(₹ in lakhs)

Exposure in EUR	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Financial Assets (A)		
Funds used for default	-	3,171
	-	**3,171**
Financial Liabilities (B)		
Line of Credit from a Bank	-	3,171
	-	**3,171**
Net Exposure (A - B)	**-**	**-**

Sensitivity Analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against USD/EUR at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies and affected Statement of profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

(₹ in lakhs)

Effect in Functional Currency (INR) due to :	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Gain /(Loss)		Gain /(Loss)	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
5% Movement in underliying foreign currencies :				
USD	656.06	(656.06)	43.46	(43.46)
EUR	-	-	-	-
10% Movement in underliying foreign currencies :				
USD	1,312.12	(1,312.12)	86.91	(86.91)
EUR	-	-	-	-

(Note: The impact is indicated on the profit/loss before tax basis)

Note 37

Related Party Disclosures, as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS 24) are given below:

A. Relationships -

Category I:

State Bank of India - The Company is an associate of SBI.

Category II: Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Related Party	Nature of Relationship
Mr. Hare Krishna Jena	Managing Director
Mr. R. Gandhi	Non Executive Chairman and Independent Director
Mr. Ashish Parthasarthy	Nominee Director
Mr. A.K. Anand	Nominee Director (upto April 30, 2022)
Mr. S.V. Sastry	Nominee Director (upto September 30, 2022)
Mr. P.R. Ramesh	Independent Director
Mr. Narayan K. Seshadri	Independent Director (upto April 11,2022)
Dr. G Sivakumar	Independent Director (upto September 07, 2022)
Mr. B Prasanna	Nominee Director (upto November 04,2022)
Dr. Meena Hemchandra	Independent Director
Mr. S. Vishvanathan	Independent Director
Dr. Hemanta Kumar Pradhan	Independent Director
Ms. Radhavi Rishikesh Deshpande	Nominee Director
Mr. Pradeep Madhav	Nominee Director (upto August 31,2021)
Mr. Sudhakar Shanbhag	Nominee Director (upto May 06,2021)
Dr. D Manjunath	Independent Director (from May 09,2022)
Mr. V Narayanamurthy	Nominee Director (from August 09,2022)
Mr. P.R. Mishra	Nominee Director (from November 01,2022)
Dr. Ajit Ranade	Independent Director (from November 01,2022)
Mr. B Raghavendra Rao	Nominee Director (from December 14,2022)

Other Key Management Personnel

Related Party	Nature of Relationship
Mr. O. N. Ravi	Executive Vice President (upto December 31,2022)
Mr. Deepak Chande	Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Pankaj Srivastava	Company Secretary

Category III: Other Related Parties

CCIL Employees Group Gratuity Fund Trust

CCIL Employees Superannuation Trust

Clearcorp Employees Group Gratuity Fund Trust

Clearcorp Employees Superannuation Trust

LEIL Employees Group Gratuity Fund Trust

Note 37

Related Party Disclosures (Contd.....)

b) Transactions with Key Management Personnel :

Key Management Personnel Compensation

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
Short-Term Employee Benefits	494	469
Post-Employment Defined Benefit	31	30
Other Long Term Benefits	52	9
Total	**577**	**508**

Compensation of the Company's' key managerial personnel includes salaries, non-cash benefits and contributions to post-employment defined benefit plan (Note 30).

c) Transactions other than those with Key Management Personnel:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	State Bank of India	Key Management Personnel
1) Income from Operations	2,942	-
	(2,503)	-
2) Collaterals Cash Received	1,69,270	-
	(1,07,267)	-
3) Collaterals Cash Repaid	1,61,084	-
	(1,15,202)	-
4) Collaterals Securities Received (at Face Value)	1,23,53,900	-
	(4,38,33,657)	-
5) Collaterals Securities Returned (at Face Value)	1,18,77,988	-
	(4,24,53,657)	-
6) Interest on Deposits from Members	1,682	-
	(464)	-
7) Director Sitting Fees	-	(111)
	-	(91)

Note 37

Related Party Disclosures (Contd......)

d) The related party balances outstanding at year end are as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	State Bank of India	Key Management Personnel
1)	Receivable	257	-
		(255)	-
2)	Payable	637	27
		(115)	(24)
3)	Collaterals outstanding - Cash	39,828	-
		(31,641)	-
4)	Collaterals outstanding - Securities (at face value)	2,18,80,588	-
		(2,14,04,676)	-

Notes:

1 Figures in brackets represent corresponding amounts in the previous year.

2 Transactions with State Bank of India in the nature of banker-customer relationship have been excluded.

3 Collaterals received in the form of Government Securities are held under Constituent Subsidiary General Ledger (CSGL) Account with Reserve Bank of India.

4 The above related party information has been disclosed to the extent such parties have been identified by the Company. This has been relied upon by the Auditors.

Note 38

Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenue and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available.

All operating segments' results are regularly reviewed by the Board of Directors, which have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') of the Group inter-company revenues and expenses, for which discrete financial information is available. The Board of Directors, which have been identified as the CODM, regularly review the performance reports and make decisions about allocation of resources.

The Group has three reportable segments, as described below, which are the Group's strategic business units. For each business units the Board of Directors regularly reviews the performance reports.

Reportable Segments

i. Clearing & Settlement and related Services (Clearing & Settlement)

ii. Trading Platforms and related Services (Trading Platforms)

iii. Legal Entity Identifier issuance and related services (LEI Services)

Information about Reportable Segments

The Board of Directors reviews profit before tax as the measure of a segment performance. The segment results are thus profit before tax attributable to the respective segments.

Particulars	2022-23				2021-22			
	Clearing & Settlement	Trading Platforms	LEI services	Total	Clearing & Settlement	Trading Platforms	LEI services	Total
REVENUE								
Revenue from Operations (External)	72,943	5,199	1,616	79,758	56,079	4,582	1,384	62,045
Total Revenue from Operations	**72,943**	**5,199**	**1,616**	**79,758**	**56,079**	**4,582**	**1,384**	**62,045**
RESULT								
Segment Result	49,763	1,840	818	52,421	35,430	1,289	787	37,506
Add: Other Income				22,089				14,828
Profit Before Tax				**74,510**				**52,334**
Tax Expense								
- Current Tax				19,081				13,472
- Deferred Tax				81				81
- Tax Adjustments relating to earlier years				25				(387)
Profit After Tax				**55,323**				**39,168**
OTHER INFORMATION								
Assets								
Segment Assets	21,49,021	14,014	3,357	21,66,392	19,72,531	12,767	2,060	19,87,358
Total Assets	**21,49,021**	**14,014**	**3,357**	**21,66,392**	**19,72,531**	**12,767**	**2,060**	**19,87,358**
Liabilities								
Segment Liabilities	16,76,849	170	740	16,77,759	15,53,219	879	417	15,54,515
Total Liabilities	**16,76,849**	**170**	**740**	**16,77,759**	**15,53,219**	**879**	**417**	**15,54,515**
Capital Expenditure								
Segment Capital Expenditure	2,374	684	19	3,077	2,900	554	9	3,463
Total Capital Expenditure	**2,374**	**684**	**19**	**3,077**	**2,900**	**554**	**9**	**3,463**
Depreciation/Amortisation								
Segment Depreciation/Amortisation	3,636	854	34	4,524	4,303	898	6	5,207
Total Depreciation/Amortisation	**3,636**	**854**	**34**	**4,524**	**4,303**	**898**	**6**	**5,207**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Note 39		
Commitments		
Capital Commitments:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	9,696	1,394
	9,696	**1,394**
Note 40		
Contingent Liabilities		
Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debt -		
- Income Tax Demands for various assessment years disputed by the Group	3,966	2,974
<u>Service Tax Demands including penalty and interest there on</u>		
- Pending settlement of the dispute, an amount of ₹226 lakhs, being the principal amount claimed by the authorities has been paid under protest and disclosed under Other Non Current Assets.	775	775
Total	**4,741**	**3,749**

Note 41

Micro and Small Enterprises

There are no micro and small enterprises, to whom the Group owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Group.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<u>Outstanding for less than 45 days</u>		
a. Principal and interest amount remaining unpaid	116	100
b. Interest due thereon remaining unpaid	-	-
c. Interest paid by the Group in terms of Section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
d. Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Act,2006	-	-
e. Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
f. Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	-	-

Note 42

Employee Benefits

Amounts Recognised as Expense:

(i) Defined Contribution Plan

(1) Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund amounting to ₹392 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹332 lakhs) has been included in Note 30 Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds.

(2) Employer's Contribution to Superannuation Fund amounting to ₹102 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹86 lakhs) has been included in Note 30 Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds.

(3) Employer's Contribution to NPS amounting to ₹77 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹62 lakhs) has been included in Note 30 Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan

In terms of the Company's gratuity plan, on leaving of service every employee who has completed atleast five years of service gets a gratuity computed at the rate of 30 days of last drawn salary for each completed year service. The Gratuity Scheme of the Group is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in the form of qualifying insurance policy.

In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard on employee benefits (Ind AS 19) the following disclosures have been made which is based on Actuarial Valuation provided by an Independent Actuary.

Gratuity cost amounting to ₹293 lakhs (31 March 2022 : ₹280 lakhs) has been included in Note 30 Contribution to Provident and Other Funds.

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
A. Amount Recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of the obligation as at the end of the year	3,570	3,362
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	3,873	3,637
Net Asset / (Liability) to be recognized in the Balance Sheet	**303**	**276**
Non Current Portion	-	(37)
Current Portion	301	238
B. Change in Projected Benefit Obligation		
Projected Benefit of Obligation at the beginning of the year	3,362	3,202
Current Service Cost	312	281
Interest Cost	244	217
Benefits Paid	(436)	(174)
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on Obligation	166	(164)
Acquisition Adjustment	(78)	-
Projected Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	**3,570**	**3,362**
C. Change in Plan Assets		
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	3,638	3,201
Expected return on plan assets	262	218
Contributions made	407	392
Benefits paid	(433)	(174)
Acquisition Adjustment	(1)	2
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	**3,873**	**3,638**

Note 42

Employee Benefits (Contd......)

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
D. Amount Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	312	280
Net Interest cost / (income) on the net defined benefit asset / liability	(19)	0
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**293**	**280**
E. Amount Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Acturial (gains) / loss		
- change in demographic assumption	22	1
- change in financial assumption	(70)	(150)
- experience variation	134	(15)
	86	**(164)**
F. Major Categories of Plan Assets as a percentage of total plan :		
1. 100 % Insurance Funds		
G. Assumptions Used		
Discount Rate	7.45%	7.25%
Employee Attrition Rate	3.00%	3.00%
Future Salary Increase	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality Rate	100% (% of IALM 12-14)	100% (% of IALM 12-14)

H. Sensitivity Analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	3,209	2,468	3,062	2,378
Salary growth rate (1% movement)	3,985	1,984	3,704	1,970
Attrition rate (1% movement)	3,545	2,226	3,338	2,177
Mortality rate (1% movement)	3,570	2,208	3,362	2,159

I. Expected Future Cash Flows

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	1 year	2 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	More than 10 years
As at 31 March 2023				
Defined benefit obligations (Gratuity)	184	681	1,546	6,926
Total	**184**	**681**	**1,546**	**6,926**

Note 42

Employee Benefits (Contd......)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	1 year	2 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	More than 10 years
As at 31 March 2022				
Defined Benefit Obligations (Gratuity)	440	635	1,442	5,205
Total	**440**	**635**	**1,442**	**5,205**

Note 43

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
i) Amount Required to be spent by the Company during the year	1,189	1,217
ii) Amount of Expenditure Incurred	1,190	1,217
iii) Shortfall at the end of the year	`-	-
iv) Total of Previous Year Shortfall	-	-
v) Reason for Shortfall	N.A.	N.A.
vi) Nature of CSR Activities	Promoting healthcare including preventive healthcare, Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, making available safe drinking water, Promoting education, including special education and contribution to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.	
vii) Details of the Related Party Transactions	None	None
viii) Details of Contractual Obligations	None	None

Note 44

Auditor's Remuneration

Auditor's remuneration consists of the following :

(₹ in lakhs)

	Year Ended 31 March 2023	Year Ended 31 March 2022
i) Statutory Audit Fees	20	20
ii) Limited Review Fees	8	6
iii) Certification Fees	5	2
iv) Tax Audit Fees	4	-
	37	**28**

Note 45

Utilisation of Borrowed Funds and Share Premium

No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Group to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Group has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Group shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Group ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 46

There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami Property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act,1988 and rules made thereunder.

Note 47

The Group is not declared as a wilful defaulter by any Bank or Financial institution or other lender.

Note 48

The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency.

Note 49

F.Y. 2022-23

There are no transactions with Struck off Companies during current year.

F.Y. 2021-22

Name of the Struck off Company	Nature of Transactions	Group Entity	Balance Outstanding	Relationship
Redmoon Creative Private Limited	Advance Received (Payable)	Legal Entity Identifier India Limited	0	LEI Applicant

"0" denotes amount less than ₹0.50 lakh

Note 50

Additional Regulatory Information detailed in clause 6L of General Instructions given in Part I of Division II of the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 are furnished to the extent applicable to the Group.

Note 51

Previous year's figures have been regrouped and rearranged to conform to current year's presentation, wherever necessary.

Additional Information as required by Paragraph 2 of the General Instructions for Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements to Schedule III to the Act

(₹ in lakhs)

Name of the entity in the Group	Net Assets, i.e. Total Assets minus Total Liabilities		Share of Profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	As % of Consolidated Net Assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated Profit or Loss	Amount	As % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	As % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Parent								
The Clearing Corporation Of India Limited	96.92	4,72,176	94.74	52,416	91.14	243	94.73	52,659
Subsidiaries - Indian								
Clearcorp Dealing Systems (India) Limited	2.64	12,844	3.86	2,134	9.15	24	3.88	2,159
Legal Entity Identifier India Limited	0.44	2,163	1.40	773	(0.29)	(1)	1.39	772
Total	**100.00**	**4,87,183**	**100.00**	**55,323**	**100.00**	**266**	**100.00**	**55,590**

THE CLEARING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

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