

## **N.B.I.INDUSTRIAL FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### **NOTE-1**

#### **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**a) Basis of preparation**

- i These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India under the historical cost convention on accrual basis. These financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with the accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the other relevant provisions of the Act (to the extent notified) and the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') as applicable to a Non-Banking Finance Company ('NBFC').
  
- ii The Company has classified all its assets / liabilities into current / non-current based on the time frame of 12 months from the date of financial statements. Accordingly, assets/liabilities expected to be realized /settled within 12 months from the date of financial statements are classified as current and other assets/ liabilities are classified as non- current.

**b) Fixed Assets and Depreciation :**

- i Tangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition and subsequent improvements thereto including taxes, duties and other incidental expenses related to acquisition net of accumulated depreciation.
  
- ii DEPRECIATION on Tangible Assets is provided on written down value basis over estimated useful life of the assets in accordance with Schedule II to the Act. (Refer Note 22&23)

**c) Investments**

Investments intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments. Current investments are carried at lower of cost and market/fair value category- wise basis. Long-term investments are carried at cost. Provision for diminution in value of long term investments, other than temporary, shall be made.

**d) Recognition of Income and Expenditure**

Revenues/Incomes and Costs/Expenditure are generally accounted on accrual basis, as they are earned or incurred. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive is established. Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and rate applicable.

**e) Accounting for Taxes on Income:**

Provision for current tax is made in accordance with the Income tax laws prevailing for the relevant assessment year.

Deferred Tax for timing difference between tax profits and book profits is accounted for using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as on the Balance Sheet Date. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent there is reasonably certainty that these assets can be realized in future. Deferred tax assets are reviewed as at each Balance Sheet date to re- assess realization.