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PRINCE JAIN & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The Members of
A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our reports.

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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Board report including Annexures to Board Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 (Revised) 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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 is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

   c) The Balance sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity, and Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B"; Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial control over financial reporting.

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 or provided to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provision 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

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

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

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

(c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

Further, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

FOR PRINCE JAIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Reg. No. 128714W

Prince Parasmal Jain

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Date: 2025.05.16 19:50:10 +05'30'

(Prince Jain)
Proprietor
Membership No.: 113887
UDIN : 25113887BMNWME3052
Place : Mumbai;
Dated : 16 May 2025

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

i. According to the information and explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that-

(a) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment :

(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its Property, Plant and Equipment

(B) The Company has not acquired any Intangible assets till date of Balance Sheet.

(b) The Company has program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment in phased manner so as to cover all the assets, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to size of the Company and nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, all the Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any immovable properties. In view of this, clause 3 (i) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(e) According to information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the "Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company has no inventory of shares and securities during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii. In respect of the Company's investments, loan, guarantee or security:

a) During the year, the Company has not provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity.

b) During the year, the Company has invested in mutual funds and AIF which are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

c) The Company has not provided loans or provided advance in nature of loans and therefore reporting under clause 3(iii)(c) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured, or provided any guarantee or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act during the year. With respect to investments, provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules made thereunder. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the requirement for maintenance of cost records specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Act is not applicable to the Company during the year.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

a. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable to the appropriate authorities. There are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at the last day of the financial year for the period of more than six month from the date they became payable. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid statutory dues were outstanding as on the last day of the financial year for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b. According to information and explanations given to us, there are no dues on account of Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, and Cess which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

viii. According to information and explanations given to us, no unrecorded transactions have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix. In respect of borrowings:

(a) During the year, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings in the payment of interest thereon to any lender and hence, reporting under Clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company is not declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender and hence, reporting under Clause 3(ix)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year, hence reporting under Clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) During the year, no funds were raised on short term basis by the Company and accordingly the reporting under Clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures and hence reporting under Clause 3(ix)(e) and Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

xi. (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

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

(c) No whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them during the year. Accordingly, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. In respect of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934:

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

b. The Group does not have more than one CIC as part of the Group and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

xvii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year. However, the company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs.22.83 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year ending 31 March 2024.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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 is not required to spent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility as it does not fulfill the condition given under section 135 of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting on clauses 3(xx) (a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

FOR PRINCE JAIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Reg. No. 128714W

Prince Parasmal Jain
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Date: 2025.05.16 19:51:05 +05'30'

(Prince Jain)
Proprietor
Membership No.: 113887
UDIN : 25113887BMNWME3052
Place : Mumbai;
Dated : 16 May 2025

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited** as of 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Control Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

FOR PRINCE JAIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Reg. No. 128714W

Prince Parasmal Jain

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Date: 2025.05.16 19:51:36 +05'30'

(Prince Jain)
Proprietor
Membership No.: 113887
UDIN : 25113887BMNWME3052
Place : Mumbai;
Dated : 16 May 2025

A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited

CIN No. U67110MH2022PTC395689

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Notes	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
ASSETS			
(1) Financial assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	**3**	4.85	17.69
(b) Trade receivables	**4**	27.93	2.38
(c) Investments	**5**	684.81	558.34
(d) Other financial assets	**6**	9.49	5.63
Total financial assets		**727.08**	**584.04**
(2) Non-financial assets			
(a) Current tax assets (Net)		16.36	3.74
(b) Deferred tax assets (Net)	**7**	0.69	7.62
(c) Property, plant and equipment	**8**	65.45	60.09
(d) Capital work in progress	**9**	-	19.75
(e) Other non-financial assets	**10**	0.57	10.68
Total non-financial assets		**83.07**	**101.88**
TOTAL ASSETS		**810.15**	**685.92**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
(1) Financial liabilities			
(a) Trade payables	**11**		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.20	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		22.89	4.95
(b) Debt securities	**12**	500.00	500.00
(c) Other financial liabilities	**13**	65.59	74.35
Total financial liabilities		**588.68**	**579.30**
(2) Non-financial liabilities			
(a) Other non-financial liabilities	**14**	11.11	2.40
Total non-financial liabilities		**11.11**	**2.40**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**599.79**	**581.70**
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	**15 (a)**	178.60	125.00
(b) Other equity	**15 (b)**	31.76	(20.78)
TOTAL EQUITY		**210.36**	**104.22**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**810.15**	**685.92**

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information - See note 2

The accompanying notes (1 to 52) are an integral part of standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Prince Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 128174W

Prince Parasmal Jain
Digitally signed by Prince Parasmal Jain
Date: 2025.05.16 19:52:10 +05'30'

Prince P. Jain
Proprietor
Membership No. 113887

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16-May-2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited

JAIN VIKAS SANTOSH
Digitally signed by JAIN VIKAS SANTOSH
DN: c=IN, o=PERSONAL, title=9813, pseudonym=36c9c2c384dc416e99ac9d5b689ce044, 2.5.4.20=2242af33c65c1bdc38ea4552bbcd7beecf83e3d07a1198536f1f7fcdbd33b8cf, postalCode=400601, st=Maharashtra, serialNumber=becb9670e0e2828cd864fbd4af46cc5a25c8f3bde0b2ad0636566130bf14450, cn=JAIN VIKAS SANTOSH
Date: 2025.05.16 19:25:16 +05'30'

Vikas Jain
Director
(DIN:07887754)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16-May-2025

ANIL MANIKLAL KEWALRAMANI
Digitally signed by ANIL MANIKLAL KEWALRAMANI
DN: c=IN, o=PERSONAL, title=4963, pseudonym=e78883046d1148c8912af59a5ff2b7b1, 2.5.4.20=f9c73d04fb9054 1de662c3fa1baaa1ccc6fa e632d8bc5fa5f4948ccb24ddce51, postalCode=400050, st=Maharashtra, serialNumber=e11a83372c84e6e7a5061b08f5baf19 74d59cc99a3cf16532c21259418c9cdf, cn=ANIL MANIKLAL KEWALRAMANI
Date: 2025.05.16 19:25:47 +05'30'

Anil Kewalramani
Director
(DIN:09831320)

A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited

CIN No. U67110MH2022PTC395689

Statement of profit and loss for year ended 31 March 2025

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
Revenue from operations			
Interest Income	**16**	58.49	10.72
Sale of Services	**17**	201.43	25.51
Net gain on fair value changes	**18**	19.05	6.34
Total revenue from operations		**278.97**	**42.57**
Other income	**19**	0.13	-
Total income		**279.10**	**42.57**
EXPENSES			
Finance cost	**20**	55.45	12.96
Employee benefit expense	**21**	39.31	5.01
Fees and commission expenses	**22**	81.06	7.58
Depreciation and amortization	**8**	14.98	0.08
Other expenses	**23**	19.17	34.23
Total expenses		**209.97**	**59.86**
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		**69.13**	**(17.29)**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit / (loss) before tax		**69.13**	**(17.29)**
Tax expense:			
Current tax		9.66	-
Deferred tax charge/ (credit)		6.93	(4.82)
Profit/ (loss) for the year after tax [A]		**52.54**	**(12.47)**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Item that will not to be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss		-	-
Less: Income tax expense on above		-	-
[I]		-	-
Item that will be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss		-	-
Less: Income tax expense on above			
[II]		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year [I+II] [B]		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year [A+B]		**52.54**	**(12.47)**
Earnings per equity share (Rs.)			
Basic and diluted earnings per share	**36**	**2.94**	**(1.53)**
Face value per share (Rs.)		**10.00**	**10.00**

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information - See note 2

The accompanying notes (1 to 52) are an integral part of standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Prince Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 128174W

Prince Parasmal Jain
Digitally signed by Prince Parasmal Jain
Date: 2025.05.16 19:52:44 +05'30'

Prince P. Jain
Proprietor
Membership No. 113887

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16-May-2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited

JAIN VIKAS SANTOSH
Digitally signed by JAIN VIKAS SANTOSH
Date: 2025.05.16 19:26:18 +05'30'

Vikas Jain
Director
(DIN:07887754)

ANIL MANIKLAL KEWALRAMANI
Digitally signed by ANIL MANIKLAL KEWALRAMANI
Date: 2025.05.16 19:26:46 +05'30'

Anil Kewalramani
Director
(DIN:09831320)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16-May-2025

A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2025

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities		
Profit / (loss) before tax	69.13	(17.29)
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortization	14.98	0.08
Net gain on fair value changes	(19.05)	(6.34)
Finance cost	55.45	12.96
Interest income	(58.62)	(10.72)
Movement in working capital:		
Increase/(decrease) in trade payable and other financial liabilities	20.81	0.54
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables and other financial assets	(25.49)	(9.96)
(Increase)/decrease in non financial assets	10.11	(9.25)
Increase/(decrease) in other non financial liabilities	8.71	0.64
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**76.03**	**(39.34)**
Income tax (paid) / refund	(22.28)	(3.74)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations [A]	**53.75**	**(43.08)**
Cash flow from/(used in) investing activities		
Payment for acquisition of Property, plant and equipments including capital advances	(5.99)	(10.83)
Payment for purchases of investments (net)	(107.42)	(552.00)
Interest received others	0.13	-
Interest received on investments	54.57	9.82
Cash generated from/(used in) investing activities [B]	**(58.71)**	**(553.01)**
Cash flow from/(used in) financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	500.00
Repayment of lease liabilities	(5.98)	(2.99)
Issue of equity shares	53.60	75.00
Interest Paid	(55.50)	(3.10)
Cash generated from/(used in) financing activities [B]	**(7.88)**	**568.91**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents [A+B]	**(12.84)**	**(27.18)**
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period/year	17.69	44.87
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4.85	17.69

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Debt securities	Lease liabilities	Interest on above borrowings
As at 01 April 2024	**500.00**	**57.85**	**9.86**
Cash Flows	-	(11.49)	(55.50)
Transaction cost	-	-	5.51
Interest accrual	-	5.51	49.94
As at 31 March 2025	**500.00**	**51.87**	**9.81**

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Debt securities	Lease liabilities	Interest on above borrowings
As at 01 April 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**
Cash Flows	500.00	(4.99)	(3.10)
Transaction cost	-	60.84	2.00
Interest accrual	-	2.00	10.96
As at 31 March 2024	**500.00**	**57.85**	**9.86**

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information - See note 2

The accompanying notes (1 to 52) are an integral part of standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Prince Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 128174W

Prince Parasmal Jain
Digitally signed by Prince Parasmal Jain
Date: 2025.05.16 19:53:22 +05'30'

Prince P. Jain
Proprietor
Membership No. 113887

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16-May-2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited

JAIN VIKAS SANTOSH

Vikas Jain
Director
(DIN:07887754)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16-May-2025

ANIL MANIKLAL KEWALRAMANI

Anil Kewalramani
Director
(DIN:09831320)

A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2025

A. Equity share capital

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Number of shares	Total
Balance at 01 April 2023	5,00,000	50.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at 01 April 2023	**5,00,000**	**50.00**
Issue of share capital	7,50,000	75.00
Balance at 31 March 2024	**12,50,000**	**125.00**
Balance at 31 March 2024	**12,50,000**	**125.00**
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at 01 April 2024	**12,50,000**	**125.00**
Issue of share capital	5,36,000	53.60
Balance at 31 March 2025	**17,86,000**	**178.60**

B. Other equity

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Total
	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 01 April 2023	(8.31)	**(8.31)**
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at 01 April 2023	**(8.31)**	**(8.31)**
Profit for the period	(12.47)	(12.47)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	**-**
Balance at 31 March 2024	**(20.78)**	**(20.78)**
Balance at 31 March 2024	**(20.78)**	**(20.78)**
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at 01 April 2024	**(20.78)**	**(20.78)**
Profit for the period	52.54	52.54
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	**-**
Balance at 31 March 2025	**31.76**	**31.76**

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information - See note 2

The accompanying notes (1 to 52) are an integral part of standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

Retained Earning : This represents profits remaning after all appropriations. This is free reserve and can be used for distribution of profits.

For Prince Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 128174W

Prince Parasmal Jain
Digitally signed by Prince Parasmal Jain
Date: 2025.05.16 19:54:00 +05'30'

Prince P. Jain
Proprietor
Membership No. 113887

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16-May-2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited

JAIN VIKAS SANTOSH

Vikas Jain
Director
(DIN:07887754)

ANIL MANIKLAL KEWALRAMANI

Anil Kewalramani
Director
(DIN:09831320)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16-May-2025

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1. Corporate Information:

A. K. Alternative Asset managers Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as the Company) was incorporated on December 20, 2022. The Company is a subsidiary of A.K. Wealth Management Private Limited which is registered with Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) as Portfolio Management Service Company (PMS). It is a Step Down Subsidiary of A.K. Capital Services Limited; SEBI Category I Merchant Banker in India. The Company is engaged in providing Fund Management Services to AIF (Alternate Investment Funds). The registered address of the Company is situated at 604, 6th Floor, Windsor, Off CST Road, Kalina, Santacruz East, Mumbai - 400098.

2. Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information:

a. Basis of preparation of financial statements:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, and on the basis of accounting principle of a going concern in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. The Financial Statements are presented in Lakhs or decimal thereof unless otherwise specified.

The standalone financial statements have been presented in accordance with Schedule III-Division III General Instructions for Preparation of financial statements of a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) that is required to comply with Ind AS.

b. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the standalone financial statements of Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (“the functional currency”). Indian rupee is the functional currency of the Company. All amounts are rounded to two decimal places to the nearest lakh, unless otherwise stated.

c. Revenue recognition:

1. Interest Income

Interest Income from a Financial Assets is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

2. Fees and commission income

Revenue from fee-based activities are recognized when the services are rendered. Fees earned from contract with customer are recognised as and when performance obligation is satisfied. Fees or components of fees that are linked to certain performance are recognised after fulfilling the corresponding criteria.

3. Dividend Income

Dividend Income is recognised when the Company’s right to receive the amount has been established.

4. Net gain on fair value changes

Any differences between the fair values of financial assets classified as fair value through the profit or loss held by Company on the balance sheet date is recognised as an unrealised gain / loss. In cases there is a net gain in the aggregate, the same is recognised in "Net gains on fair value changes" under revenue from operations and if there is a net loss, the same is disclosed under "Expenses" in the statement of Profit and Loss.

Similarly, any realised gain or loss on sale of financial instruments measured at FVTL and debt instruments measured at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI") is recognised in net gain\loss on fair value changes.

However, net gain / loss on derecognition of financial instruments classified as amortised is presented separately under the respective head in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c. Property Plant and Equipment:

(i) Property, plant and equipment are shown at cost (net of adjustable taxes) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an asset comprises of its purchase price, non-refundable / adjustable purchase taxes and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management, the initial estimate of any decommissioning obligation, if any and for assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, finance costs. The purchase price is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. The cost also includes trial run cost and other operating expenses such as freight, installation charges etc.

(ii) When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

(iii) An Item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset or significant part) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

d. Depreciation / amortisation:

In line with the provisions of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, the Company depreciates significant components of the main asset (which have different useful lives as compared to the main asset) based on the individual useful life of those components. Useful life for such components of property, plant and equipment has been assessed based on the historical experience and internal technical inputs.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided using written down value method on depreciable amount. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013;

The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end, and changes, if any, are accounted prospectively.

e. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent attributable to acquisition / construction of and asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

f. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At each balance sheet date, an assessment is made of whether there is any indication of impairment.

If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated.

g. Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

i. Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset [other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)] are added to the fair value of the financial assets. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii. Subsequent measurement

(i) Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b. Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

(ii) Debt instruments included within the Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Equity instruments: All equity instruments within the scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are classified as held for trading are measured at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to measure the same either at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such selection on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. For equity instruments measured at FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such instruments.

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

iii. De-recognition:

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

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- 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:

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

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

iv. Impairment of financial assets:

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on trade receivables and other advances. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss on these financial assets. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

h. Financial Liabilities

A. Initial Recognition

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as :

a. financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss,
b. loans and borrowings, payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs or
c. derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including derivative financial instruments.

B. Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Borrowings:

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished and the consideration paid is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other gains / (losses).

Borrowings are classified as financial liabilities. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender has agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

Trade and other payables:

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial period which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within twelve months of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within twelve months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

C. De-recognition

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

D. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

i. Tax expenses:

The tax expense for the period comprises of current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

1. Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Income Tax authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the Balance sheet date.

2. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

j. Impairment of assets:

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets or other Non-Financial Assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

k. Provisions and contingent liabilities:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the case of:
a) a present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
b) a present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
c) a possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.
Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

l. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events, if any, such as bonus issue, bonus elements in a rights issue to existing shareholders, shares split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

m. Lease

As a lessee:

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgment in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

n. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

(a) Operating lease commitments – Company as lessor;
(b) Assessment of functional currency;
(c) Evaluation of recoverability of deferred tax assets

Estimates and assumptions

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year :

a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment, investment property and intangible assets;
b) Fair value measurements of financial instruments ;
c) Impairment of non-financial assets;
d) Taxes;
e) Defined benefit plans;
f) Provisions & Contingencies

o. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended 31 March 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. 01 April 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

3 Cash and cash equivalents

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Cash on hand	0.06	0.15
Balances with banks	4.79	17.54
	4.85	**17.69**

4 Trade receivables

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Undisputed trade receivables considered good - unsecured	27.93	2.38
	27.93	**2.38**

Undisputed trade receivable - considered good

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment		
Less than 6 months	27.93	2.38
6 months - 1 year	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
	27.93	**2.38**

a) There are no disputed receivables as on 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.
b) There are no unbilled revenues as on 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

5 Investments

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
(I) Mutual Fund		
i) Quoted (at fair value through profit and loss account)	177.90	165.86
(II) AIF Investments		
i) Unquoted (at fair value through profit and loss account)	506.91	392.48
Total (A)	**684.81**	**558.34**
(i) Investments outside India	-	-
(ii) Investments in India	684.81	558.34
Total (B)	**684.81**	**558.34**

6 Other financial assets

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Rental deposits	5.30	4.82
Income receivable on financial assets	4.19	0.75
Other receivables	-	0.06
	9.49	**5.63**

7 Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Deferred tax assets		
On account of:		
Unabsorbed business losses	-	8.19
Timing difference arising on preliminary expenses (Section 35D on Income Tax Act 1961)	0.29	0.38
Lease liabilities	13.05	14.25
Timing difference arising on account of depreciation	0.32	-
Deferred tax liabilities		
On account of:		
Right of use assets	(11.23)	(14.56)
Fair valuation gain on investment in debt securities	(1.74)	(0.62)
Timing difference arising on account of depreciation	-	(0.02)
	0.69	**7.62**

8 Property, plant and equipment

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Computers	Office Equipments	Leasehold Improvements	Building Right-of-use (Refer note 30)	Total
Gross block					
As at 01 April 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions	0.73	-	-	63.69	64.42
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	**0.73**	**-**	**-**	**63.69**	**64.42**
Additions	-	0.59	21.88	-	22.47
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	**0.73**	**0.59**	**21.88**	**63.69**	**86.89**
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 01 April 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions	0.08	-	-	4.25	4.33
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	**0.08**	**-**	**-**	**4.25**	**4.33**
Additions	0.24	0.09	4.05	12.73	17.11
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	**0.32**	**0.09**	**4.05**	**16.98**	**21.44**
Net block					
As at 31 March 2024	**0.65**	**-**	**-**	**59.44**	**60.09**
As at 31 March 2025	**0.41**	**0.50**	**17.83**	**46.71**	**65.45**

(a) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right-of-Use assets).

(b) Reconciliation of depreciation:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
Depreciation charged during the year		
Depreciation on Property, Plant and equipment	17.11	4.33
Less: Depreciation capitalised to capital work in progress	(2.13)	(4.25)
Depreciation charged to Profit and Loss Account	**14.98**	**0.08**

9 Capital work in progress

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Opening capital work in progress of leasehold improvements and other capital expenditure	19.75	-
Add: Leasehold improvements and other capital expenditure	-	15.50
Add: Project development expenditure (Depreciation on right of use asset)	2.13	4.25
Less: Transferred to leasehold improvements	(21.88)	-
Closing capital work in progress of leasehold improvements and other capital expenditure	**-**	**19.75**

(a) (i) CWIP aging schedule for leasehold improvements in progress

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Less than 1 year	-	19.75
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	**-**	**19.75**

(a) (ii) There is no capital work-in-progress which are temporarily suspended as on 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

(b) There is no capital-work-in-progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

10 Other non financial assets

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Balance with government authorities	0.15	10.05
Prepaid expenses	0.42	0.63
	0.57	**10.68**

11 Trade payables

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.20	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	22.89	4.95
	23.09	**4.95**

Following disclosures as required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been made to the extent information available with the Company :

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	0.20	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
(vi) The amount of further 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 enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-

Outstanding of trade payable from due date of payment

Rs. In Lakhs

Particular	As at 31-March-2025		As at 31-March-2024	
	MSME	Others	MSME	Others
Unbilled	0.15	10.83	-	0.08
Less than 1 year	0.05	12.06	-	4.87
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.20**	**22.89**	**-**	**4.95**

Note: Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year are subsequently paid within due dates.

12 Debt securities

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Non-convertible debentures (Unsecured)		
(Refer note no. 34)	500.00	500.00
Total (A)	**500.00**	**500.00**
Borrowings in India	500.00	500.00
Borrowings outside India	-	-
Total (B)	**500.00**	**500.00**

(Refer note no. 45)

13 Other financial liabilities

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Employee dues	3.91	1.24
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	9.81	9.86
Creditors for capital goods	-	5.40
Lease Liabilities (Refer note no. 30)	51.87	57.85
	65.59	**74.35**

14 Other non- financial liabilities

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Statutory Dues	11.11	2.40
	11.11	**2.40**

15 (a) Share capital

Equity share capital **Rs. In Lakhs**

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025		As at 31-March-2024	
	Numbers of shares	Amount	Numbers of shares	Amount
Authorized:				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	30,00,000	300.00	30,00,000	300.00
Total		**300.00**		**300.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up:				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	17,86,000	178.60	12,50,000	125.00
Total		**178.60**		**125.00**

Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.
In the event of the liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. However there exists no preferential liability as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

Shares held by the holding company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31-March-2025		As at 31-March-2024	
	Numbers of shares	Percentage of shareholding	Numbers of shares	Percentage of shareholding
A. K. Welath Management Private Limited	12,50,000	69.99%	12,50,000	100.00%

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company :

Name of the shareholder	As at 31-March-2025		As at 31-March-2024	
	Numbers of shares	Percentage of shareholding	Numbers of shares	Percentage of shareholding
A. K. Welath Management Private Limited	12,50,000	69.99%	12,50,000	100.00%
Vikas Jain	5,36,000	30.01%	-	-

During financial year ended 31 March 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 4th April 2024 approved the allotment of 5,36,000 fully paid-up equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 per share at par to Mr. Vikas Jain which would rank pari passu with the existing equity share capital, pursuant to which shareholding of A. K. Welath Management Private Limited has reduced by 30.01%.

Details of shares held by promoters in the Company :

Name of the shareholder	As at 31-March-2025		As at 31-March-2024	
	Numbers of shares	Percentage of shareholding	Numbers of shares	Percentage of shareholding
A. K. Welath Management Private Limited	12,50,000	69.99%	12,50,000	100.00%

During financial year ended 31 March 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 4th April 2024 approved the allotment of 5,36,000 fully paid-up equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 per share at par to Mr. Vikas Jain which would rank pari passu with the existing equity share capital, pursuant to which shareholding of A. K. Welath Management Private Limited has reduced by 30.01%.

The is no percentage change in the shareholding of promoters during the financial year ended 31 March 2024

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding:

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Shares at the beginning of the year	12,50,000	5,00,000
Add :Shares issued during the year	5,36,000	7,50,000
Shares at the end of the year	**17,86,000**	**12,50,000**

During the year ended 31 March 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 03 November 2023 approved the allotment of 7,50,000 fully paid-up equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 per share at par to its holding company, A. K. Wealth Management Private Limited which would rank pari passu with the existing equity share capital.

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 4th April 2024 approved the allotment of 5,36,000 fully paid-up equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 per share at par to Mr. Vikas Jain which would rank pari passu with the existing equity share capital.

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders / members and other declarations received from the shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

(b) Other equity

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	(20.78)	(8.31)
Add: Profit for the period	52.54	(12.47)
Closing balance of retained earnings	**31.76**	**(20.78)**

Refer Note- 45

16 Interest Income

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
Interest income on investments (measured at fair value through profit or loss)	58.01	10.57
Other interest income (measured at amortised cost)	0.48	0.15
	58.49	**10.72**

17 Fees and commission income

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
Management fees	201.43	25.51
	201.43	**25.51**

18 Net gain on fair value changes

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
Net gain/(loss) on investments at fair value through profit and loss		
- Realised	14.62	3.86
- Unrealised	4.43	2.48
	19.05	**6.34**
Additional Information :		
Profit on sale of Investments (actual) (A)	14.62	3.86
Net gain/(loss) on investments due to fair value change (B)		
- Realised	-	-
- Unrealised	4.43	2.48
	19.05	**6.34**

19 Other income

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
Interest on income tax refund	0.13	-
	0.13	**-**

20 Finance cost

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
Interest on borrowings	49.94	10.96
Other interest expense	5.51	2.00
	55.45	**12.96**

21 Employee benefits expenses

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
Salaries and wages	36.89	4.91
Employers contribution to provident fund and other funds	2.41	0.10
Staff welfare expenses	0.01	-
	39.31	**5.01**

22 Fees and commission expenses

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
Distribution expenses	81.06	7.58
	81.06	**7.58**

23 Other expenses

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
Rent, taxes and energy costs	0.82	2.83
Auditor's remuneration:		
As auditor	0.15	0.08
Legal and professional fees	7.59	16.59
Sitting fees	2.80	3.50
Other expenses	7.81	11.23
	19.17	**34.23**

24 Segment Reporting

The Company has single reporting segment i.e. "Income from Financial Services" for the purpose of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) - 108 'Operating Segments'. The Company does not have any reportable geographical segment

25 Related Party Transactions

A Related Party Relationships

Nature of relationship	Name of Related Party
Ultimate Holding Company	A. K. Capital Services Limited
Holding Company	A. K. Wealth Management Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	A. K. Capital Finance Limited A. K. Stockmart Private Limited
Director / Key managerial personnel	Mr. Vikas Jain (Executive Director) Mr. Anil Kewalramani (Executive Director) Mr. Karnad Suvarna (Independent Director)

Notes:

a The related party relationships have been determined on the basis of the requirements of the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) - 24 'Related Party Disclosures' and the same have been relied upon by the auditors.

b The relationships as mentioned above pertain to those related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year, except where control exist, in which case the relationships have been mentioned irrespective of transactions with the related party.

B Related party transactions during the period:

Rs. In Lakhs

Sr No	Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
A:	**Transactions with the related parties:**		
	Issue of equity shares		
	A. K. Wealth Management Private Limited	-	75.00
	Vikas Jain	53.60	-
	Director Sitting fees		
	Mr. Karnad Suvarna	2.80	3.50
	Director Remuneration		
	Mr. Vikas Jain	20.66	-
	Demat Charges Paid		
	A. K. Stockmart Private Limited	0.01	-
	Issuance of Non convertible debentures		
	A. K. Capital Finance Limited	-	500.00
	Interest Expenses		
	A. K. Capital Finance Limited	49.94	10.96
B:	**Balances Payable**		
	Non convertible debentures held by		
	A. K. Capital Finance Limited	500.00	500.00
	Interest Expenses payable		
	A. K. Capital Finance Limited	9.81	9.86

Note- Transaction amount is excluding taxes wherever applicable

26 Financial Instruments

The risk management system of the Company are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. In performing its operating, investing and financing activities, the Company is exposed to the Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market risk.

The carrying value of financial instrument by categories as of 31 March 2025 were as follows:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit and loss	At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	Total carrying value
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	4.85	-	-	4.85
Trade receivables	27.93	-	-	27.93
Other financial assets	5.30	4.19	-	9.49
TOTAL	**38.08**	**4.19**	**-**	**42.27**
Liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	23.09	-	-	23.09
Debt securities	500.00	-	-	500.00
Other financial liabilities	65.59	-	-	65.59
TOTAL	**588.68**	**-**	**-**	**588.68**

The carrying value of financial instrument by categories as of 31 March 2024 were as follows:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	At amortised cost	At fair value through profit and loss	At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	Total carrying value
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	17.69	-	-	17.69
Trade receivables	2.38	-	-	2.38
Other financial assets	4.88	0.75	-	5.63
TOTAL	**24.95**	**0.75**	**-**	**25.70**
Liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	4.95	-	-	4.95
Debt securities	500.00	-	-	500.00
Other financial liabilities	74.35	-	-	74.35
TOTAL	**579.30**	**-**	**-**	**579.30**

27 Risk Management

Financial Risk management

The risk management system of the Company are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.The Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.In performing its operating, investing and financing activities, the Company is exposed to the Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market risk.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

Credit Risk

Exposure to credit risk

Financial asset for which loss allowance is measured using expected credit loss model:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Trade receivables	27.93	2.38
Other financial assets	5.30	4.88
At end of the year	**33.23**	**7.26**

Revenue/Trade receivables

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is from trade receivables amounting to Rs. 27.93 Lakhs and Rs. 2.38 Lakhs as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers located in India. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal cause of business.

The Company applies a simplified approach in calculating Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on trade receivables. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. Based on the provision matrix, no provision is required to be made at the respective reporting date.

Company have provided details of revenue from revenue from single largest customer, revenue from top 5 customer and ageing of trade receivable below:

a) The following table gives details in respect of revenues generated from top customer and top 5 customers:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
Revenue from top customer	201.43	25.51
Revenue from top 5 customers	201.43	25.51

(b) Ageing analysis of trade receivables that are not due as at the end of reporting year:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
Within credit days	-	-

(c) Ageing analysis of the age of trade receivable amounts that are past due as at the end of reporting year but not impaired:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
Less than 90 days	27.93	2.38
91 to 180 days	-	-
181 to 270 days	-	-
271 to 360 days	-	-
Over 360 days	-	-
Total	**27.93**	**2.38**

Balances with banks and other financial assets:

The Company holds cash and cash equivalents with bank, which are having highest safety ratings based on ratings published by various credit rating agencies. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on external credit ratings of the counterparties.

For other financial assets, the Company assesses and manages credit risk based on reasonable and supportive forward looking information. The Company does not have significant credit risk exposure for these items.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables taking into account historical credit loss experience.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Company has interest rate risk exposure mainly from changes in rate of interest on fixed deposits. The following table analyse the breakdown of the financial assets and liabilities by type of interest rate:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Financial assets		
Non interest bearing		
Investments	684.81	558.34
Cash and cash equivalents	4.85	17.69
Trade receivables	27.93	2.38
Other financial assets	9.49	5.63
Financial liabilities		
Interest bearing		
- fixed interest rate		
Borrowing	500.00	500.00
Lease Liabilities	51.87	57.85
Non interest bearing		
Trade payables	23.09	4.95
Other financial liabilities	13.72	16.50

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, after the excluding the credit exposure for which interest rate swap has been taken and hence the interest rate is fixed. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate , as follows:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Increase in basis points	50.00	50.00
Effect on profit before tax	-	-
Decrease in basis points	50.00	50.00
Effect on profit before tax	-	-

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including debt and overdraft from banks at an optimised cost.

The Company maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 is the carrying amounts. The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The Company's major financial liabilities include Non cenvertible Debentures with maturity profile ranging between 0 to 7 years. The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is about 15 days. The other payables are with short-term durations. The carrying amounts are assumed to be a reasonable approximation of fair value. The following table analysis financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
Year ended 31 March 2025						
Debt securities	-	-	40.19	670.22	-	**710.41**
Trade and other payables	-	23.09	-	-	-	**23.09**
Other financial liablities	-	7.84	21.86	46.54	-	**76.24**
	-	**30.93**	**62.05**	**716.76**	**-**	**809.74**

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
Year ended 31 March 2024						
Debt securities	-	-	40.14	200.00	520.22	**760.36**
Trade and other payables	-	4.95	-	-	-	**4.95**
Other financial liablities	-	10.39	17.60	62.52	-	**90.51**
	-	**15.34**	**57.74**	**262.52**	**520.22**	**855.82**

Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

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

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Trade payables	23.09	4.95
Debt securities	500.00	500.00
Other financial liablities	65.59	74.35
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(4.85)	(17.69)
Net debt (A)	**583.83**	**561.61**
Equity share capital	178.60	125.00
Other equity	31.76	(20.78)
Total member's capital (B)	**210.36**	**104.22**
Capital and net debt (C=A+B)	**794.19**	**665.83**
Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)	**73.51**	**84.35**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the lenders to immediately call borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the aforesaid financial year

28 Fair value hierarchy

Level I - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level II - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level III - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of 31 March 2025:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
		Level I	Level II	Level III
Financial assets				
Investments	684.81	177.90	506.91	-
Other financial assets	4.19	-	4.19	-

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of 31 March 2024:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2024	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
		Level I	Level II	Level III
Financial assets				
Investments	558.34	165.86	392.48	-
Other financial assets	0.75	-	0.75	-

Description of techniques and valuation inputs used for Level II and Level III hierarchy are under:

Assets class	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques and inputs
Debt instruments, Government securities, commercial paper and state development loan measured at FVTPL	Level II	Valuation techniques and inputs in order of first preference are as under:
		1.Cost of securities only if the securities are allotted within last 20 days or purchased within 7 days from the measurement date, or Latest traded price reported on recognised stock exchange or settlement house close to measurement date i.e. in the range of 0-7 days, whichever is later
		2. Weighted average (appropriate weight considered by the company) of; -Future cash flows which are discounted using a discount rate arrived at by adding the spread provided by FIMMDA and -Latest subsequent traded price reported on recognised stock exchange or settlement house close to measurement date i.e. in the range of 0-7 days
		3.Future cash flows are discounted using a discount rate arrived at by adding the spread provided by FIMMDA or other approved agencies and annualised government security yield provided by regulatory authorities.
Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) measured at FVTPL	Level II	The valuation is done based on the rating agency valuation provided by the Alternative Investment Fund (AIF).
Unquoted equity instruments measured at FVOCI	Level III	Based on unobservable inputs which generally approximates to the carrying value of the investments unless significantly impaired. Fair value has been considered Nil for significantly impaired investments. Sensitivity change in the unobservable input does not have a significant impact in its value and accordingly, sensitivity disclosure is not given.

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents and other financial asset approximate their carrying amount largely due to short term maturity of these instruments.

29 Fair value hierarchy of financial instrument not measured at fair value through profit and loss

The carrying value and fair value of financial instrument not measured at fair value through profit and loss account categories as of 31 March 2025 were as follows:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Total carrying value	Fair Value Level I	Fair Value Level II	Fair Value Level III
Assets:				
Trade receivables	27.93	-	-	27.93
Other financial assets	5.30	-	-	5.30
TOTAL	**33.23**	**-**	**-**	**33.23**
Liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	22.89	-	-	22.89
Debt securities	500.00	-	-	500.00
Other financial liabilities	65.59	-	-	65.59
TOTAL	**588.48**	**-**	**-**	**588.48**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instrument not measured at fair value through profit and loss account categories as of 31 March 2024 were as follows:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Total carrying value	Fair Value Level I	Fair Value Level II	Fair Value Level III
Assets:				
Trade receivables	2.38	-	-	2.38
Other financial assets	4.88	-	-	4.88
TOTAL	**7.26**	**-**	**-**	**7.26**
Liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	4.95	-	-	4.95
Debt securities	500.00	-	-	500.00
Other financial liabilities	74.35	-	-	74.35
TOTAL	**579.30**	**-**	**-**	**579.30**

Measurement of Fair Value

Below are the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for the above financial instruments which are not recorded and measured at fair value in the financial statements, these fair values were calculated for disclosure purpose only

I. Short Term Financial Assets And Liabilities

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short term maturity(less than twelve months), the carrying amounts, which are net of impairment, area reasonable approximation of their fair value. Such instruments include: other financial assets (excluding security deposit), trade payables and other financial liability.

II. Borrowings

In case of borrowings, the interest rate represents the market rate. Consequently the carrying amount represents the fair value.

30 Leases

Lease commitments as lessee:

The Company has entered into agreements for taking on lease office on lease and licence basis. The lease term is for a period of 60 months. The Company has contract which have fixed rentals.

'Following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets (disclosed under note 8 - property, plant and equipment) for the year ended 31 March 2025:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
Opening gross block value of account on adoption of Ind AS 116	**63.69**	**-**
Measurment on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	63.69
Deduction on account of termination of lease	-	-
Closing gross block value of account on adoption of Ind AS 116	**63.69**	**63.69**
Opening accumulated depreciation of account on adoption of Ind AS 116	4.25	-
Depreciation charged for the year	12.73	4.25
Deduction on account of termination of lease	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation of account on adoption of Ind AS 116	**16.98**	**4.25**
Closing net block value	**46.71**	**59.44**

Carrying value of lease liabilities is disclosed under note 13 - other financial liabilities at Rs. 51.87 Lakhs as at 31 March 2025.

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	57.85	-
Additions	-	60.84
Finance cost accrued during the year	5.51	2.00
Payment of lease liabilities	(11.49)	(4.99)
Balance at the end of the year	**51.87**	**57.85**

Contractual maturities of lease liabilities:

The below table provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on undiscounted basis:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Not later than one year	15.98	11.48
Later than one year and not later than five years	46.54	62.52
More than five years	-	-

The cash outflow of lease payments with respect to the above lease recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the financial year 2024-2025 is Rs. 11.49 lakhs. (previous year Rs. 4.99 Lakhs)

31 Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the period is:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	9.66	-
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	6.93	(4.82)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**16.59**	**(4.82)**

The reconciliation between the provision of income tax of the Company and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Profit before income tax	69.13	(17.29)
Rate of Income tax	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expenses	17.40	(4.35)
Tax effect due to deductable expenses	(0.12)	(0.04)
Tax effect due to non-deductable expenses	-	-
Tax effect due to recognition / non recognition of deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	(0.68)	(0.45)
Other adjustments	(0.01)	0.02
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**16.59**	**(4.82)**

The Gross movement in the current income tax liability for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is as follows:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Net current income tax asset/(liability) at the beginning of the period	(3.74)	-
Income tax paid	(22.28)	(3.74)
Current tax expenses	9.66	-
Interest on income tax	(0.13)	-
Net current income tax asset/(liability) at the end of the period	**(16.49)**	**(3.74)**

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to the below items and corresponding movement in deferred tax (liabilities) / assets:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Net deferred tax asset/(liability) at the beginning of the period	7.62	2.80
Lease liabilities expenses	3.33	(14.56)
Right-of-use assets	(1.20)	14.25
Property plant and equipments	0.34	(0.02)
Disallowance of share issue expenses	(0.09)	0.38
Fair value gain on investments	(1.12)	(0.62)
Unabsorbed business losses	(8.19)	5.39
Net deferred tax asset/(liability) at the end of the period	**0.69**	**7.62**

32 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, within the next financial year, are described below. The Company's assumptions and estimates are based on parameters available at the time of preparation of financial statements. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Valuation of financial instruments other than those measured at amortised cost

The Company measures certain financial instruments on fair value basis at each balance sheet date. The details of Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) and Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) are further detailed out in Note - 28

(b) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

33 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025			As at 31-March-2024		
	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total
(1) Financial assets						
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	4.85	-	4.85	17.69	-	17.69
(b) Trade receivables	27.93	-	27.93	2.38	-	2.38
(c) Investments	177.90	506.91	684.81	165.86	392.48	558.34
(d) Other financial assets	4.19	5.30	9.49	0.81	4.82	5.63
Total financial assets	**214.87**	**512.21**	**727.08**	**186.74**	**397.30**	**584.04**
(2) Non-financial assets						
(a) Current Tax Assets (Net)	16.36	-	16.36	3.74	-	3.74
(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	-	0.69	0.69	-	7.62	7.62
(c) Property, plant and equipment	-	65.45	65.45	-	60.09	60.09
(d) Capital Work in progress	-	-	-	19.75	-	19.75
(e) Other Non-Financial Assets	0.57	-	0.57	10.68	-	10.68
Total non-financial assets	**16.93**	**66.14**	**83.07**	**34.17**	**67.71**	**101.88**
TOTAL ASSETS	**231.80**	**578.35**	**810.15**	**220.91**	**465.01**	**685.92**
(1) Financial Liabilities						
(a) Trade Payables						
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.20	-	0.20	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	22.89	-	22.89	4.95	-	4.95
(b) Debt Securities	-	500.00	500.00	-	500.00	500.00
(c) Other Financial Liabilities	25.01	40.58	65.59	22.48	51.87	74.35
Total financial liabilities	**48.10**	**540.58**	**588.68**	**27.43**	**551.87**	**579.30**
(2) Non-Financial Liabilities						
(a) Other Non-Financial Liabilities	11.11	-	11.11	2.40	-	2.40
Total non-financial liabilities	**11.11**	**-**	**11.11**	**2.40**	**-**	**2.40**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**59.21**	**540.58**	**599.79**	**29.83**	**551.87**	**581.70**
EQUITY						
(a) Equity share capital	-	178.60	178.60	-	125.00	125.00
(b) Other equity	-	31.76	31.76	-	(20.78)	(20.78)
TOTAL EQUITY	**-**	**210.36**	**210.36**	**-**	**104.22**	**104.22**

34 Details of unsecured redeemable non-convertible debentures as at 31 March 2025

Name of Security	Number	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Allotment Date	Redemption Date
10 % A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited 2029	300	300.00	08-Dec-23	08-Jun-29
10 % A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited 2029	200	200.00	04-Mar-24	04-Sep-29

Details of unsecured redeemable non-convertible debentures as at 31 March 2024

Name of Security	Number	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Allotment Date	Redemption Date
10 % A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited 2029	300	300.00	08-Dec-23	08-Jun-29
10 % A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited 2029	200	200.00	04-Mar-24	04-Sep-29

35 Disaggregated revenue information

The table below represents disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with the customers. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of its revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2025	For the year ended 31-March-2024
Type of goods or service		
Fees and commission Income	201.43	25.51
Total revenue from contracts with the customers	**201.43**	**25.51**
Geographical markets		
-India	201.43	25.51
-Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with the customers	**201.43**	**25.51**
Relation with customer		
-Non related party	201.43	25.51
-Related Party	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with the customers	**201.43**	**25.51**
Timing of revenue recognition		
-Service transferred over a period of time	-	-
-Service transferred over a point of time	201.43	25.51
Total revenue from contracts with the customers	**201.43**	**25.51**

Geographical revenue is allocated based on the location of the services.

36 EARNINGS PER SHARE:

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
Net profit after tax as per profit and loss account (Rs. in lakhs)	52.54	(12.47)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period for basic earnings per share (No.)	17,86,000	8,13,525
Nominal value of share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	2.94	(1.53)

37 In the opinion of management, financial assets, have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet. The provision for all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of the amount reasonably stated.

38 The Company does not have any intangible assets and intangible assets under development.

39 The Company does not hold any Benami Property as defined under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act (45) of 1988 and rules made thereunder.

40 The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act 1956, during the financial year ending 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

41 The Company has complied with the number of layer prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on Number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

42 Additional regulatory information required under (WB) (xiv) of Division III of Schedule III amendment, disclosure of ratios pertaining to Capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR), Tier I CRAR and Tier II CRAR and Liquidity Coverage Ratio is not applicable to the Company.

43 The Company is not required to spend amounts towards Corporate Social Responsilility as it does not fulfill the condition given under section 135 of Companies Act, 2013.

44 There is no scheme of arrangement of Company which has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

45 Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

(a) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

46 The Company does not have any undisclosed income during the financial year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

47 No fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

48 The Company does not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

49 Code On Social Security, 2020

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which subsumes the Provident Fund and the Gratuity Act and the Rules thereunder. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has also released draft rules thereunder on 13 November 2020, and has invited suggestions from the stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company will evaluate the rules, assess the impact, if any, and account the same once the rules are notified and become effective.

50 Capital / Other Commitments and Contigent Liabilities **Rs. in Lakhs**

Particulars	As at 31-March-2025	As at 31-March-2024
(a) Capital commitments *	-	110.00
(b) Contingent liabilities	-	-

* As of 31 March 2024, the company has an outstanding capital commitment of Rs.110 lakhs towards A K Securitization & Credit Opportunities Fund II (i.e. Total commitment of Rs.500 lakhs less already invested Rs.Rs.390 lakhs).

51 Subsequent events

No subsequent events have been observed which may require an adjustment to the statement of financial position.

52 Previous year figures have been regrouped or rearranged wherever considered necessary to confirm with the current year's presentation.

Signatures to 1 to 52

As per report of even date

For Prince Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 128174W

Prince Parasmal Jain
Digitally signed by Prince Parasmal Jain
Date: 2025.05.16 19:55:23 +05'30'

Prince P. Jain
Proprietor
Membership No. 113887

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16-May-2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited

JAIN VIKAS SANTOSH
Digitally signed by JAIN VIKAS SANTOSH
DN: c=IN, o=PERSONAL, title=9813, pseudonym=36c9c2c3b4dc416e99ac9d5b689ce044, 2.5.4.20=2242af33c65c1bdc38ea4552bbcd7caeef83e3d01a119853f43f7fbdbd33b8cf, postalCode=400601, st=Maharashtra, serialNumber=becb9670e0e2828cd864fbd4af46cc5a25c81f3bded62ad063656613 06f14450, cn=JAIN VIKAS SANTOSH
Date: 2025.05.16 19:29:12 +05'30'

Vikas Jain
Director
(DIN:07887754)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16-May-2025

ANIL MANIKLAL KEWALRAMANI
Digitally signed by ANIL MANIKLAL KEWALRAMANI
DN: c=IN, o=PERSONAL, title=4963, pseudonym=e7858304ffd1148c8912ef59a5ff2b7b1, 2.5.4.20=f9c73d04fb03041ded62e3fa1baaa1c6f6ae632d8bc5fa5fa345cb624ddce51, postalCode=400050, st=Maharashtra, serialNumber=11a63372c84e6e7a5061b08f5baf1974d59cc96a3c416532ca127594818c9cdf, cn=ANIL MANIKLAL KEWALRAMANI
Date: 2025.05.16 19:29:42 +05'30'

Anil Kewalramani
Director
(DIN:09831320)