JMR & ASSOCIATES LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

3303, Marathon Futurex, A Wing, Mafatlal Mills Compound, N. M. Joshi Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai -400 013.
Tel: 47482753 / 54 / 55 • Email: Info@jmrassociates.com • Website: www.jmrassociates.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To

The Members of **A. K. WEALTH MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **A. K. Wealth Management Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, 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 ended on that date, and 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 other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of 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 independence 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 audit opinion on the financial statements

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 the 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. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act,2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

We also:

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 Companies (Auditor's report) Order 2020 (hereinafter referred to as '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 said 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 purpose of our audit.

b) In our opinion, the Company has kept proper books of account as required by law so far it appears from our examination of those books. Also, the company has complied with the requirement of Audit Trial as stated in (h)(vi) as stated below.

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

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified u/s. 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended;

e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2024, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the director is disqualified as on 31 March 2024, 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"; and 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:

According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid/ provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.

h) With respect to the other matters included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2020, in our opinion and to our best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i) The Company does not have any pending litigations that would affect its financial position.

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

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

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

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

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

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

vi) The reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 1 April 2023. 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.

For **JMR & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 106912W / W100300

NIKESH MOOLCHAND JAIN
Digitally signed by NIKESH MOOLCHAND JAIN
Date: 2024.05.18 18:29:54 +05'30'

CA Nikesh Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 114003
UDIN: 24114003BKEMDA1864
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th May 20224

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. In respect of its property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets:

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

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

b) The Company has regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner on yearly basis. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

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) and intangible assets during the year.

e) According to information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

II. In respect of its Inventories i.e. stock held as securities i.e. Equity and Debt instruments:

a) The inventories of shares and securities have been held in the dematerialized form. The shares and securities held in the dematerialized form have been verified with the demat account statements at reasonable intervals, during the year. The stock of shares and securities is held in dematerialized form, thus, physical verification is not applicable and no discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, 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.

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 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 from the public within the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, Clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

VI. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, maintenance of cost records under section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable of the Company, as required under Rule 3 of the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Amendment Rules, 2014.

VII. In respect of statutory dues:

a) According to the information and the explanations given to us, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income tax, GST, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it, with the appropriate authorities.
There were no arrears in this respect as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. As informed, statutory dues in the nature of employee state insurance, custom duty and excise duty are not applicable to the Company.

b) According to information and explanations given to us, there is no dues on account of income tax, GST and other statutory dues which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

VIII. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

IX. a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

d) Since the Company has not raised any funds on short-term basis and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order in not applicable.

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

X. a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

XI. 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 Companies 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company not received any whistle blower complaints during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

XII. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

XIV. In our opinion, since the turnover of the Company is less than 200 Crores and the borrowing from bank has not exceeded 100 Crores during the year. Hence, internal audit system is not applicable to the Company. Hence, Clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

XV. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

XVI. a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
b) 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. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

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

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

XX. The Company is not required to spend 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 **JMR & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 106912W / W100300

NIKESH MOOLCHAND JAIN
Digitally signed by NIKESH MOOLCHAND JAIN
Date: 2024.05.18 18:30:39 +05'30'

CA Nikesh Jain
Partner
Membership No.: 114003
UDIN: 24114003BKEMDA1864
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th May 2024

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of A.K. Wealth Management Private Limited 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. Wealth Management Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

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") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls 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. In addition, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For **JMR & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 106912W / W100300

NIKESH MOOLCHAND JAIN
Digitally signed by NIKESH MOOLCHAND JAIN
Date: 2024.05.18 18:31:19 +05'30'

CA Nikesh Jain
Partner
Membership number: 114003
UDIN: 24114003BKEMDA1864
Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th May 2024

A. K. Wealth Management Private Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
ASSETS			
(1) Financial assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	**2**	23.06	121.35
(b) Trade receivables	**3**	18.90	33.93
(c) Investments	**4**	402.25	164.83
(d) Stock of Securities	**5**	100.96	333.44
(e) Other financial assets	**6**	20.16	0.12
Total financial assets		**565.33**	**653.67**
(2) Non-financial assets			
(a) Current tax assets (net)		5.48	-
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	**7**	2.35	3.67
(c) Property, plant and equipment	**8**	243.74	1.01
(d) Capital Work in Progress	**9**	62.53	-
(e) Intangible assets	**10**	-	-
(f) Other non financial assets	**11**	5.40	4.81
Total non-financial assets		**319.50**	**9.49**
TOTAL ASSETS		**884.83**	**663.16**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
(1) Financial liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables	**12**		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		12.08	11.98
(b) Lease liability	**13**	236.98	-
(c) Other financial liabilities	**14**	21.47	85.41
Total financial liabilities		**270.53**	**97.39**
(2) Non-financial liabilities			
(a) Current tax liabilities (net)		-	0.73
(b) Provisions	**15**	4.43	15.56
(c) Other non-financial liabilities	**16**	14.36	15.14
Total non-financial liabilities		**18.79**	**31.43**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**289.32**	**128.82**
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	**17(a)**	225.00	225.00
(b) Other equity	**17(b)**	370.51	309.34
TOTAL EQUITY		**595.51**	**534.34**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**884.83**	**663.16**

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information - Refer note no. 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For JMR & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 106912W / W100300

NIKESH MOOLCHAND JAIN
Digitally signed by NIKESH MOOLCHAND JAIN
Date: 2024.05.18 18:31:49 +05'30'

CA Nikesh Jain
Partner
M No. 114003

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
A. K. Wealth Management Private Limited

ADITI MITTAL
Digitally signed by ADITI MITTAL
Date: 2024.05.18 11:09:22 +05'30'

Aditi Mittal
Whole Time Director
(DIN:00698397)

KAVITA GARG
Digitally signed by KAVITA GARG
Date: 2024.05.18 11:51:18 +05'30'

Kavita Garg
Director
(DIN:00236932)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 18, 2024

A. K. Wealth Management Private Limited

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2024

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31-Mar-2024	For the year ended 31-Mar-2023
Revenue from operations			
Fees and commission Income	**18**	225.24	339.32
Interest Income	**19**	21.60	18.16
Net gain on fair value changes	**20**	24.69	18.02
Total Revenue from operations		**271.53**	**375.50**
Other income	**21**	0.68	2.19
Total income		**272.21**	**377.69**
EXPENSES			
Finance Costs	**22**	7.31	-
Employee Benefit Expense	**23**	99.38	160.75
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	**8,9,10**	1.09	1.65
Other expenses	**24**	98.90	104.08
Total expenses		**206.68**	**266.48**
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		**65.53**	**111.21**
Exceptional Items		**-**	**-**
Profit / (loss) before tax		**65.53**	**111.21**
Tax expense:			
Current tax		13.50	28.10
(Short) / excess tax relating to earlier years		-	(0.17)
Deferred tax expenses / (credits)		(1.31)	(0.03)
Profit/ (loss) for the year after tax [A]		**53.34**	**83.31**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Item that will not to be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss		10.46	(1.93)
Less: Income tax expense on above		(2.63)	0.49
Other comprehensive income for the year [B]		**7.83**	**(1.44)**
Total comprehensive income for the year [A+B]		**61.17**	**81.87**
Earnings per equity share (Rs.)	**25**		
Basic and diluted earnings per share		**2.37**	**3.70**

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information - Refer note no. 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For JMR & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 106912W / W100300

NIKESH MOOLCHAND JAIN
Digitally signed by NIKESH MOOLCHAND JAIN
Date: 2024.05.18 18:32:21 +05'30'

CA Nikesh Jain
Partner
M No. 114003

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
A. K. Wealth Management Private Limited

ADITI MITTAL
Digitally signed by ADITI MITTAL
Date: 2024.05.18 11:09:41 +05'30'

Aditi Mittal
Whole Time Director
(DIN:00698397)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 18, 2024

KAVITA GARG
Digitally signed by KAVITA GARG
Date: 2024.05.18 11:51:42 +05'30'

Kavita Garg
Director
(DIN:00236932)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 18, 2024

A. K. Wealth Management Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2024

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2024	Year ended 31-Mar-2023
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit before tax	**65.53**	**111.21**
Adjustments for		
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	1.09	1.65
Net (gain)/loss on fair value changes-stock of securities-unrealised	(0.96)	(3.43)
Net (gain)/loss on fair value changes-investment	(13.37)	(11.97)
Finance Cost	7.31	-
Interest income	(0.57)	(21.60)
Operating profit before working capital adjustments	**59.03**	**75.86**
Adjustments for		
(Increase)/decrease in Trade receivables	15.04	(10.59)
(Purchase) / sale of stock of securities	233.44	(330.01)
(Increase)/decrease in Other Financial Assets	(30.00)	(0.11)
(Increase)/decrease in Other Non Financial Assets	(0.59)	1.80
Increase/(decrease) in Trade payable	0.10	0.57
Increase/(decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	(63.95)	(90.75)
Increase/(decrease) in Other Non Financial Liabilities	(0.78)	2.47
Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	(0.66)	4.02
Cash generated from operations	**211.62**	**(346.74)**
Direct tax refund/ (paid)	(19.71)	(2.15)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) Operating activities (A)	**191.91**	**(348.89)**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payment for acquisition of Property, plant and equipments	(46.19)	-
(Purchase) / sale of Investments	(224.05)	237.19
Net cash generated from/ (used in) Investment activities (B)	**(270.24)**	**258.79**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(12.65)	-
Interest paid	(7.31)	-
Net cash generated from/ (used in) financing activities	**(19.96)**	**-**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(98.29)**	**(90.10)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	121.35	211.45
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**23.06**	**121.35**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year comprise of:		
Cash on hand	0.07	0.14
Balances with banks in current accounts	22.99	121.21
	23.06	**121.35**

Notes:-

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard-7 on 'Statement of Cash Flows' notified by Central Government of India.

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Rs. In Lacs

Particular	Lease liabilities	Interest on above borrowings
As at 31 March 2023	**-**	**-**
Addition during the year	**249.63**	**-**
Cash Flows	(19.96)	-
Transaction cost	7.31	(7.31)
Interest accrual	-	7.31
As at 31 March 2024	**236.98**	**-**

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information - Refer note no. 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 106912W / W100300

NIKESH MOOLCHAND JAIN
Digitally signed by NIKESH MOOLCHAND JAIN
Date: 2024.05.18 18:33:11 +05'30'

CA Nikesh Jain
Partner
M No. 114003

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
A. K. Wealth Management Private Limited

ADITI MITTAL
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Aditi Mittal
Whole Time Director
(DIN:00698397)

KAVITA GARG
Digitally signed by KAVITA GARG
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Kavita Garg
Director
(DIN:00236932)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 18, 2024

A. K. Wealth Management Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31 March 2024

(A) Equity Share Capital

Balance as at 31 March 2024 **Rs. In Lacs**

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
225.00	**-**	**225.00**	**-**	**225.00**

Balance as at 31 March 2023 **Rs. In Lacs**

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
225.00	**-**	**225.00**	**-**	**225.00**

(B) Other Equity

Balance as at 31 March 2024 **Rs. In Lacs**

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Other comprehensive income		Total
	Retained earnings	Actuarial gain/ (loss) on defined benefits	Remeasurement of equity Instruments	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	306.06	**3.28**	**-**	**309.34**
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	**-**	-	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	**306.06**	**3.28**	**-**	**309.34**
Profit for the year	53.34	**-**	**-**	53.34
Total comprehensive income for the current year	-	7.83	-	7.83
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	**359.40**	**11.11**	**-**	**370.51**

Balance as at 31 March 2023 **Rs. In Lacs**

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Other comprehensive income		Total
	Retained earnings	Actuarial gain/ (loss) on defined benefits	Remeasurement of equity Instruments	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	**222.75**	**4.72**	**-**	**227.47**
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	**222.75**	**4.72**	**-**	**227.47**
Profit for the year	83.31	-	-	**83.31**
Total comprehensive income for the current year	-	(1.44)	-	(1.44)
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	**306.06**	**3.28**	**-**	**309.34**

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information - Refer note no. 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For JMR & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 106912W / W100300

NIKESH MOOLCHAND JAIN
Digitally signed by NIKESH MOOLCHAND JAIN
Date: 2024.05.18 18:33:54 +05'30'

CA Nikesh Jain
Partner
M No. 114003

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
A. K. Wealth Management Private Limited

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Aditi Mittal
Whole Time Director
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Kavita Garg
Director
(DIN:00236932)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 18, 2024

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Corporate information

A. K. Wealth Management Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as the Company) was incorporated on November 20, 2006. It is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of A.K. Capital Services Limited; SEBI Category I Merchant Banker in India. The Company is registered with Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) as Portfolio Management Service Company (PMS). The Company is primarily involved in providing portfolio management services and is into trading of Debt securities (Non-SLR) and Investment in other securities. The registered address of the Company is situated at 603, 6th Floor, Windsor, Off CST Road, Kalina, Santacruz East, Mumbai - 400098. The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 18, 2024.

1 Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

1.01 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These standalone 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 instruements 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 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.

1.02 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the 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.

1.03 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity of Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements, income and expenses during the year. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods which are affected.

Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates and assumption having the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are:

- Valuation of financial instruments
- Measurement of defined employee benefit obligation
- Useful life of property, plant and equipment
- Useful life of investment property
- Provisions

1.04 Fair value measurement and heirachy

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

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

1.05 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with Customers" provides a control-based revenue recognition model and provides a five step application approach to be followed for revenue recognition.

a) Identify the contract(s) with a customer;
b) Identify the performance obligations;
c) Determine the transaction price;
d) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations;
e) Recognise revenue when or as an entity satisfies performance obligation.

Interest income

a) Under Ind AS 109, Interest income is recognised by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets and financial assets classified as measured at fair value through Profit and loss (FVTPL).

The EIR in case of a financial aset is computed
a. As the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.
b. By considering all the contractual terms of the financial instruments in estimating the cash flows
c. Including all fees received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premium or discounts.

Any subsequent changes in the estimation of the future cash flows is recognised in interest income with the corresponding adjustment to the carying amount of the assets.

Fees and commission income

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

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 balace 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 separetely under the respective head in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.06 Taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items recognised in the other comprehensive income or equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comrehensive income or equity.

Current tax

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

Current income taxes are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognized outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates position taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subjected to interpretation and establishes provisions, where appropriate.

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.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exist to set-off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

1.07 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipement are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Subsequent cost

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated as per the estimated useful life of assets prescribed by the Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013.

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

Derecognition of assets

An item of property plant & 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 is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

1.08 Intangible assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the intangible assets.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Derecognition of assets

An item of intangible asset and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized 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 is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

Intangible assets comprising of Software are amortised on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life or maximum 5 years, whichever is shorter.

1.09 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The contingent liability is not recognized in books of account but its existence is disclosed in financial statements.

A contingent assets, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, an entity shall disclose a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period, and, where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect, measured using the principles set out for provisions in Ind AS 37.

1.10 Impairment of assets

a) **Financial assets**

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

Financial assets (and the related impairment allowances) are written off in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. The Company may apply enforcement activities to certain qualifying financial assets written off.

b) **Non-financial assets**

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's 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.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

1.11 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value, in case of Financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

Financial assets are subsequently classified as measured at

Amortised cost: Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method less impairment, if any. The amortization of EIR and loss arising from impairment, if any is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL): A financial asset not classified as either amortised cost or FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

Trade Receivables:

Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequently, these assets are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method net of any expected credit losses. The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash income through the expected life of financial instrument.

Debt Instruments:

Debt instruments are initially measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI') or fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') till derecognition on the basis of (i) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and (ii) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(a) Measured at amortised cost: Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method less impairment, if any. The amortisation of EIR and loss arising from impairment, if any is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Measured at fair value through profit or loss: A financial asset not classified as either amortised cost or FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Instruments:

All investments in equity instruments classified under financial assets are initially measured at fair value , the Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVOCI or FVTPL.

The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument is recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVOCI. Fair value changes excluding dividends, on an equity instrument measured at FVOCI are recognised in OCI. Amounts recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset.

Financial Liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortised cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of borrowings trade payables and other financial liabilities, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade payables, deposits and other financial liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(a) 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 EIR 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. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(b) Trade and Other Payables:

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 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) Deposits:

They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

Derecognition

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

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

1.12 Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries

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

1.13 Segment Reporting:

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments.

Segment Policies:

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole. Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment on an appropriate basis.

Segment information

Companies whole business is being considered as one segment.

1.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

1.15 Retirement benefits

i) Defined contribution plans (Provident fund)

In accordance with Indian Law, eligible employees receive benefits from Provident Fund and Labour welfare fund which is defined contribution plan. In case of Provident fund, both the employee and employer make monthly contributions to the plan, which is administrated by the Government authorities, each equal to the specific percentage of employee's basic salary. The Company has no further obligation under the plan beyond its monthly contributions. Obligation for contributions to the plan is recognised as an employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

ii) Defined benefit plans (Gratuity)

In accordance with applicable Indian Law, the Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (the Gratuity Plan) The Company recognises all remeasurements of net defined benefit liability/asset directly in other comprehensive income and presented within equity.

iii) Short term benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as a related service provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

iv) Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to leave as per the leave policy of the Company. The liability in respect of unutilized leave balances is provided at the end of year and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.16 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.

1.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

1.18 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 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

2 Cash and cash equivalents

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Cash on hand	0.07	0.14
Balances with banks - Current Account	20.05	44.61
Balances with banks - PMS Client Account	2.94	76.60
	23.06	**121.35**

3 Trade receivables

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Undisputed trade receivables considered good - unsecured	18.90	33.93
	18.90	**33.93**

Undisputed trade receivable - considered good

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment;		
Less than 6 months	18.90	33.93
6 months - 1 year	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
	18.90	**33.93**

a) There are no disputed receivables as on 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.
b) There are no unbilled revenues as on 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

4 Investments

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024		
	At cost	At Fair value Through profit or loss	Total
(I)Mutual Fund	**-**	**277.25**	**277.25**
i) Quoted	-	277.25	**277.25**
(II) Equity instruments			
i) Unquoted	**125.00**	**-**	**125.00**
- in subsidiaries			
12,50,000 Equity shares of A K Alternative Asset Managers Pvt Ltd of Rs 10 each	125.00	-	**125.00**
Total (A)	**125.00**	**277.25**	**402.25**
(i) Investments outside India	-	-	-
(ii) Investments in India	125.00	277.25	402.25
Total (B)	**125.00**	**277.25**	**402.25**
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss (C)	-	-	-
Total – Net D= (A)-(C)	**125.00**	**277.25**	**402.25**

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2023		
	At cost	At Fair value Through profit or loss	Total
(I)Mutual Fund	**-**	**114.83**	**114.83**
i) Quoted	-	114.83	114.83
(II) Equity instruments			
i) Unquoted	**50.00**	**-**	**50.00**
- in subsidiaries			
500,000 Equity shares of A K Alternative Asset Managers Pvt Ltd of Rs 10 each	50.00	**-**	50.00
Total (A)	**50.00**	**114.83**	**164.83**
(i) Investments outside India	-	-	-
(ii) Investments in India	50.00	114.83	164.83
Total (B)	**50.00**	**114.83**	**164.83**
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss (C)	-	-	-
Total – Net D= (A)-(C)	**50.00**	**114.83**	**164.83**

Refer note no. 50

5 Stock of Securities (at Fair value Through profit or loss)

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
(I)Debt securities		
i) Quoted	100.96	333.44
Total (A)	**100.96**	**333.44**
(i) Stock of securities outside India	**-**	**-**
(ii) Stock of securities in India	**100.96**	**333.44**
Total (B)	**100.96**	**333.44**
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss (C)	-	-
Total D= (A)-(C)	**100.96**	**333.44**

6 Other financial Assets

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Rental Deposits	20.10	-
Interest receivable on stock of securities	0.03	0.09
Security deposits	0.03	0.03
	20.16	**0.12**

7 Deferred tax Assets (net)

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Deferred tax assets		
On account of:		
Depreciation	0.48	0.61
Expenses allowable on payment basis (gratuity)	1.10	3.92
Lease Liability	59.65	-
Less: Deferred tax liabilities		
On account of:		
Fair valuation of financial assets as at reporting date	0.24	0.86
Right-of-use assets	58.64	-
	2.35	**3.67**

8 Property, Plant and equipment

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Building Right-of-use (Refer note 34)	Total
As at 31 March 2022	10.72	0.41	-	-	11.13
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	**10.72**	**0.41**	**-**	**-**	**11.13**
As at 31 March 2023	10.72	0.41	-	-	11.13
Additions	0.70	-	0.30	260.16	1.00
Disposals	-	-	-		-
As at 31 March 2024	**11.42**	**0.41**	**0.30**	**260.16**	**12.13**
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 31 March 2022	8.26	0.21	-	-	8.47
Additions	1.61	0.04	-	-	1.65
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	**9.87**	**0.25**	**-**	**-**	**10.12**
As at 31 March 2023	9.87	0.25	-	-	10.12
Additions	1.04	0.04	0.01	17.34	18.43
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	**10.91**	**0.29**	**0.01**	**17.34**	**28.55**
Net Block					
As at 31 March 2023	**0.85**	**0.16**	**-**	**-**	**1.01**
As at 31 March 2024	**0.51**	**0.12**	**0.29**	**242.82**	**243.74**

(a) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment.

(b) There was no impairment loss on the property, plant and equipment on the basis of review carried out by the management in accordance with Accounting Standard (Ind AS) – 36 'Impairment of Assets'.

(c) Reconciliation of Depreciation

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-2024	For the year ended 31-Mar-2023
Depreciation charged during the year		
Depreciation on Property, Plant and equipment	18.43	1.65
Depreciation on Intangible Assets	-	-
Less: Depreciation capitalised to Capital Work in Progress	(17.34)	-
Depreciation charged to Profit and Loss Account	**1.09**	**1.65**

9 Capital Work in Progress (CWIP)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Leasehold improvements	45.19	-
Add: Project development expenditure (Depreciation on Right of use asset)	17.34	
Total	**62.53**	**-**

(a) (i) CWIP aging schedule-Projects in progress

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Less than 1 year	62.53	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	**62.53**	**-**

(a) There is no capital-work-in-progress which are temporarily suspended as on 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023

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

10 Intangible assets

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross block		
As at 31 March 2022	8.49	8.49
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	**8.49**	**8.49**
As at 31 March 2023	8.49	8.49
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	**8.49**	**8.49**
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 31 March 2022	8.49	8.49
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	**8.49**	**8.49**
As at 31 March 2023	8.49	8.49
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	**8.49**	**8.49**
Net Block		
As at 31 March 2023	**-**	**-**
As at 31 March 2024	**-**	**-**

(a) The Company has not revalued any of its Intangible Assets.

(b) There was no impairment loss on the property, intangible assets on the basis of review carried out by the management in accordance with Accounting Standard (Ind AS) – 36 'Impairment of Assets'.

11 Other non-financial assets

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Prepaid expenses	2.69	4.24
Balance with government authorities	2.46	0.48
Other advances	0.25	0.09
	5.40	**4.81**

12 Trade Payables

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	12.08	11.98
	12.08	**11.98**

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(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 Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
	Others	Others
Unbilled	0.46	0.41
Less than 1 year	11.62	11.57
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	**12.08**	**11.98**

(i) There are no outstanding of disputed trade payable from due date of payment as on 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023

(ii) There are no outstanding of undisputed or disputed trade payable from micro, medium and small enterprises from due date of payment as on 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

(iii) There are no unbilled disputed dues as on 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023

13 Lease Liability

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Lease Liability*	236.98	-
	236.98	**-**

Refer Note.- 34

14 Other financial liabilities

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Employee dues	4.51	8.81
Creditors for capital goods	13.90	-
Payable to PMS Clients	3.06	76.60
	21.47	**85.41**

15 Provisions:

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer note no. 27)	4.37	15.56
Leave encashment	0.06	-
	4.43	**15.56**

16 Other non-financial liabilities

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Statutory dues	14.36	15.14
	14.36	**15.14**

17(a) Share Capital

Equity share capital **Rs. In Lacs**

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024		As at 31-Mar-2023	
	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	22,50,000	225.00	22,50,000	225.00
Total		**225.00**		**225.00**

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 2024.

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 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Details of shares held by promoters in the Company :

Promoter name	As at 31-Mar-2024		As at 31-Mar-2023	
	Number of shares	% of total shares	Number of shares	% of total shares
A. K. Capital Services Limited	22,50,000	100%	22,50,000	100%

The is no percentage change in the shareholding of promoters during the financial year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

Details of the shares held by its holding company :

Name of the shareholder	As at 31-Mar-2024		As at 31-Mar-2023	
	Number of shares	Percentage of shareholding	Number of shares	Percentage of shareholding
A. K. Capital Services Limited	22,50,000	100%	22,50,000	100%

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

Name of the shareholder	As at 31-Mar-2024		As at 31-Mar-2023	
	Numbers of shares	Percentage of shareholding	Numbers of shares	Percentage of shareholding
A. K. Capital Services Limited	22,50,000	100%	22,50,000	100%

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding:

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Shares at the beginning of the year	22,50,000	22,50,000
Add :Shares issued during the year	-	-
Shares at the end of the year	**22,50,000**	**22,50,000**

17(b) Other equity

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Retained earnings		
Opening balance of retained earnings	306.06	222.75
Add: Profit for the year	53.34	83.31
Profit available for appropriation	**359.40**	**306.06**
Appropriations:		
Transfer to general reserves	-	-
Closing balance of retained earnings (A)	**359.40**	**306.06**
Other comprehensive income		
Opening balance of other comprehensive income	3.28	4.72
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	7.83	(1.44)
Closing balance of other comprehensive income (B)	**11.11**	**3.28**
Total (A+B)	**370.51**	**309.34**

Refer Note - 37

18 Fees Income

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-2024	For the year ended 31-Mar-2023
Fees Income	225.24	339.32
	225.24	**339.32**

19 Interest Income

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-2024	For the year ended 31-Mar-2023
Interest income from stock of securities (at fair value through profit or loss)	21.03	18.16
Other Interest Income (at amortised cost)	0.57	-
	21.60	**18.16**

20 Net gain on fair value changes

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-2024	For the year ended 31-Mar-2023
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value		
-Investments	13.37	11.97
-Stock of securities	11.32	6.05
Total	**24.69**	**18.02**
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value		
-Realised	23.74	14.59
-Unrealised	0.96	3.43
Total	**24.69**	**18.02**
Additional Information :		
Profit / (loss) on sale of Investments (actual) (A)	13.37	11.97
Net gain/(loss) on investments due to fair value change (B)		
-Realised	-	-
-Unrealised	-	-
Total (A+B)	**13.37**	**11.97**
Profit / (loss) on sale of stock of securities (actual) (C)	13.80	2.62
Net gain/(loss) on stock of securities due to fair value change (D)		
-Realised	(3.43)	-
-Unrealised	0.96	3.43
Total (C+D)	**11.32**	**6.05**

21 Other income

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-2024	For the year ended 31-Mar-2023
Interest received on income tax refund	-	2.01
Other charges received	0.68	0.18
	0.68	**2.19**

22 Finance costs (at amortised cost)

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-2024	For the year ended 31-Mar-2023
Unwinding Interest Cost	7.31	-
	7.31	**-**

23 Employee benefits expenses

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-2024	For the year ended 31-Mar-2023
Salaries and wages	93.30	152.56
Gratuity	2.03	4.02
Contribution to provident and other funds	2.43	2.11
Staff welfare expenses	1.62	2.06
	99.38	**160.75**

24 Other expenses

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-2024	For the year ended 31-Mar-2023
PMS Fees	23.45	31.32
Rent, Taxes and Energy costs	1.85	1.71
Auditor's remuneration:		
for audit fees	0.75	1.00
for other services	0.75	0.50
Insurance expenses	0.84	0.62
Communication costs	0.07	0.08
Travelling expenses	12.17	19.21
Fees and commission expenses	0.91	0.62
Legal and professional fees	8.45	7.45
Repair & maintenance charges	1.81	0.11
Software expenses	43.56	39.60
Miscellaneous expenses	4.29	1.86
Total	**98.90**	**104.08**

25 EARNINGS PER SHARE:

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-2024	For the year ended 31-Mar-2023
Net profit after tax as per profit and loss account (Rs. in lacs)	53.34	83.31
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period/year for basic earnings per share (No.)	22,50,000	22,50,000
Nominal value of share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	2.37	3.70

26 DISAGGREGATED REVENUE INFORMATION

The table below represents disaggregation of 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 Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-2024	For the year ended 31-Mar-2023
Type of goods or service		
Fees income	225.24	339.32
Total revenue from contracts with the customers	**225.24**	**339.32**
Geographical markets		
-India	225.24	339.32
-Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with the customers	**225.24**	**339.32**
Relation with customer		
-Non related party	225.24	339.32
-Related Party	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with the customers	**225.24**	**339.32**
Timing of revenue recognition		
-Service transferred over a period of time	-	-
-Service transferred over a point of time	225.24	339.32
Total revenue from contracts with the customers	**225.24**	**339.32**

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

27 Employee Benefit Obligation

A. Defined Contribution Plans

The following amount recognized as an expense in statement of profit and loss on account of provident fund and other funds. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-2024	For the year ended 31-Mar-2023
Contribution to provident and other funds	2.43	2.11

B. Defined Benefit Plans

The Company has a unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service as per the provision of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 with total ceiling on gratuity of Rs.20.00 Lacs (31 March 2023 - Rs 20.00 Lacs)

The following tables summaries the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan:

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-2024	For the year ended 31-Mar-2023
(a) Statement of profit and loss		
Net employee benefit expense recognised in the employee cost		
Current service cost	0.86	3.32
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	1.17	0.70
(Gain) / losses on settlement	-	-
Total expense charged to profit and loss account (included in salaries, wages and incentives) (A)	**2.03**	**4.02**
(b) Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Opening amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income outside profit and loss account	**-**	**-**
Remeasurement during the period due to :		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	0.06	(0.14)
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographical assumptions	(0.17)	0.33
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	(10.35)	1.74
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (B)	**(10.46)**	**1.93**
Gratuity expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and Other Comprehensive Income (A+B)	**(8.43)**	**5.95**
(c) Reconcilation of net liability / assset		
Opening defined benefit liability / (assets)	15.56	9.61
Expense charged to profit & loss account	2.03	4.02
Amount recognised in outside profit and loss account	(10.46)	1.93
Benefit Paid	(2.76)	-
Closing net defined benefit liabiity / (asset)	**4.37**	**15.56**

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-2024	For the year ended 31-Mar-2023
(d) Movement in benefit obligation and balance sheet		
Opening defined benefit obligation	15.56	9.61
Current service cost	0.86	3.32
Past service cost	-	-
Interest on defined benefit obligation	1.17	0.70
Remeasurement during the period due to :		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	0.06	(0.14)
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	(0.17)	0.33
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	(10.35)	1.74
Benefits paid	(2.76)	-
Closing defined benefit obligation [liability / (asset)] recognised in balance sheet	**4.37**	**15.56**

(e) Net liability is bifurcated as follows :		
Current	1.29	4.67
Non-current	3.07	10.89
Net liability	**4.36**	**15.56**

(f) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligation for the company's plans are shown below:

Discount rate	7.23%	7.50%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	5.00%	5.00%
Withdrawal rate:		
upto 30 years	17%	30%
from 31 to 44 years	30%	16%
above 45 years	30%	30%
Mortality pre-retirement	100% of Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	100% of Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)

(g) A quantitative analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:
Indian gratuity plan:

Particulars	**For the year ended 31-Mar-2024**	**For the year ended 31-Mar-2023**
Assumptions -Discount rate		
Sensitivity Level (a hypothetical increase / (decrease) by)	0.50%	0.50%
Impact on defined benefit obligation -increase of sentivity level	(0.06)	(0.29)
Impact on defined benefit obligation -decrease of sentivity level	0.07	0.30
Assumptions -Future salary escalations rates		
Sensitivity Level (a hypothetical increase / (decrease) by)	0.50%	0.50%
Impact on defined benefit obligation-increase of sentivity level	0.07	0.31
Impact on defined benefit obligation-decrease of sentivity level	(0.07)	(0.30)

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years.

Particulars	**For the year ended 31-Mar-2024**	**For the year ended 31-Mar-2023**
Within 1-2 year	2.31	3.73
2-3 year	3.03	7.19
3-4 year	3.82	8.21
4-5 year	5.42	8.69
5-6 year	5.22	9.21

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 5.79 years (31 March 2023- 4.83 years)

The employees of the Company are entitled to leave as per the leave policy of the Company. The liability in respect of unutilized leave balances is provided at the end of year and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

28 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES:

i Related party relationships:

Holding Company
A. K. Capital Services Limited

Subsidiary Companies
A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited

Fellow Subsidiary Companies
A. K. Capital Finance Limited
A. K. Stockmart Private Limited

Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)
Aditi Mittal (Whole Time Director)
Vikas Jain (Director) (Appointed w.e.f May 01, 2023)
Harit Oberoi (Director) (Resigned w.e.f May 01, 2023)
Kavita Garg (Director)

Enterprises in which relative of KMP is having influence
India Bond Private Limited

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 relationship as mentionned above pertains to those related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year except where control exist, in which case the relationship has been mentioned irrespective of the transaction with the related parties

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ii Details of Transactions with Related Parties are given as under:

Disclosure in respect of transactions which are more than 10% of the total transactions of the same type during the year is as under:

Rs. In Lacs

	Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2024	For the year ended 31-Mar-2023
A)	**Transaction with related parties:***		
	Demat Charges		
	A. K. Stockmart Private Limited	0.41	0.46
	Key Managerial Remuneration **		
	Short term benefits	6.04	72.77
	Software Expenses		
	India Bond Private Limited	43.56	39.60
	PMS Fees Expenses		
	India Bond Private Limited	0.33	0.03
	Brokerage Expenses		
	A. K. Stockmart Private Limited	0.08	0.06
	Invested in Subsidiary Company		
	A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited	75.00	50.00
B)	**Balances of related parties:**		
	Balance Payable		
	A. K. Stockmart Private Limited	0.09	0.24
	India Bond Private Limited	0.74	0.04

* Transaction amounts are excluding taxes wherever applicable.

** Key managerial remuneration related to retirement benefits (i.e. gratuity) are recognised under employee benefits expenses in statement of profit and loss along with other employees gratuity costs of the Company based on the actuarial valuation carried out by independent actuary.

29 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years are:

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	13.50	28.10
Short/ (Excess) income tax relating to earlier year	-	(0.17)
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1.31)	(0.03)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**12.19**	**27.90**

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 Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Profit before income tax	65.53	111.21
Rate of Income tax	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expenses	16.49	27.99
Temporary difference recognised in deferred taxes	(4.19)	-
Tax effect due to non-deductable expenses	(0.14)	-
Adjustments in respect of previous years	-	(0.17)
Other	0.03	0.08
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**12.19**	**27.90**

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

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Net deferred tax asset/(liability) at the beginning	3.67	3.15
Property plant and equipments	(0.13)	(0.12)
Gratuity	(2.82)	1.50
Right-of-use assets	(58.64)	-
Lease Liability	59.65	-
Fair value gain on investments in debt securities	0.62	(0.86)
Net deferred tax asset/(liability) at the end	**2.35**	**3.67**

The Gross movement in the current income tax asset/(Liability) for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 is as follows :-

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Net current income tax asset/(liability) at the beginning	(0.73)	25.05
Income tax paid	19.71	2.15
Current tax expenses	(13.50)	(28.10)
Excess short provision of earlier year	-	0.17
Net current income tax asset/(liability) at the end	**5.48**	**(0.73)**

30 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 policies and 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

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

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	At amortised cost	At Fair value through profit and loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	23.06	-	23.06	23.06
Trade receivables	18.90	-	18.90	18.90
Investments	-	277.25	277.25	277.25
Stock of Securities	-	100.96	100.96	100.96
Other financial assets	20.13	0.03	20.16	20.16
TOTAL	**62.09**	**378.24**	**440.33**	**440.33**
Liabilities:				
Trade payables	12.08	-	12.08	12.08
Lease liability	236.98		236.98	236.98
Other financial liabilities	21.47	-	21.47	21.47
TOTAL	**270.53**	**-**	**270.53**	**270.53**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instrument by categories as of 31 March 2023 were as follows:

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	At amortised cost	At Fair value through profit and loss	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	121.35	-	121.35	121.35
Receivables	33.93	-	33.93	33.93
Investments	-	114.83	114.83	114.83
Stock of Securities	-	333.44	333.44	333.44
Other financial assets	0.03	0.09	0.12	0.12
TOTAL	**155.31**	**448.36**	**603.67**	**603.67**
Liabilities:				
Trade payables	11.98	-	11.98	11.98
Other financial liabilities	85.41	-	85.41	85.41
TOTAL	**97.39**	**-**	**97.39**	**97.39**

31 Risk Management

Financial Risk management

The risk management systems 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

Revenue/Trade receivables

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors or specific country risks.

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 Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Revenue from top customer	60.00	72.00
Revenue from top 5 customers	140.20	193.35

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

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
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 Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Less than 90 days	18.90	33.93
91 to 180 days	-	-
181 to 270 days	-	-
271 to 360 days	-	-
Over 360 days	-	-
Total	**18.90**	**33.93**

Exposure to credit risk

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

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Financial assets		
Receivables	18.90	33.93
Other financial assets	20.13	0.03
At end of the year	**39.03**	**33.96**

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.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors or specific country risks.

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 Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Financial assets		
Interest bearing		
- fixed interest rate		
Stock of securities	100.96	333.44
Non interest bearing		
Cash and cash equivalents	23.06	121.35
Receivables	18.90	33.93
Investments	402.25	164.83
Other financial assets	20.16	0.12
Financial Liabilities		
Interest bearing		
- fixed interest rate		
Lease liability	236.98	-
Non interest bearing		
Trade payables	12.08	11.98
Other financial liabilities	21.47	85.41

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 borrowings, as follows:

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
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	-	-

32 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 2024 and 31 March 2023 is the carrying amounts. The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. 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 Lacs

Particulars	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
Year ended 31 March 2024						
Trade and other payables	-	12.08	-	-	-	**12.08**
Lease Liability	-	14.97	30.94	250.08	-	**295.99**
Other financial liabilities	-	21.47	-	-	-	**21.47**
	-	**48.52**	**30.94**	**250.08**	**-**	**329.54**
Year ended 31 March 2023						
Trade and other payables	-	11.98	-	-	-	**11.98**
Other financial liabilities	-	85.41	-	-	-	**85.41**
	-	**97.39**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**97.39**

Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium 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 loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Trade payables	12.08	11.98
Lease Liability	236.98	-
Other financial liabilities	21.47	85.41
Less: Cash & cash equivalents	(23.06)	(121.35)
Net debt (A)	**247.47**	**(23.96)**
Equity share capital	225.00	225.00
Other equity	370.51	309.34
Total member's capital (B)	**595.51**	**534.34**
Capital and net debt (C=A+B)	842.98	510.38
Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)	**29.36%**	**-**

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

33 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 2024

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
		Level I	Level II	Level III
Financial Assets				
Investments	277.25	277.25	-	-
Stock of securities	100.96	-	100.96	-

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of 31 March 2023

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2023	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
		Level I	Level II	Level III
Financial Assets				
Investments	114.83	114.83	-	-
Stock of securities	333.44	-	333.44	-

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.Latest traded price reported on recognised stock exchange or settlement house close to measurement date i.e. in the range of 0-7 days.
		3.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.
		4.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.
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, Trade receivable and other financial asset, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to short term maturity of these instruments.

34 Leases

(i) 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

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2024	For the year ended 31-Mar-2023
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-
Opening gross block value of account on adoption of Ind AS 116	-	-
Measurment on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	260.16	-
Deduction on account of termination of lease	-	-
Closing gross block value of account on adoption of Ind AS 116	260.16	-
Opening accumulated depreciation of account on adoption of Ind AS 116	-	-
Depreciation charged for the year	17.34	-
Deduction on account of termination of lease	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation of account on adoption of Ind AS 116	17.34	-
Closing net block value	242.82	-

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31,2024:-

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2024	For the year ended 31-March-2023
Balance at the beginning	-	-
Additions	249.63	-
Finance cost accrued during the period	7.31	-
Payment of lease liabilities	19.96	-
Balance at the end	**236.98**	**-**

Contractual maturities of lease liabilities:

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2024

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2024	For the year ended 31-March-2023
Less than one year	45.92	-
One to five years	250.08	-
More than five years	-	-
Total	**295.99**	**-**

The cash outflow of lease payments with respect to the above lease recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the financial year 2023-2024 is Rs.19.96 lakhs.

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

35 SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company has single reporting segment i.e. “Portfolio Management Services” for the purpose of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) - 108 ‘Operating Segments’. The Company does not have any reportable geographical segment.

36 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.

37 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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

38 There was no impairment loss on non-financial assets on the basis of review carried out by management in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-36 'Impairment of Asset').

39 The Company does not have any intangible assets under development.

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

41 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 2024 and 31 March 2023.

42 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.

43 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.

44 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.

45 There is no scheme of arrangement of Company which is approved by the Competant Authority in terms of section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

46 No fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

47 The Company does not have any undisclosed income during the financial year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

48 The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

49 In the opinion of management all financial and non 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 depreciation and all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of the amount reasonably stated.

50 **Subsequent events**
Subsequent to the balance sheet date, A. K. Alternative Assets Managers Private Limited, the wholly owned subsidiary of the Company issued 5,36,000 new equity shares on 4th April 2024 which ranked pari passu with the existing equity share capital. This infusion of share capital resulted in the reduction of Company's ownership from 100% to 69.99%. Consequently, the A. K. Alternative Assets Managers Private Limited is no longer a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

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

Signatures to 1 to 51

As per our report of even date attached

For JMR & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 106912W / W100300

NIKESH MOOLCHAND JAIN
Digitally signed by NIKESH MOOLCHAND JAIN
Date: 2024.05.18 18:35:09 +05'30'

CA Nikesh Jain
Partner
M No. 114003

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 18, 2024

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
A. K. Wealth Management Private Limited

ADITI MITTAL
Digitally signed by ADITI MITTAL
Date: 2024.05.18 11:10:59 +05'30'

Aditi Mittal
Whole Time Director
(DIN:00698397)

KAVITA GARG
Digitally signed by KAVITA GARG
Date: 2024.05.18 11:52:42 +05'30'

Kavita Garg
Director
(DIN:00236932)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 18, 2024